APPENDIX

TO THE

SECOND REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

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APPENDIX, No. 1.

PAPER handed in by the *Chairman*.

A COPY of the under-mentioned Correspondence has been transmitted by the Colonial Office to the Clerk to the Committee, and of which he has appended a Précis.

No.	Date.	From and To	Précis of Letters.
1	21 Aug. 1896	Colonial Office to Mr. B. F. Hawksley, Secretary, British South Africa Company.	Notifying appointment of Committee (which will sit in January 1897), and required attendance of Mr. C. J. Rhodes.
2	21 Aug. „	Same to same - - - -	Requesting that endeavours be made for obtaining attendance of persons actively engaged in Raid, *e.g.*, Colonel Rhodes, Major Heany, and Dr. Wolff.
3	21 Aug. „	Same to same - - -	Communicating desire of Committee for attendance of British South Africa Company Directors, and of Mr. Beit and Dr. Rutherford Harris.
4	1 Sept. „	Mr. Hawksley to Colonial Office	Informing Secretary of State that (in reply to Nos. 1, 2, 3) British South Africa Company Directors and persons named have been asked to attend Committee ; and
5	26 Nov. „	Same to same - - - -	Intimating that Dr. Wolff will probably be in England early in 1897, and inquiring whether he will be reimbursed if he comes specially for the Committee. [Colonial Office replied that question of payment of expenses is for the Committee to decide.]
6	15 Dec. „	Same to same - - - -	Informing Colonial Office of Major Heany's probable arrival in England about 15th January 1897.
7	8 Sept. „	Chambers of Mines and Commerce and Sanitary Board, Buluwayo, to Colonial Office (Telegraphic).	Request for a Commission to take evidence locally (for the Committee) respecting British South Africa Company's administration.
8	25 Sept. „	Colonial Office to High Commissioner.	Replying to No. 7, that a Commission cannot be appointed, but suggesting that full and authenticated statements of the Public Board's views be prepared, which should be transmitted through Sir R. Martin, and be supported, if possible, by evidence of some of their members if in England during the inquiry.
9	14 Sept. „	High Commissioner to Her Majesty's Acting Agent at Pretoria.	Transmitting Despatch from Secretary of State and requesting Her Majesty's Agent to inform the President of the South African Republic of appointment of Committee, and to ascertain whether his Government wishes to furnish evidence.
10	28 Sept. „	Her Majesty's Acting Agent, Pretoria, to High Commissioner.	Explaining, in reference to No. 9, that the opinion of the South African Republic's State Attorney must be taken.
11	30 Oct. „	Same to same - - - -	Informing him that South African Republic do not desire to give evidence, but such information as the Committee may require.
12	30 Oct. „	Mr. J. W. Colenbrander, Buluwayo, to Colonial Office.	Intimating that native chiefs have entire confidence in Mr. C. J. Rhodes, expressing writer's opinion of gravity of any change in administration, and suggesting a visit to England of certain chiefs to give evidence of their loyalty and confidence in present administration.
13	9 Dec. „	Colonial Office to High Commissioner (Telegraphic).	Calling for full Report by Sir R. Martin on native administration of the British South Africa Company and probable causes of the rising, including cattle and labour questions and personal grievances of Matabele.

A COPY of the under-mentioned Correspondence has been transmitted by the Colonial Office, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Date.	From and To	Précis of Letters.
14	19 Dec. 1896	Colonial Office to High Commissioner (Telegraphic).	Requesting, in reference to No. 12, that Sir R. Martin should tell Mr. Colenbrander that chiefs will not be required here, and evidence if necessary to be taken locally by Sir R. Martin.
15	28 Aug. „	Mr. G. D. Bates, 10, Drayton Gardens, S.W., to Colonial Office.	As a Rhodesian of 4¼ years' experience and a member of Public Boards at Salisbury, without "partiality for or hostility to" British South Africa Company, offers evidence.
16	5 Sept. „	Colonial Office to Mr. Bates -	Replying to No. 15, that Mr. Bates should indicate generally the nature of his evidence and give address where he may be found, and intimating that question of summons rests with the Committee, which, as it is to deal first with the Raid, will not enter on other matters before March. [No further letter has been received from Mr. Bates.]
17	– Sept. „	Mr. M. A. Braunstein, 27, Great George-street, S.W., to Colonial Office.	Stating that his client, Mr. Lionel Phillips, (*a*) offers evidence, and is prepared to make "the fullest disclosures of the various communications which passed during the negotiations" between inhabitants of Johannesburg and Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson, and between the inhabitants of Johannesburg and the South African Republic's Government; (*b*) also desires to give evidence as to the "economic and social position of British subjects in the South African Republic for some time prior to the Raid"; and (*c*) wishes to adduce evidence of other persons, both as to circumstances leading up to the Raid and as to its actual occurrence; concluding by application for leave for Mr. Phillips to be represented by one leading and one junior counsel.
18	2 Nov. „	Colonial Office to Mr. Braunstein.	Replying to No. 17, that probably the Committee will desire Mr. Phillips' attendance, but that Mr. Chamberlain cannot give assurance that he shall be represented by counsel, or that he should bring before the Committee the evidence of other persons, and that Mr. Chamberlain expresses no opinion as to whether consideration of the economic and social condition of British subjects in the South African Republic is within the terms of reference ("a point not considered by the Committee at their meeting in August.")
19	3 Sept. „	Mr. J. W. Howard, Argus Printing and Publishing Company, Buluwayo, to Colonial Office.	Tenders evidence, stating that he had five years' residence in British South Africa Company territory, and was editor of the "Buluwayo Chronicle."
20	17 Oct. „	Colonial Office to Mr. Howard	Replying to No. 19, with request for indication of nature of evidence offered, and for address where summons could be sent, and intimating that it rests with the Committee to decide evidence to be taken, and that Mr. Chamberlain cannot promise payment of Witnesses expenses, and adding that the Committee is not likely to be ready for evidence other than regarding the Raid before March.
21	26 Sept. „	High Commissioner to Colonial Office.	Transmitting letters from Mr. T. Rock, Gwelo, Matabeleland, offering evidence regarding Gold Laws, Native Commissioners, Native Labour Question, and Cattle Branding.
22	18 Nov. „	Colonial Office to High Commissioner.	Desiring, in reference to No. 21, that Mr. Rock be asked to associate himself with Buluwayo Boards for preparation of evidence, or to send a statement of his evidence to Sir R. Martin, who should report as to its value and importance. Enclosing copy of correspondence with Messrs. Bates and Howard (*see* Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6) for Sir R. Martin's guidance, and requesting that Sir R. Martin should direct public bodies applying to him to give evidence to act as suggested to Buluwayo Chambers (*see* No. 8) and private individuals to follow course laid down for Messrs. Bates, Howard, and Rock.
23	30 Oct. „	Mr. J. G. Lovett, 6, Granville Villas, Belfast, to Colonial Office.	Offering evidence ("with as long an experience in most African matters as any European living") in the direction of showing, (1) the utter unfitness of any trading association for the commonest functions of Government, and (2) the deplorable condition to which South Africa has been brought by the British South Africa Company.
24	18 Nov. „	Colonial Office to Mr. Lovett -	Acknowledging No. 23, which shall be laid before the Committee, who will decide as to Witnesses to be called.

A COPY of the under-mentioned Correspondence has been transmitted by the Colonial Office, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Date.	From and To	Précis of Letters.
25	31 Oct. 1896	Mr. C. N. Saldanha, 12, Flora Gardens, Ravenscourt Park, to Colonial Office.	Expressing a wish to give evidence regarding the "conditions of British subjects in the South African Colonies and Charterland."
26	16 Nov. „	Colonial Office to Mr. Saldanha	Replying to No. 25 in terms similar to No. 24.
27	2 Nov. „	Mr. A. Laycock, Auburn Bank, New Moston, Failsworth, to Colonial Office.	Offering evidence regarding "certain events which transpired during his residence in Johannesburg in October, November, and part of December 1895," and stating that, while assisting during November in compilation of the Voters' Roll for the Sanitary Board of Johannesburg, he interviewed hundreds of persons.
28	14 Dec. „	Colonial Office to Mr. Laycock	Replying to No. 27 in terms similar to No. 24.
29	26 Dec. „	Colonial Office to High Commissioner.	Requesting him to ascertain whether Mr. W. P. Schreiner will be willing to give evidence before the Committee.
30	7 Dec. „	Mr. W. F. Wallenstein, Ilracside, East London, South Africa, to Colonial Office.	Offers evidence on account of cablegram that Secretary of State knew of intention of British South Africa Company to invade the Transvaal. As a Rhodesian Pioneer and Settler, and as Editor of the "Matabele Times," would have known if there had been any suspicion at Buluwayo that the Company's forces, sent to Bechuanaland, were for any purpose other than protecting the railway.
31	9 Jan. 1897	Colonial Office to Mr. Wallenstein.	Replying to No. 30, that letter shall be laid before the Committee, with whom rest the calling of Witnesses and questions of their payment.
32	6 Dec. 1896	Mr. Léon Vallé, *Maxim Hotel*, Buluwayo, to Colonial Office.	Tenders evidence as having carried verbal Despatches from Dr. Jameson to Colonel Rhodes respecting the Johannesburg forces coming out.
33	13 Jan. 1897	Colonial Office to Mr. L. Vallé	Replying to No. 32 in terms similar to No. 31.
34	Undated	Mr. W. E. Fairbridge, Savoy Hotel, London, to Colonial Office.	Editor of "Mashonaland Herald" since 1891, and "Rhodesia Herald," and a Director of the Argus Company, Johannesburg; is ignorant of circumstances attending the Raid, but offers evidence as to "the best form of Local Government in Rhodesia."
35	14 Jan. 1897	Colonial Office to Mr. Fairbridge.	Replying to No. 34 in terms similar to No. 31.
36	15 Jan. „	High Commissioner to Colonial Office (Telegraphic.)	Conveying (in reply to No. 29) Mr. Schreiner's willingness to attend the Committee if desired, and asking for early intimation of date.
37	22 Dec. 1896	T. R. Dod to Her Majesty's Agent at Pretoria (transmitted by the Colonial Office).	Enclosing Resolutions passed at a public meeting in Johannesburg, and names of Committee appointed to arrange "for representation of Johannesburg before the Select Committee," and requesting that Her Majesty's Agent will ask for necessary permission accordingly. [*Note.*—"The High Commissioner for South Africa when forwarding these Papers stated that Mr. Greene had been instructed to suggest to Mr. Dod that he should prepare and furnish a statement of the nature of the evidence it is proposed to give. In the meantime Mr. Chamberlain has no means of judging what interests are represented by the Committee of which Mr. Dod is Secretary."—Covering letter from Colonial Office to Committee Clerk, 30th January 1897.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

PAPER handed in by Mr. *T. A. Johannes Louw*, 5 March 1897.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

EXTRACT FROM VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THURSDAY, 28th May 1896.

30. SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY READ.

Adjourned Debate on Motion relating to British South Africa Company and Invasion of South African Republic, to be resumed.

Mr. Speaker stated that when this Debate was adjourned, on the 21st instant, the Question before the House was a Motion by Mr. Merriman :—

> That, in the opinion of this House, the exercise of sovereign rights by a trading and financial company, such as the British South Africa Company, is not consistent with the peace and prosperity of South Africa; that Her Majesty the Queen be requested by respectful Address to take this matter into Her most gracious consideration, and, by the revocation or the alteration in the terms of the Charter granted to the said Company, to make such provision for the government of the territories embraced therein as may to Her seem advisable.

Upon which the following Amendment had been moved by Mr. Schreiner :—

> This House, having taken into consideration that part of the Speech of his Excellency the Governor dealing with the recent armed inroad into the territory of the South African Republic,—
>
> 1. Condemns the said inroad, and deeply deplores its lamentable consequences;
>
> 2. Trusts that Her Majesty's Government will institute a searching investigation into the originating and carrying out of that inroad, and undertakes to give Her Majesty's Government all the assistance in its power in such investigation;
>
> 3. Recognising the steps already taken in that direction, trusts that Her Majesty's Government will establish effective measures, as regards the future administration in Rhodesia, or otherwise, to render impossible a repetition of any such event;
>
> 4. Feels assured that, by proceeding in a spirit of mutual conciliation and forbearance, complete tranquillity will be restored, and further discord, so fatal to the peace and best interests of South Africa, be prevented;
>
> 5. Is of opinion that a Select Committee of seven Members, to be nominated by Mr. Speaker, should inquire into the circumstances, as affecting this Colony, in connection with the preparations for and carrying out of the said inroad.

And that Her Majesty the Queen be informed by respectful Address of this Resolution.

Upon which Amendment the following Amendments had been moved :—

By Mr. Innes : To omit Sub-section 3, for the purpose of inserting the following :

> 3. Is of opinion that the several States and Colonies of South Africa have a common interest in requiring that Her Majesty's Imperial Government should take effective measures to render impossible a recurrence of any such act of aggression; which measures should, in the opinion of this House, include the permanent control by Her Majesty's Imperial Government of the civil and military administrative powers hitherto exercised by the British South Africa Company.

To omit Sub-section 5, for the purpose of inserting the following :

> 5. Desires the Government to take the necessary steps to institute in this Colony a judicial inquiry into the circumstances connected with the preparation for and the carrying out of the said inroad, in so far as they affect this Colony.

To add the following new Sub-section 6 :

> 6. Expresses the earnest hope that such steps will be taken in the South African Republic towards the favourable consideration of any legitimate grievances of the population which has settled in that State from this Colony and elsewhere as may conduce to the peace, unity, and welfare of South Africa.

By Mr. Hay : In Sub-section (5), to omit the words " to be nominated by Mr. Speaker."

Debate resumed.

Mr. Kleyn moved, as a further Amendment to Mr. Schreiner's Amendment : To omit in the third sub-section the words " or otherwise, to " in the third line, and to insert the following : " and by either the revocation of or alterations in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company."

This Amendment, not being seconded, dropped.

After

After discussion,

Mr. Speaker put the Question : That all the words of the original Motion, after the word "That," proposed to be omitted, stand part of the Question,

Upon which the House divided :

AYES, 11.

Du Plessis, Andries Stefanus.
Kleyn, Willem Hendrik Frouenfelder.
Marais, Johannes Stephanus.
Merriman, John Xavier.
Sauer, Jacobus Wilhelmus.
Van der Vyver, Isaac Wilhelm Johannes.
Van der Walt, Ignatius Johannes.
Van Wyk, Daniel Johannes.
Van Zyl, Dirk Jacobus Albertus.

J. T. Molteno, } Tellers.
J. Joubert, }

NOES, 60.

Abrahamson, Louis.
Berry, William Bisset.
Brabant, Edward Yewd.
Brown, John Louis Mitchell.
Crosbie, Robert.
Dempers, Herman Johan.
Des Vages, Johannes Augustus Dreyer.
De Villiers, Jacob Isaac.
De Waal, David Christian.
De Waal, Pieter.
Douglass, Arthur.
Du Plessis, Johannes Petrus.
Du Toit, Pieter Jacobus.
Faure, Pieter Hendrik.
Frost, John.
Fuller, Thomas Ekins.
Haarhoff, Daniel Johannes.
Hay, William.
Holtzhausen, Gert Hendrik.
Hutton, Charles William.
Immelman, Dirk Wouter.
Innes, James Rose, jun.
Jones, Charles Tennant.
Krige, Gideon Johannes.
Laing, John.
Le Roex, Abraham Stephanus.
Logan, James Douglas.
Louw, Thomas Arnoldus Johnannes.
Marais, Daniel Jacobus.
Molteno, John Charles.
Norton, John Ogilvie.
Olivier, Gert Cornelis,
Palmer, George Morrison.
Rautenbach, George Frederick.
Robertson, Alfred George.
Ryan, Pierce.
Schermbrucker, Frederick.
Schreiner, William Philip.
Sivewright, Sir James.
Smith, Jurgen Hendrik.
Smuts, Cornelis Pieter.
Sonnenberg, Charles
Sprigg, Sir John Gordon.
Tamplin, Herbert Travers.
Te Water, Thomas Nicolas German.
Theron, Thomas Philippus.
Thompson, Francis Robert.
Upington, Sir Thomas.
Vanes, Arthur Bayly.
Van Heerden, Izaac Petrus.
Venter, Matthys Marthinus.
Warren, William Joseph.
Weeber, Peter Jacobus.
Wege, Pieter Gerhard.
Weil, Julius.
Wiener, Ludwig.
Wolfaardt, George Sebastian.
Wood, John Edwin.

T. W. Smartt, } Tellers.
James Lawrence, }

The Question accordingly negatived, and the words of the Motion, proposed by Mr. Merriman, omitted.

The Amendment proposed by Mr. Schreiner having now became the main Question.

Mr. Speaker put the Amendment thereon, proposed by Mr. Innes, on Sub-sections (3) and (5), and the Amendment proposed by Mr. Hay, which were negatived.

Dr. Vanes moved seconded by Mr. A. S. du Plessis :

In Sub-section (5) to omit "seven" members and substitute "nine.'

This Amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker then put the new Sub-section (6) proposed by Mr. Innes, viz. :—

(6) Expresses the earnest hope that such steps will be taken in the South African Republic towards the favourable consideration of any legitimate grievances of the population which has settled in that State from this Colony and elsewhere, as may conduce to the peace, unity, and welfare of South Africa.

Upon which the House divided :

AYES, 28.

Abrahamson, Louis.
Beard, Henry.
Berry, William Bisset.
Brabant, Edward Yewd.
Brown, John Louis Mitchell.
Crosbie, Robert.
Douglass, Arthur.
Frost, John.

NOES, 45.

Dempers, Herman Johan.
Des Vages, Johannes Augustus Dreyer.
De Villiers, Jacob Isaac.
De Waal, David Christian.
De Waal, Pieter.
Du Plessis, Andries Stefanus.
Du Plessis, Johannes Petrus.
Du Toit, Pieter Jacobus.

AYES, 28—*continued.*

Fuller, Thomas Ekins.
Hay, William.
Hutton, Charles William.
Innes, James Rose, jun.
Jones, Charles Tennant.
Laing, John.
Lawrence, James.
Logan, James Douglas.
Robertson, Alfred George.
Ryan, Pierce.
Schermbrucker, Frederick.
Smuts, Cornelis Pieter.
Tamplin, Herbert Travers.
Thompson, Francis Robert.
Warren, William Joseph.
Weil, Julius.
Wiener, Ludwig.
Wood, John Edwin.

J. O. Norton, Geo. M. Palmer, } Tellers.

NOES, 45—*continued.*

Faure, Pieter Hendrik.
Holtzhausen, Gert Hendrik.
Immelman, Dirk Wouter.
Joubert, Jotham.
Kleyn, Willem Hendrik Frouenfelder.
Krige, Gideon Johnannes.
Le Roex, Abraham Stephanus.
Louw, Thomas Arnoldus Johannes.
Marais, Johannes Stephanus.
Marais, Daniel Jacobus.
Merriman, John Xavier.
Molteno, James Tennant.
Molteno, John Charles.
Olivier, Gert Cornelis.
Rautenbach, George Frederick.
Sauer, Jacobus Wilhelmus.
Schreiner, William Philip.
Sivewright, Sir James.
Smartt, Thomas William.
Smith, Jurgen Hendrik.
Sonnenberg, Charles.
Sprigg, Sir John Gordon.
Te Water, Thomas Nicolas German.
Theron, Thomas Philippus.
Upington, Sir Thomas.
Van der Vyver, Isaac Wilhelm Johannes.
Van der Walt, Ignatius Johannes.
Vanes, Arthur Bayly.
Van Heerden, Izaac Petrus.
Van Wyk, Daniel, Johannes.
Van Zyl, Dirk Jacobus Albertus.
Weeber, Peter Jacobus.
Wege, Pieter Gerhard.
Wolfaardt, George Sebastian.

D. J. Haarhoff, M. M. Venter, } Tellers.

The Amendment accordingly negatived.

The Amendment proposed by Mr. Schreiner was then put as the main Question, and agreed to.

Mr. Speaker intimated that he would acquaint the House at its next meeting with the names of the Members whom he would appoint to constitute the Select Committee under the Resolution now adopted.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

PAPER handed in by the *Chairman*, 9 March 1897.

EXTRACTS FROM VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE).

FRIDAY, 17th July 1896.

* * * * * * * * * * *

8. The Attorney General, as Chairman, brought up the Report of the Select Committee on the Jameson Raid which was read by Mr. Speaker as follows :—

[Here follow the Report and the Minority Report at length, as printed in Cape of Good Hope Blue Book, page vii to xxxi.]

The Attorney General moved, seconded by Mr. Norton :—

That the Report and Evidence be printed in English and Dutch, and considered on Thursday.

After discussion, this motion was put, and agreed to.

* * * * * * * * * * *

THURSDAY, 23rd July 1896.

[The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on Jameson Raid was not reached before the adjournment.]

FRIDAY, 24th July 1896.

* * * * * * * * * * *

11. ORDERS OF THE DAY :

FIRST ORDER READ.

Report of Select Committee on Jameson Raid, to be considered.

The Attorney General moved :—

That the Report be now considered.

Agreed to.

Mr. Speaker intimated that the Report would be found in the Assembly Select Committee Paper [A. 6—'96].

Mr. Schreiner moved, seconded by Mr. Theron :—

That the Majority Report, signed by the Members of the Committee, be adopted.

Agreed to.

* * * * * * * * * * *

APPENDIX, No. 4.

PAPER handed in by the Right Hon. *C. J. Rhodes*, 26 February 1897.

From the "Star," Johannesburg, South African Republic, of Monday, 28th January 1895.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT PRETORIA.

SATURDAY being the birthday of the German Emperor, the occasion was celebrated locally by a "Kommers" given at the Transvaal Hotel by the members of the German Club.

President KRUGER, replying to the Chairman's speech, said: Mr. Consul, members, and gentlemen, I am sorry I could not understand all that the Chairman said, as I do not know German, but with the assistance of Dr. Leyds I was able to follow the chief points. Still, it is difficult to follow a speech if you do not understand it. In the first place, then, I must thank you for the kind manner in which you received the toast, and, seeing that your Chairman has referred to my career and this Republic in connection with Germany, I will refer to those points first. I will be as brief as possible, as time flies. I only regret I could not follow him more closely. You all know that in the year 1884 I went to England about the Convention with "Her British Majesty the 'King' of England and 'Kaiser' of Ireland." (Laughter.) I went to "Europe and England" in a friendly manner to endeavour to have that Convention altered, and the British Government received me in a friendly manner and had that matter of the Suzerainty altered. Previously I could not enter into treaties with other countries without Her Majesty's consent, but they met me in a friendly spirit and the treaty was altered. They relinquished the Suzerainty, and I was free. I was pleased Her Majesty met me in such a friendly spirit, and gave us and our Republic our free pardon. After that I went through Europe, and amongst other places I visited Germany, where I was received by the Kaiser. I always thought before that that our Republic was regarded as a child among other countries, but the Kaiser received me as the representative of a grown-up Republic. I was courteously treated, and was able to enter into a treaty with Germany, our Republic being recognised as an important country. I always had the greatest respect for Wilhelm I. Wilhelm II., who now reigns, I met, but only casually, but what I saw of him gave me the impression that he would follow in his namesake's footsteps, and that he would endeavour to narrow the bonds of friendship that exist between Germany and this country. I have received proof of it since he has been reigning, and he has decorated me with the Order of the Red Eagle. His father I met as well, and he received me very kindly. I have another proof of the goodwill of Germany in the subjects of that Empire who come into this Republic to stay. They have always proved law-abiding citizens, and in our trouble with the blacks, not only the recent ones, but in those of former years, they willingly came forward to assist us, and refrained from stirring up the burghers against the laws of the land. I know I may count on the Germans in future, and I hope Transvaalers will do their best to strengthen and foster the friendship that exists between them. Only lately, when the subjects of Her Majesty, the Queen of Britain, took shelter under their nationality, four Germans, I could mention their names, came to my house and said, "We are subjects of the Kaiser of Germany, and have not been naturalised, but we have come to live here, and if you wish us to assist in defending the land we are willing to do so. If you want us we will go," and they went. That is the spirit I admire, and they obeyed and respected the law. I do not often go out, gentlemen. On a few occasions I have attended celebrations in honour of Her Majesty the Queen, but this is the first Kaiser celebration I have taken part in. It may be the last, although I did not feel that I could refuse the invitation to attend here this evening. When the Convention with Her Majesty's Government was signed I regarded this Republic as a little child, and a little child has to wear small clothing. When a child's clothes are made they must not be made to fit a man. But as the child grows up it requires bigger clothes—the old ones will burst (laughter), and that is our position to-day. We are growing up, and, although we are young, we feel that if one nation tries to kick us the other will try to stop it. When we ask Her Majesty's Government for bigger clothes they said, "Eh? Eh? What is this?" and could not see that we were growing up. As regards this celebration I am very pleased to see you Germans here to do honour to your Kaiser. You have proved law-abiding citizens here, and I feel certain when the time comes for the Republic to wear still larger clothes you will have done much to bring it about. It is my wish to continue those peaceful relations, and I wish also to give Germany all the support a little child can give to a grown-up man. The time is coming for our friendship to be more firmly established than ever. I now ask you to drink to Kaiser Wilhelm, and may he continue in the footsteps of his grandfather, Wilhelm I., and may he enjoy God's blessing.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

PAPER handed in by the *Chairman*, 5th March 1897.

TRANSLATION of DOCUMENTS presented to the Reichstag, 12th February 1896.

No. 124.

Berlin, 12 February 1896.

I HAVE the honour to submit the accompanying documents relative to recent events in the South African Republic for the approval of the Reichstag.

The Chancellor,
(signed) Prince *Hohenlohe.*

To the Reichstag.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

No. 1.

DESPATCH to Count *Hatzfeldt*, Imperial Ambassador in London.

Berlin, 1 February 1895.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency of an interview which I have to-day had with the English Ambassador. Sir Edward Malet communicated to me a private Despatch from Lord Kimberley, which contained some remarks concerning the attitude of Germany towards the South African Republic relative to President Kruger's words when proposing the Emperor's health on the 27th ultimo.

I remarked to the Ambassador that if Lord Kimberley believed that a spirit unsuited to the international position of the Transvaal was being encouraged in that country by the attitude of Germany, the obligation to give facts on which to found his presumption lay with him. I asked whether it was possible that Lord Kimberley regarded President Kruger's sentiment as regards His Majesty the Emperor as an expression of that spirit, and as compromising British interests.

I said that our policy had the simple object of protecting against any attack those material interests which Germany had acquired through the construction of railways and the opening up of commercial relations with the Transvaal. These interests demanded the maintenance of the Transvaal as an independent State, as laid down in the Treaty of 1884, and a guarantee of the *status quo* as regards the railways and the harbour of Delagoa Bay. I said that this indicated the beginning and end of our policy in those parts.

I asked why, if Lord Kimberley aimed equally at the maintenance of the *status quo*, a check was not put upon those who, while making most unseemly and imprudent attacks upon Germany, were openly in London proclaiming the programme of the absorption of the Transvaal by Cape Colony. Before people addressed more or less veiled reproaches to the German Government, it would be better to check certain aspirations, which ran counter to the maintenance of the *status quo*, and which alone were the cause why the Transvaal was more and more adopting the tone which Lord Kimberley complained of, and with which he was inclined to credit Germany. Sir Edward regretted the attacks upon Germany, but believed that in Dr. Jameson's latest speech no purpose of annexation, but merely the idea of a "commercial federation," of the South African States was to be found. I retorted that it was precisely this idea which Dr. Jameson had developed, namely, that Rhodesia should become the "commercial union, amalgamation, or federation of all South African States," that was opposed to our interests, because that, rather more shortly put, signified politically a Protectorate, and economically a trade monopoly, for Cape Colony, and the exclusion of German commerce. If the English colonial party were sensitive on the question of the Transvaal, ours was equally so. If Lord Kimberley desired the maintenance of the *status quo*, our views were in every way identical, and I regarded it as by no means an impossibility that we should place this agreement on paper. I emphasized especially that the policy which Mr. Rhodes had announced of the gradual absorption of the Transvaal by Cape Colony, and of the foundation of a commercial federation in order to hasten this process, could scarcely be described as a policy of the maintenance of the *status quo*.

(signed) *Marschall.*

His Excellency Count Hatzfeldt.

No. 2.

EXTRACT from a Despatch to the Imperial Ambassador, Count *Hatzfeldt*, London, dated 15th October 1895.

I HAD a long conversation with Sir E. Malet yesterday on the subject of the general political relations of England and Germany. In regard to the Transvaal, I observed to the Ambassador that it seemed to me to be unjust to make Germany responsible for the unfriendly feeling towards England now existing in the Transvaal; that it was much more pertinent to ask whether the bitterness of the Boers had not been provoked by British acts, *e.g.*, by the annexation of Southern Amatongaland; and that the Chartered Company were engaged in certain schemes there which were gradually drawing together, by the link of a common bitterness, all the elements in South Africa which did not wish to become dependents of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. I said that we had repeatedly informed the British Government that the sole object of our policy in the Transvaal was the preservation of the *status quo*, and that in pursuing this policy we were guided by important interests, chiefly of a commercial character. We did not intend to interfere with the relations of the Transvaal as fixed by the Treaty of 1884 with England; but we could not but look upon it as a severe blow to our interests if the Transvaal lost the independence guaranteed to it in that Treaty, and sank down into the position of being a portion of the great "Rhodesia."

(signed) *Marschall.*

No. 3.

TELEGRAM.

London, 25 October 1895.

IN my conversation with Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister observed, *inter alia*, that he himself by no means looked upon the Transvaal question as a "black spot" between Germany and England. England must, of course, insist on the rights secured to her by Treaty in connection with the Transvaal; but he agreed with us in wishing that the *status quo* might be maintained in the South African Republic.

(signed) *Hatzfeldt.*

To the Foreign Office, Berlin.

No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

Dated 24th December 1895, 4.5 p.m.

Received 25th December 1895, 6.25 a.m.

Pretoria, 24 December 1895.

ACCORDING to reports received here from Johannesburg, it is to be feared that the English party there is preparing to cause disturbances during the next few days. The Government are taking steps to prevent them.

To the Foreign Office, Berlin. (signed) *Herff.*

No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

Berlin, 28 December 1895.

I HAVE to-day communicated to the British Ambassador the contents of a telegram addressed to this office by Consul von Herff, of Pretoria, stating that disturbances are being prepared by the English party at Johannesburg, and that the Government of the Transvaal State are taking steps to prevent them. In connection with this matter I called Sir F. Lascelles' attention to the possible consequences of a bloody conflict, and, as on former occasions, declared that what we consider most important is the maintenance of the independence of the Transvaal State as laid down in the Treaty of 1884, and that we must look upon a violent change of the existing state of things in the direction aimed at by certain persons as a serious injury to our interests.

(signed) *Marschall.*

Count Hatzfeldt, London.

No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

Berlin, 30 December 1895.

IN communicating your telegram of the 24th December to the British Government, I stated that what we considered most important was the maintenance of the independence of the Transvaal State as laid down in the Treaty of 1884, and that we must look upon a violent change of this state of things in the direction aimed at by certain persons as a serious injury to our interests.

Represent strongly to Transvaal Government that they must be most careful to avoid any provocation if they wish to continue to enjoy the goodwill of Germany.

(signed) *Marschall.*

To the German Consulate, Pretoria.

No. 7.

TELEGRAM.

Dated 30th December 1895, 8.5 a.m.

Received 31st December 1895, 7.12 a.m.

Pretoria, 30 December 1895.

THE English party of the so-called National Union at Johannesburg published a manifesto on the 26th December demanding reforms from the Transvaal Government and an extension of the franchise. In order to decide upon the steps to be taken the insurgents have convoked a meeting for the 6th January. The manifesto is looked upon by everybody as threatening the Government with violent measures, and, according to trustworthy accounts, it is inspired by Mr. Rhodes and supported by his friends, in order to bring the Boer State under the influence of the Cape, and at the same time to execute a *coup* on the Bourse. The English party at Johannesburg has arms and men ready, has bought up flour and grain, and has begun to close the mines in order to create discontent. The strangest rumours are current at Johannesburg; it is believed that there are several hundred dismissed Bechuana policemen in the town. There is great excitement; women and children are leaving the town in large numbers. The Germans and an overwhelming majority of the subjects of other States condemn the revolutionary proceedings of the English party most decidedly, and have convoked a meeting at Johannesburg for to-morrow to protest. The Transvaal Government propose to allow the movement to run its course so long as it does not degenerate into violence, but they are seriously resolved, and, as I believe, quite prepared, to suppress any rising by force of arms; the President therefore declines any compromise with the English party. There is still hope that an outbreak of public disturbances may be prevented, or at least limited, if interference from the Cape is avoided. I have made the necessary application to the Transvaal Government with a view to insure the protection of the lives and property of the Germans at Johannesburg in any eventuality.

(signed) *Herff.*

To the Foreign Office, Berlin.

No. 8.

TELEGRAM.

Dated 30th December 1895, 9.30 p.m.

Received 31st December 1895, 7.20 a.m.

Pretoria, 30 December 1895.

THE Germans of Pretoria unanimously and respectfully pray for the immediate intervention of your Majesty for the prevention of unavoidable misery and bloodshed.

His Majesty the Emperor and King,
New Palace.

No. 9.

LETTER to the Admiral in Command, Admiral *Knorr*.

Berlin, 31 December 1895.

YOUR Excellency has no doubt observed the disquieting news from Johannesburg (Transvaal) which has been published in the press, and which, according to reports from the Imperial Consul at Pretoria, has proved well founded. It appears from this that the English party in Johannesburg, which is very strong, is preparing disturbances in order to bring about by force a change in the Constitution.

I consider it necessary, for the more effectual protection of our interests, that a second cruiser should be sent to Lourenço Marques without delay. At the present moment His Majesty's cruiser "Seeadler" is in Delagoa Bay, while His Majesty's cruiser "Condor" will by now have returned to the waters of the East African Protectorate or of Zanzibar. To leave the East African Protectorate without any ship of war would, in my opinion, be all the more dangerous that the South seems to have been somewhat disturbed only a few days since by the overthrow of the Chief Matchemba. Therefore, some other ship than the "Condor" must be sent to Delagoa Bay.*

In view of the importance of the interests involved, I should be obliged if your Excellency would take the necessary steps for sending a second cruiser to Lourenço Marques and inform me of your decision.

His Excellency the Admiral in command,
Admiral Knorr.

(signed) *Marschall.*

No. 10.

TELEGRAM.

Dated 30th December 1895, 7.30 p.m.

Received 31st December 1895, 11.55 a.m.

Pretoria, 30 December, 1895.

THE Government of the South African Republic has just published a Proclamation, in which they promise without delay to bring all the complaints of the population of Johannesburg before the Volksrath. Shortly after the publication the Government received by telegraph official news that 800 men of the Chartered Company, armed with six Maxim guns and cannon of other calibre, were advancing on Johannesburg, and had already nearly reached the town of Rustemburg. President Krüger at once issued orders to call out the burghers and prevent the further advance of the enemy's troops by force of arms. After this fighting seems inevitable. President Krüger considers the proceedings of the Chartered Company to be a breach of the Treaty of London.

I request authority to ask for the landing party of the "Seeadler," in order to protect the lives and property of Germans, which are seriously endangered by the invasion of the Chartered Company.

To the Foreign Office, Berlin.

(signed) *Herff.*

No. 11.

TELEGRAM.

Berlin, 31 December 1895.

I HAVE to instruct you in case of necessity, but not without communicating with President Krüger, to call for a landing party from the "Seeadler" for as long as the disturbances last, exclusively for the protection of the Consulate and of the lives and property of German subjects. The Commandant of His Majesty's ship "Seeadler" has been instructed by the Admiral in command. After you have made the requisition, you should at once report the fact here by telegraph.

To the German Consul, Pretoria.

(signed) *Marschall.*

No. 12.

TELEGRAM.

Berlin, 31 December 1895.

HAVING reported to His Majesty the present situation in the Transvaal, I request your Excellency to inquire at once officially in London by what means the British Government intend to meet the dangers which have arisen in consequence of the crossing of the frontier of the Transvaal State by the troops of the Chartered Company in defiance of the law of nations.

To Count Hatzfeldt, London.

(signed) *Marschall.*

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* For want of another cruiser, His Majesty's cruiser "Condor" was sent to Delagoa Bay after telegram No. 10 had been received.

No. 13.

Berlin, 31 December 1895.

THE Imperial Consul at Pretoria has asked that a small detachment should be sent from the "Seeadler," lying off Lourenço Marques, for the protection of the German subjects there who are threatened by the insurgents.

I request you to inform the Government to which you are accredited of the above, and to observe that we count on the consent of the Portuguese Government to this measure, which has a purely humanitarian object, especially as we have no other means at our disposal to protect our fellow-countrymen who are in danger.

The detachment of the "Seeadler" will consist of at most fifty men, as the whole crew of the vessel only consists of 154 men. It is not necessary to explain that any purposes but those strictly connected with the protection of life and property are out of the question with so small a force.

I await a telegraphic report.

To the German Minister, Lisbon. (signed) *Marschall.*

No. 14.

TELEGRAM.

Berlin, 31 December 1895.

THE landing party of His Majesty's cruiser "Seeadler" have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Pretoria, on receiving a requisition to that effect from the Imperial Consul, to protect the Consulate from the bands who have invaded the Transvaal. You should support the Commandant of the "Seeadler," if necessary, in carrying the requisition into effect. The Portuguese Government have been asked for their consent.

To the German Consulate, Lourenço Marques. (signed) *Marschall.*

No. 15.

Berlin, 1 January 1896.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the English Ambassador, by instructions from Lord Salisbury, communicated the following to me at noon to-day:—

While Mr. Chamberlain agreed in general with my remarks,* he was using his best efforts, by correspondence, both with Sir Hercules Robinson and with President Krüger, to prevent any violence and to restore order. The Secretary of State for the Colonies was a strong opponent of a policy of force, and had good hopes that an outburst of violence might be avoided. He fully recognised that such an outburst would be very injurious to the various European interests in South Africa.

I answered Sir Frank that, to my regret, this communication seemed to have been superseded by events, inasmuch as the "violence" which Mr. Chamberlain wished to avoid had already taken place at the moment when the troops of the Chartered Company had entered the Transvaal territory with arms in their hands. I could not see how the Transvaal Government could answer this breach of the peace except by forcibly expelling the disturbers of the peace from their territory.

I said that, on receipt of the telegram of yesterday from Pretoria, which had been seventeen hours on its way, and had therefore probably been delayed somewhere, I had, after taking His Majesty's commands, requested your Excellency to ask the English Government officially for information as to what steps they were prepared to take in order to put an end to the state of things contrary to the law of nations and to treaty obligations which had been caused by the inroad of armed bands from the English Protectorate into the territory of the Transvaal State. To my regret a portion of the English press was already expressing the threat "that England would not tolerate any intervention in the matter from whatever quarter that intervention might come." This meant that England would tolerate any intervention, but the Great Powers, who had interests in the Transvaal, must tolerate without protest the illegal intervention of the Chartered Company, who had no business whatever there.

To his Excellency the Imperial Ambassador, Count Hatzfeldt, London. (signed) *Marschall.*

No. 16.

TELEGRAM.

Received 1st January 1896, 10.6 p.m.

London, 1 January 1896.

I HAVE just mentioned the matter to Lord Salisbury. He readily informed me that the English Government, who disapprove the violation of the frontier, had at once furnished the Governor of Cape Colony with the necessary instructions. In consequence of those instructions, Sir Hercules Robinson had directed the English Resident in Bechuanaland, by telegraph, the day before yesterday, to send special messengers by two different roads to convey to Dr. Jameson with all possible speed the command of the English Government to return at once. Some English officers, who, it is believed here, had joined the advancing column, were at the same time to receive the same command, with the warning that by non-compliance they would render themselves liable to the severest punishment.

The Prime Minister added that he and the Colonial Minister did not for a moment doubt that the orders sent from London would be punctually obeyed.

This interview gave me the impression that the proceedings of the Chartered Company are in every respect opposed to the wishes of the English Government, who will therefore leave no steps untried to enforce their orders on the subject.

To the Foreign Office, Berlin.

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* *See* No. 5.

No. 17.

TELEGRAM.

Dated 31 December 1895, 6.45 p.m.

Received 1 January 1896, 2.32 p.m.

Pretoria, 31 December 1895.

SIR Hercules Robinson, High Commissioner of the Cape, has just formally disavowed the action of the Chartered Company, and issued orders to their armed troops to return at once. These orders have, nevertheless, been disregarded by Dr. Jameson, the leader of the troops; and, further, 300 more men have crossed the frontier. The encounter between the Boers and the troops of the Chartered Company is expected to-morrow. President Krüger begs me to report how he has done everything to avoid any provocation whatever, but that, since foreign troops from Bechuanaland have advanced into the country to disturb the peace, his Government are compelled, to their regret, to drive the freebooters out by force. In fact, the Transvaal Government have done their utmost in the direction of compliance, and this is unreservedly recognised even by British subjects in the country.

No. 18.

TELEGRAM.

Dated 21 January 1896, 8.25 p.m.

Received 2 January 1896, 4.24 p.m.

Pretoria, 1 January 1896.

THE collision between the Boers and the troops of the Chartered Company has taken place, but the issue of it is still undecided. The revolution in Johannesburg has not yet assumed a character of violence. Mr. Chamberlain has offered English mediation with a view to avoiding further bloodshed, as also has Sir H. Robinson, the High Commissioner, who is coming here.

(signed) *Herff.*

To the Foreign Office, Berlin.

No 19.

TELEGRAM.

Dated 2 January 1896, 7.20 p.m.

Received 2 January 1896, 9.29 p.m.

London, 2 January 1896.

I LEARN, from a trustworthy source, that Dr. Jameson's corps has been surrounded by the Boers, and has surrendered; further, that the High Commissioner, Sir H. Robinson, is to go to Pretoria, so as to arrange a settlement of the matter with President Krüger.

(signed) *Hatzfeldt.*

To the Foreign Office, Berlin.

No. 20.

TELEGRAM.

Dated 1 January 1896, 1.35 p.m.

Received 2 January 1896, 11.5 p.m.

Pretoria, 1 January 1896.

THE battle of Krügersdorp has resulted in a victory for the Boers; the troops of the Chartered Company have raised a white flag. President Krüger has announced to me and to the French and Dutch Consuls that his Government will only require Sir H. Robinson, who arrives here to-morrow, to make the Revolutionary Party lay down their arms. All danger for Germans is over.

(signed) *Herff.*

To the Foreign Office, Berlin.

No. 21.

TELEGRAM.

Lisbon, 3 January 1896.

YESTERDAY, on my asking the Minister for Foreign Affairs for an answer, he read me a telegram from Lord Salisbury which had been communicated to him by my English colleague, in which was announced the defeat and capture by the Boers of Dr. Jameson, with his whole troop. At the same time, he showed me a telegram sent here by the Portuguese Consul in Pretoria, which stated that all danger for foreigners was over, in consequence of this victory.

(signed) *Derenthall.*

To the Foreign Office, Berlin.

No. 22.

TELEGRAM.

Dated 3 January 1896, 6.49 p.m.

Received 3 January 1896, 8.46 p.m.

London, 3 January 1896.

LORD Salisbury, in my interview with him to-day, expressed the hope that the Transvaal question might now be considered at an end. I replied that, in my opinion, the English Government would be well advised to exert any influence they might have over the English elements in Johannesburg, so as to restrain them from any future attempts at rising which would be likely to bring about a new crisis.

(signed) *Hatzfeldt.*

To the Foreign Office, Berlin.

No. 23.

TELEGRAM.

Berlin, 6 January 1896.

TO-DAY, in discussing with Sir F. Lascelles the impression made on English public opinion by his Majesty's telegram to President Krüger, I remarked to him, in the course of conversation, that I must take exception to the construction put on it by the English press, to the effect that this telegram constituted an unfriendly act towards England and an infraction of English rights. Germans were very sensitive in questions of right, and it was neither their practice nor their wish to encroach on the rights of others; but in return, they required that their own rights should be respected. No hostility towards England could possibly be found in the fact that the German Emperor congratulated the Head of a friendly State on a victory over armed bands, who had invaded his territory in defiance of international law, and whose acts had been declared illegal by the English Government themselves.

To Count Hatzfeldt, London. (signed) *Marschall.*

APPENDIX, No. 6.

PAPER handed in by the *Chairman.*

STATEMENT of the Estimates of the South African Republic for 1897. Reprinted from the "Standard and Diggers' News," the authorised Government Gazette for Wetwatersrand.

THE ESTIMATES.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

THE Estimates Committee (consisting of Messrs. A. D. Wolmarans, W. H. van Niekerk, and J. P. Coetsee) have prepared a detailed report with the estimates for the current year.

The report says that in the limited space of time at their disposal the Committee have been unable to make the usual detailed examination of the books of the various departments, they have been compelled to content themselves with revising the draft of the estimates.

In compiling a complete estimate of the revenue and expenditure for 1897 the figures for the first three quarters only of 1896 are referred to, and therefore they experienced some difficulty in preparing an accurate report.

SALARIES.

The Committee in reference to the salaries of officials in the various departments, had endeavoured to equalise them according to rank.

Many applications for increase of salaries had been placed before the Committee, and also proposals concerning the reorganisation of departments. These were referred back to Government, as the Committee were of opinion that any proposals for higher rates of pay to officials should come from the Government and not from the officials themselves.

JUDGES' ALLOWANCES.

On the item "Allowances to Judges for special sittings, 1,200*l.*," the report stated that this sum was divided amongst the various judges at the rate of 20*l.* per month. The vote was exceeded last year by 134*l.* The Committee thought that the Raad did not mean that the amount should be so divided, and they asked the Raad to give a definite expression of opinion on this subject for the guidance of the Auditor General.

BONUSES.

The Committee asked the Volksraad to pay a bonus to those burghers who took part in the Zoutpansberg commando, the amount to be similar to that paid to the burghers who had taken part in the Maloboch campaign.

FIXED SALARIES.

In specifying fixed salaries three columns have been utilised—(*a.*) for the amounts fixed during 1896, and which apply from the beginning of this year; (*b.*) for the amounts proposed by the Committee; (*c.*) for the amounts proposed by the Government, with which the Committee cannot agree.

The Committee has endeavoured to rectify the still existing disproportions in salaries, and has proposed some small increases where reasonably required.

The total of the salaries proposed by the Committee amounted to 6,579*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* more than that proposed by the Government.

The Committee still fears that an end has not yet been made of all disproportions.

DELETED.

From the head "Landdrost, Pretoria," the following items are deleted:—Caretaker 250*l.*, matron, 250*l.*, and four Kaffirs at 24*l.*, as these salaries are to be paid from a subsidy granted to the asylum. Under the heads "Mining Commissioners at Boksburg, Krugersdorp, Klerksdorp," appears provision for sanitary inspectors at 175*l.* each, and at Barberton there is provision for 10 black labourers at 20*l.* and one at 24*l.* These all appear to be connected with the sanitary services of these places. As at each of these places sanitary boards exist, drawing grants from the Government, the Committee puts forward the query whether these items should not be done away with from the estimates, as being items that should be paid from the funds of the respective sanitary boards.

The

The Committee recommends that, after the Estimates have been approved, the Treasurer General be instructed, in the printing thereof, to provide that the offices coming under the jurisdiction of the Inspector General of Customs, the Postmaster General, the head of the Telegraph Department, the Commissioner of Police, and the Commissioner of Prisons, be arranged alphabetically, and that in the future, in arranging the draft Estimates, two columns be provided in the specification of salaries, the first for the salary last provided by the Raad, and the second for the salary to be fixed for the future. By this measure the work of the Committee would be greatly expedited.

Computed Revenue.

The Estimates provide for a revenue, for 1897, of 4,886,499*l.*, and an expenditure of 4,670,974*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

Amongst the principal items in the Estimated Revenue are the following :—

	£.
Customs (A.)	1,500,000
Hire of ground, &c.	14,161
Quitrent (current)	21,749
Quitrent (arrears)	6,103
Transfer dues	350,000
Auction dues	7,940
Trade licences	125,000
Stamp dues	250,000
Prospecting licences	572,270
Toll tax	17,095
Toll tax arrears	2,789
Road tax	15,182
Road tax arrears	2,307
Railway tax (current)	12,000
Railway tax (arrears)	1,980
Hut tax and native taxes	130,000
Fines, &c. (B.)	50,040
Diggers' licences	60,372
Sale of ammunition	13,205
Market dues	7,665
Pound fees	3,520
Interest on the shares in the National Bank (value 100,000*l.*)	10,000
Interest on the 5,713 shares in the N.Z.A.S.M. (C.)	27,415
Interest on extra dividend on the same	22,000
Interest on shares in the Barberton Branch line	2,270
Interest on the two million loan on the N.Z.A.S.M. (C.)	116,000
Interest on guarantee fund, Selati Railway Company	1,054
Interest on invested funds of the Vryheid Republic	24
Interest on fixed deposit of Labouchere, Oyen & Co.	2,509
Interest on loan to Johannesburg Hospital	1,980
Interest on War Fund	2,100
Interest on Orphan Chamber Fund	1,000
Interest on moneys advanced to the railway company for the Krugersdorp-Klerksdorp line	20,405
Interest on shares, valued at 300,000*l.*, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. in the Pietersburg line	12,000
Special receipts	6,350
Sundry receipts	13,705
Sale of Government property	6,550
Postal revenue	141,150
Telegraphs	96,000
Educational	5,000
Sale of ground	399
Machine stand licences	945
Stand licences	65,800
Leases of stands, &c.	38,280
Coal licences	100
Pension fund tax	2,453
Dog tax	2,000
Savings Bank	6,500
Boiler inspection fees	6,410
Excise	50
War tax (absentee owners)	3,790
Concession and mynpacht dues	51,041
Sale of explosives (D.)	500,000
Government portion of profits on sale of dynamite	50,000
State Printing Office revenue	8,000
Government dues on base metals	2,100
Receipts from the N.Z.A.S.M. in terms of Article 34 of the Concession (C.)	500,000
Total Estimated Revenue	£. 4,886,499

Expenditure.

Salaries.	£.
Legislature (E.)	30,150
Executive Council	14,400
State Secretary's Department	19,175
Servants, Government Buildings	4,014
Mint	750
Government Commissioners	4,875
Native affairs	15,347
Treasury	6,850
Stamps Department	1,246
Audit Department	7,900
Inspection Department	5,198
Deeds Department	7,825
Patents	1,598
Surveyor General's Department	7,100
Customs Department	40,437
Postal	55,908
Telegraphs	86,021
Judiciary (F.)	33,898
Public Works	22,916
War Department (G.)	54,580
Educational Department	29,793
Printing Department	27,468
Landdrosts	69,276
Civil Commissioners	3,804
Mines Department	95,855
Special Landdrosts Department	25,092
Church	225
Surgeons Department	7,415
Police	269,688
Gaols	54,521
Total Salaries	£. 1,003,329

Services.	
Pensions	3,321
Cost of collecting revenue	14,650
Administration of justice (H.)	50,910
Education	141,295
Hospital grants	62,900
Police and gaols	85,000
Rent of premises	15,465
Carriage (I.)	26,300
Postal	56,613
Telegraph works	119,000
Public works (J.)	1,054,868
Sundry services (K.)	108,575
Owners' portions of mining licences	302,000
Interests	148,914
Repayment of loans	4,966
Native affairs	3,450
War purposes (L.)	614,010
Purchase of property	75,000
Special disbursement (M.)	232,407
Purchase of explosives	500,000
Swazieland expenditure	48,000
Total Disbursements	£. 4,670,974

SALARIES.

The total amount of salaries included in the Estimates is 1,003,329*l.* A number of increases are recommended, including the following:—

Superintendent of Natives, from 1,000*l.* to 1,600*l.*
State Attorney, from 2,000*l.* to 2,250*l.*

The proposal of the Government was to increase the salary of Mr. Jan Kock to 2,000*l.*, and that of Dr. Leyds to 2,750*l.* (from 2,300*l.*), and to increase the salaries of the Under State Secretaries by 200*l.* each.

SPECIAL DISBURSEMENTS.

The long list of disbursements includes the following:—

	£.
Subsidy to Johannesburg Hospital	26,000
Allowances to the town of Johannesburg	28,000
Purchase of ammunition	200,000
Purchase of arms	200,000
Special Government works, such as forts, magazines, &c.	100,000
Maintenance of Staats Artillery (this does not include men's pay)	72,300
Secret services	30,000
Secret service (Police Department)	5,000
Grant to Agricultural Society	10,000
Contingencies	12,000
Bonus to burghers	12,000
Rinderpest expenditure	150,000

The following notes have been prepared in the Colonial Office from the detailed Estimates:—

Receipts.—(A.) Customs, 1,500,000*l.*—The actual receipts for 1895 were 1,084,724*l.*, and the estimate for 1896 was 1,200,000*l.*

(B.) In 1896 there were special receipts under Fines amounting to 212,000*l.*

(C.) N.Z.A.S.M. means Netherlands South African Railway Company.

(D.) The Raad passed the following Resolution on the 4th February:—

"The First Volksraad having considered the item 'Sale of Explosives, 500,000*l.*,' now on the Order, and having considered the elucidations of his Honour the State President and the Honourable State Secretary,—

"*Resolves*, To let the said item stand, and to choose a Commission of three Members with direction to examine the matters connected therewith, and to lay a Report with recommendations on the subject before the Raad during this Session, as soon as possible, in order that a Resolution thereon may be taken."

Expenditure.—(E.) Legislature.—This includes grant to Members of First Raad, 17,000*l.*; grant to Members of Second Raad, 8,500*l.* *See* also under Carriage.

(F.) Judiciary.—This includes Chief Justice, 2,750*l.*, and five other judges, 2,000*l.* each; State Attorney, 2,250*l.* *See* also under Administration of Justice.

(G.) War Department, 54,580*l.*—This is chiefly devoted to the pay of the State Horse Artillery. *See* also under War Purposes.

(H.) Administration of Justice.—This includes grant to judges, extra sittings, 1,200*l.*

(I.) Carriage.—This includes travelling expenses, Members of Volksraad, 4,000*l.*

(J.) Public Works.—This includes public buildings, 562,138*l.* (actual expenditure in 1896, 235,151*l.*); in making and maintenance of roads, bridges, and streets, 185,000*l.*; amount of customs claimed by railway company in terms of Article 17 of the Concession, 235,000*l.*; subsidy to Johannesburg Sanitary Commission for streets, 25,000*l.*

(K.) Sundry Services.—This includes advertisements, 7,000*l.* (actual expenditure, 1896, 10,459*l.*); unforeseen expenses, 12,000*l.* (10,000*l.* was placed on the Estimates for 1896, and the actual expenditure was 39,903*l.*); fines and market fees made over to Johannesburg, 28,000*l.*

(L.) War Purposes, 614,010*l.*—This includes purchase of ammunition, &c., 200,000*l.* (actual expenditure in 1896, 256,250*l.*); purchase of cannon and firearms, 200,000*l.* (actual expenditure in 1896, 163,154*l.*); transport of cannon and firearms, 6,000*l.*; yearly contribution to War Fund, 10,000*l.*; for special Government works, forts, and magazines, 100,000*l.*; horse artillery, uniforms, stores, &c., 72,300*l.*; grant to volunteer corps, 17,060*l.*

(M.) Special Disbursements.—This includes secret services, 30,000*l.* (the amount placed on the Estimates for 1896 was 60,000*l.*, but the actual expenditure was 191,837*l.*, which included a sum of 158,337*l.* for special Government works, forts, magazines, &c.).

The above item does not include police secret service expenses, for which a special sum of 5,000*l.* is allowed.

Unforeseen Expenses, 12,000*l.* (the amount placed on the Estimates for 1896 was 12,000*l.*, and the actual expenditure was 46,725*l.*); bonus to needy voortrekkers (original colonists), 12,000*l.*; rinderpest expenditure, 150,000*l.*

APPENDIX, No. 7.

PAPER handed in by Mr. Secretary *Chamberlain*, 6 April 1897.

Translated from the "Volksstem," of the 24th February 1897.

The Dynamite Report.

To His Honour the President and the Honourable Members of the Honourable the First Volksraad, Pretoria.

Your Honour and Gentlemen, Pretoria, 19 February 1897.

Your Commission, appointed by resolution of the First Volksraad, Article 46, dated 4th February 1897, and supplemented by resolution of the First Volksraad, Article 106, dated 8th February 1897, has, in the brief period at its disposal, instituted, in conjunction with the Government, as searching an inquiry as was possible into the matters referred to it, and has now the honour of submitting the following report to the favourable consideration of your honourable Assembly :—

1. The State monopoly for the manufacture, import, and sale of gunpowder, ammunition, dynamite, and other explosive materials was called into existence by this honourable Raad, by resolutions, Articles 1266–1301 and 1303–1305, dated 1–5 September 1893.

2. According to Article 4 of the said regulations the Government obtained the power of entrusting other persons with the execution of the monopoly granted it.

3. In conformity with the foregoing authority the Government entered into a contract, on 24th May 1894, with Mr. L. G. Vorstman, a copy of which is appended to this report.

4. In Article 10 of the regulations the Government received powers to order the erection, completion, and opening, with the least possible delay, but within a period not exceeding 2½ years, of one or more factories for the preparation of dynamite and other explosive materials, of such nature and quality and in such quantities as the needs and demands within the South African Republic should require.

5. In Article 6 of the contract the Agent undertook to erect the factory mentioned in the aforesaid paragraph within a period not exceeding 2½ years from 25th October 1894, *i.e.*, not later than 24th April 1896.

6. By Article 1 of the contract the Government Agent has, in order to attain the aims of that contract, the right to form a company in the South African Republic, which was done by him, the said company being called "The South African Company of Explosive Materials, Limited."

7. The Commission finds that the said company is now working two factories, one for the preparation of gunpowder, and another for dynamite and other explosive materials. For reasons to be subsequently specified the Commission has turned its attention more particularly to the last-mentioned factory.

8. This factory was erected and commenced working 22nd October 1896, and, therefore, after the expiration of the period fixed by the contract ; the Commission is, however, of opinion that the events of December 1895 and January 1896 should reasonably be taken into consideration with regard to this delay.

9. On Friday, 14th September 1894, the Government, in conformity with a promise in Article 6 of the contract, made an application to the honourable the First Volksraad for an extension of time for the erection of the factories, whereupon the following resolution was passed by that body :—".Article 711. The First Volksraad having considered the communication from the Government dated 6th September 1894, BB 1979/94, asking for concurrence in the resolution of the Executive Raad, Article 457, dated 6th September 1894, and submitted with the above-mentioned communication ; considering also the petitions and the report of the Commission especially drawn up, resolves not to concur in the resolution of the Executive Raad and not to grant the powers demanded for altering the instructions, and to charge the Government to act strictly in accordance with the regulations authorised by the Volksraad ; and, further, to answer petitioners that their requests cannot be granted, that matter having been decided by the Volksraad last year."

10. The Government Agent has informed your Commission that the output power of the said factory, which is now completed, does not at present exceed 80,000 cases per annum.

11. On 14th October 1896 there was passed, in consequence of an application from the directors of the company, a resolution of the Executive Raad of the following tenour :—Article 893. Minute R. 11,216/93, U.V.R. 1267/96 (containing a letter received (R. 1480/96) from the directors of the South African factories of explosive materials) is read, stating that their factories are completed and that they are now in a position to manufacture 80,000 cases of explosive materials annually ; and, further, making a request, with a statement of reasons in support thereof, that power might be granted them for building further factories, which, if the request be granted, they would complete within 2½ years. The Executive Raad deliberating upon this request, considering Article 10 of the regulations as well as Article 16 of the contract relating thereto, and perceiving the necessity for the existence within the boundaries of the country of establishments which can amply meet by their own manufactures the demand for explosive materials required in the mining industry, &c., resolves to accede to the request of the company as contained in its aforesaid communication, and in conformity therewith, and limited thereto, to leave the arrangements made upon the basis of Article 10 of the regulations in question in force for a fresh term not exceeding 2½ years, and in connection with the foregoing to leave the stipulations of Article 16 of its contract of 24th May in force, in order, and as far as is necessary, to enable the company to provide for the requirements of the country in the meantime.

12. It appears to the Commission that it is impossible to bring this resolution of the Executive Raad into agreement with the resolution of the Volksraad Article 1711 of 1894, already mentioned above. The Government Agent has informed the Commission that, since the passing of the above-mentioned resolution of the Executive Raad, the company has determined and is now making preparations to extend the works of the said establishment, and that he proposes within the period of 2½ years fixed in that resolution of the Executive Raad to double the means of output, thus bringing the latter up to 160,000 cases per annum, which number of cases can by the exertion of all efforts be increased to 200,000 per annum. Your Commission will return to the subject later.

II.—The Factory.

1. Your Commission has considered it to be its duty to pay a visit to the factory of dynamite and explosive materials at the place Modderfonteijn and Klipfonteijn, in order to acquaint itself, as far as possible, with the state of matters there.

2. In the first place your Commission may say that it not only obtained a very favourable impression of the factory itself, but that also the Government Agent and the staff of the company facilitated with great readiness an inspection of the arrangements, and have, moreover, furnished your Commission with the most complete information.

3. The factory is divided into two principal parts, one for the manufacture of explosives, and the other for the preparation of harmless materials.

4. The installation for the preparation of non-explosive materials comprise one factory for the preparation of salpetric acid; two factories for the preparation of sulphuric acid; two for the concentration of acids already used (for which a third is in course of construction), and the necessary smithies, workshops, pumping stations, cooling towers, and other installations as the industry demands.

5. The factory for the preparation of really explosive materials, such as nitro-glycerine and its transformation into explosive gelatine, guhr-dynamite, &c., is divided into four stations, in each of which, as a matter of fact, the same work is carried on, but which are separated from each other to minimize the results of any explosion. In each of these stations, too, the work is carried on in detached huts or apartments, which are separated from each other by high earthen walls, and also made secure in other ways. Although the Commission, having no expert knowledge, cannot presume to pronounce any decisive opinion concerning these arrangements, it considers itself at least competent to declare that in its judgment every precautionary measure is adopted to prevent any avoidable danger.

[6, *if any, has been omitted in the original.*]

7. In general, the Commission would repeat once more that, as far as it can judge, the factory has been fitted up in the most efficient manner, and that it affords an example of cleanliness and extreme vigilance.

8. At present there are 2,000 workmen employed, fully one-quarter of whom are whites.

9. The Government Agent has informed the Commission that the cost of the factory down to date, including the stock of materials, which is calculated to be sufficient for 10 months, amounts to more than 900,000*l.*

III.—Ingredients.

1. It having been determined by Article 13, Division A, of the regulations that all the necessary ingredients which are found within the limits of the South African Republic, and the quantity, quality, and other conditions of which do not stand in the way of their use, shall be employed in the preparation of explosive materials, the Commission has considered it to be its duty to institute a close inquiry into that matter. In the preparation of nitro-glycerine, which, combined with other materials, produces explosive gelatine, dynamite, &c., salpetric acid, sulphuric acid, and glycerine are required.

2. Salpetric acid is now prepared in the factory itself out of imported saltpetre. Your Commission has found, to its great regret, that there is at present no prospect of obtaining sufficient saltpetre here in the country.

3. Sulphuric acid is now also prepared from imported sulphur. The Company, however, expects to be able before long to produce sulphur from local sulphur ore, and it has already made some experiments with the aid of an oven that has been erected. Concerning both the foregoing substances, your Commission has been informed that the company has spared neither trouble nor expense in rendering possible their production from local materials.

4. Glycerine is a by-product of candle and soap factories, and there is no prospect that the production of this article can be made a local one.

5. Your Commission cannot, therefore (though not wishing to impute any want of zeal to the company), cherish the hope that the production of explosive materials will be independent of the import of some of the ingredients.

6. Dynamite is prepared from nitro-glycerine and guhr; *kieselguhr* is found in this country, but in spite of many efforts the company has not succeeded in discovering guhr of the proper quality; there is, however, every chance that this will be done; but your Commission attaches little importance to this fact, since the cost of locally-prepared guhr exceeds that of imported guhr, and also because the use of dynamite is being superseded from year to year by that of explosive gelatine, a considerably cheaper, safer, and more efficient explosive. Explosive gelatine requires cellulose, which it will be impossible to produce in this country for some little time yet.

IV.—Imported Explosives.

1. As will be subsequently shown by the Commission, explosives are still imported in order to meet local demands. This is done through the medium of the Government Agent.

2. These materials, viz., explosive gelatine and guhr impregné, are also re-manipulated in the factory. The preparation of explosive gelatine as required in commerce, and of dynamite No. 1, merely consists in making them up into cartridges, a very simple process. In the preparation of dynamite No. 2 and other explosives, which, however, are comparatively little in use, other ingredients of little value are added.

V.—Supply and Demand.

1. According to returns handed to us by the Government Agent the demand for the whole country now amounts to 200,000 cases per annum; this fairly agrees with the returns sent to us by the Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg, which give the present demand there as 186,000 cases per annum. The difference of 14,000 cases, therefore, represents the demand in the other mining districts, and that of other consumers in the Republic.

2. It is difficult to make any speculations concerning the future. The Commission, however, basing its opinion upon the best information at its disposal, thinks that a demand of 250,000 cases per annum for the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 is not too high an estimate.

3. As we have already stated, the company can now produce 80,000 cases. In 1899 it hopes to be able to double this output, or, let us say, to increase it to 180,000 cases.

4. There will, therefore, be a deficit as follows:—

1897	120,000 cases.
1898	170,000 „
1899	70,000 „
and 1900	70,000 „
	430,000 „

This

This estimate is low, and the most favourable one for the Company, since any disturbance at the factory, which may easily occur, or any increased demand, which, to judge from the past, will probably take place, will considerably increase this deficit.

5. It is, therefore, clear that the Government Agent has not fulfilled the promise he made in the Contract, viz., to produce dynamite and other explosive materials in such quantities as the needs and demands within the South African Republic require (*see* Article 10 of the Regulations), and even if it were possible to bring the resolution of the Executive Raad of 14th October 1896, into agreement with the resolution of the First Volksraad, Article 1711 of 1894, and Article 16, line A, of the Government Agent's Contract, the latter would still obviously be unable to fulfil his promise, seeing that in the resolution of the Executive Raad it is stated that it (the resolution) is passed to enable the Company to provide for the requirements of the country in the meantime.

6. Your Commission, nevertheless, has no desire now to propose the revocation of the Contract, or the abandonment of the Government monopoly. The Volksraad has repeatedly expressed the desirability of seeing the trade and import of gunpowder, dynamite, and other explosive materials in the hands of the State itself. Your Commission is also convinced of the advantages which the production of explosive materials in the country itself affords, and your Commission is further of opinion that the strenuous efforts of the Company to form a local industry undoubtedly render undesirable too strict an application of the provisions of the Contract.

7. Regarded from another stand-point, however, the indubitably strong legal position of the State over against the contracting party should not be lost sight of.

8. This point becomes of special interest in the question whether the Government Agent shall be further permitted to import explosive gelatine and guhr-impregné (which, as a matter of fact, is naught else than dynamite No. 1 not yet made up into cartridges).

9. This importation brings the Company extremely great profits that have nothing to do with those arising from the explosive materials manufactured by the Company itself.

10. Your Commission finds from the accounts which have been laid before it by the State Secretary that the profits made by the Company on explosive gelatine and guhr-impregné, imported and paid for by the State, amount to close upon 2*l.* per case, of which only 5*s.* per case comes to the Republic.

11. Applying the above calculation to the 430,000 cases, the minimum that must be imported in the next four years, we obtain the result that if the State itself imported, the Treasury would benefit to the amount of 860,000*l.*, whilst if the Company does so the profit to the State would only be 107,500*l.*, thus making a difference to the disadvantage of the State of 752,500*l.*

12. The advantage accruing to the State by importing on its own account would probably be still greater after 1900, on account of the increased demand.

13. The only reasons which cause your Commission to hesitate in recommending that the acquisition of dynamite and explosive materials, with all the advantages attaching thereto, shall immediately be placed in the hands of the State, is a doubt whether the Government will be able to purchase those explosive materials at as cheap a rate as the Company.
This doubt is caused by the fact that many of the important dynamite factories in Europe are large shareholders of the Company, and therefore possibly furnish it with explosive materials upon more favourable conditions.

14. The Johannesburg Chamber of Mines maintains that dynamite No. 1 (containing 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine) can be obtained in an open market at 45*s.* per case. This price would bring a still greater profit to the Government, since dynamite is now being sold by the Government Agent at 98*s.* 6*d.* per case.

15. Your Commission is, however, of opinion, that having regard to the query suggested in paragraph 13, it would be more cautious to institute a searching inquiry (for which your Commission had no time) for the purpose of establishing beyond any doubt at what price and in what quantities the Government itself could purchase explosive materials.

16. Your Commission therefore recommends your honourable Assembly to institute an inquiry into this subject, through the medium of the experts in the employ of the Government, who will have to obtain every information concerning the question, and to ascertain where and under what conditions the explosive materials required can best be produced.

17. A full report of that inquiry should then be laid before your honourable Assembly at the next general session, when a final decision could be taken concerning the matter.

18. Your Commission further submits that if the returns laid before it are correct, the Government, even if it sells much more advantageously than at present, will be enabled to reduce the price of dynamite, and so meet the mining industry. In connection with this it must, however, be borne in mind that the local factory should not be oppressed by unfair competition.

19. Having regard to all that has gone before, your Commission also considers this an opportune moment for entering into negotiations with the Company concerning the increase of the State royalty of 5*s.* per case and the reduction of its selling price for explosive materials, by which, perhaps, a solution of all the foregoing questions would be arrived at to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

VI.—Advances.

1. Coming now to that part of the question which more particularly gave rise to the appointment of your Commission, the latter wishes to make the following observations :—

(*a.*) That the imported explosive materials are purchased by the Government Agent, who sends in the invoices to the Government by whom they are paid ;

(*b.*) The materials themselves, composed of gelatine, &c., do not come into the hands of the Government ;

(*c.*) When the Agent sells he returns to the Government the amount advanced, augmented by 5*s.* per case ;

(*d.*) A large quantity of explosive materials is kept in reserve (at this moment 61,000 cases), which reserve is more or less maintained, so that the advance is therefore not repaid to the Government. The Government Agent frequently pays more back than is sold by him ;

(*e.*) Whilst the explosive materials are in the hands of the Agent, they are duly ensured at the Company's cost.

2. Having regard to the suggested inquiry, and in expectation of a decision of the question who is to import in the future, your Commission proposes that for the present the sum of 350,000*l.* be placed on the Estimates instead of the proposed sum of 500,000*l.*

VII.—Gunpowder and Ammunition.

Although the question which led to the appointment of your Commission did not have direct reference to powder and ammunition, and your Commission did not, therefore, consider it necessary, having regard to the limited time at its disposal, to pay a visit to the powder factory, it nevertheless made some observations in the course of its labours which it deems useful to lay before your honourable Assembly.

1. The manufacture of powder is now limited in this factory to the preparation of ordinary gunpowder.

2. No efforts are made to prepare the so-called new (smokeless) powder here.

3. The manufacture of the last-named article is closely connected with that of nitro-glycerine, and would, consequently, very aptly form a minor branch of the industry of the Modderfonteijn factory.

4. It is also included in the contract with the Government Agent (*see* Article 1).

5. Your Commission has also been informed upon good authority that the preparation of such smokeless powder is fully deserving of the attention of your Assembly, especially from a military point of view.

6. Your Commission therefore considers it to be its duty to recommend that the Government be requested to lay before your honourable Assembly at the ensuing May session a full report upon this matter. Herewith your Commission considers that it has discharged the task with which it was entrusted, and has the honour to be,

Your obedient servants,

Carl Jeppe, Chairman.
J. de Clercq Azn, } Members.
J. du P. de Beer, }

APPENDIX, No. 8.

PAPER handed in by Mr. Secretary *Chamberlain*, 18 May 1897.

(Copy.—Natal.—No. 63.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
13 April 1897.

Sir,

3533-4-5-6-7. My attention has been drawn to questions 3533-4-5-6-7 of Mr. Schreiner's evidence given before the British South Africa Select Committee on 19th March, from which it would appear that Mr. Schreiner inadvertently left the Committee under the erroneous impression that whereas machinery is subject to a duty of only 1½ per cent. in the Transvaal, it is subject in addition to a 5 per cent. transit rate payable to the British South African Maritime Colonies.

2. I annex a copy of a Comparative Table of Import and Transit rates corrected up to date, from which it will be seen that machinery of all kinds is free from transit duty in the Maritime Colonies, and at Delagoa Bay.

Table.

3. I enclose a list of the articles free of transit duty.

Free List.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Walter Hely Hutchinson.*

The Right Honourable J. Chamberlain, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

— I. —

Articles on which no transit duty is payable to the Government of Natal.

All articles of Military, Naval or Volunteer Uniforms or Appointments imported for the use of Her Majesty's Imperial or Colonial Forces, or Forces of States belonging to the Customs Union.

All goods grown, produced, or manufactured within the Customs Union imported overland, excepting flour manufactured from other than South African wheat, and excepting wines and spirits.

Animals, living.
Asbestos.

Bags, viz. :—Coal, grain, wool, and sugar pockets.
Battery cloth, gauze, matting, sieving and screening.
Boiler composition.
Bones.
Books, printed, not being foreign reprints of British or South African copyright works.
Bottles, of common glass, imported full of wine, beer, or other liquid liable to Customs duty.
Brass, in bars, ingots, plates, rods, or sheets.
Bullion or coin.

Carriages, carts and waggons, the manufacture of South Africa when imported overland.
Chain.
Composition metal for bearings and foundings, including solder.
Copper, in pigs, bars, ingots and sheets.
Cranes, elevators, or sheers.
Crucibles and cupelling furnaces.

Electric cables, or wire and posts for the same.

Feathers, ostrich, undressed.
Felt covering.
Fire bars.
Fire bricks and fire clay.
Fruits, fresh.
Furnaces, cupelling, for roasting minerals.

Gums

Gums of all descriptions.

Hair, Angora.
Hides.
Horns of animals.
Hose, steam, suction and armoured, for the use in connection with machinery, not including garden hose.

Ice
India-rubber, unmanufactured, and other lagging and packing for machinery.
Iron, bar, bolt, hoop, rod, pig, plate, or sheet (not corrugated).
Ivory.

Lead, bar, foil, pipe, sheet and tea.

Machinery and the other component parts thereof not enumerated in the free list, not being for domestic use and machinery for agricultural, mining, sewing, or manufacturing purposes.
Machine bands, driving rope, belting, lacing; fasteners and tighteners.
Manures.
Maps and charts.
Metal-sheathing for ships. Nails, yellow for sheathing.
Minerals and ores (crude).
Moulds, ingot.
Mohair.
Mules.
Music, printed, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works.

Paper for newspaper and book-printing purposes.
Pipes and tubes, earthen, iron, lead, and steel.
Plates of iron and steel combined.
Plants.
Printing type and machinery.
Provisions and stores, and all articles of every description imported for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, or for the Colonial Government, provided the duty otherwise thereon would be paid or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom of the Government of Natal.

Materials for the use in construction of railways or tramways, such material to mean as follows:—Rails, sleepers, fastenings for the rails or sleepers, iron girders, iron bridgework, culvert tops, locomotives, tenders, ballast, trucks, goods waggons, railway carriages, engine watertanks, turn-tables, and railway signals.

Retorts.

Seeds.
Shafting.
Sheep dip.
Skins of animals, raw and undressed.
Specimens illustrative of natural history.
Skips, tanks, tubs, and vats, suitable and intended for mining purposes.
Steel in bars, pigs, plates, or sheets.
Steel and iron chimneys (smoke stacks).

Tin, blocks, ingots, plate, sheet, and discs.
Tobacco, the produce of Orange Free State, South African Republic, new republic part of Zululand, when imported overland.

Valve hide.
Vegetables, fresh.

Windmills.
Wire fencing, iron standards, and all other materials intended to be used solely for the purpose of wire fencing.
Wire rope.
Wool.

Zinc in blocks, discs, ingots, plates, or sheets.

Extract from a comparative table of import duties levied in the several South African Colonies and States, under the various customs tariffs, furnished by the collector of Customs.

Government House, Natal,
13 April 1897.

— II. —

Enclosure 1 in Despatch

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the Rates of Import Duties levied in the several

ARTICLES.	Natal.	
	Import Duty.	Transit Duty.
Agricultural implements (Kafir hoes and picks excepted)	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Ale and beer	9*d.* per gal.	"
All articles of military, naval, or volunteer uniforms or appointments imported for the use of Her Majesty's Imperial or Colonial forces, or forces of the States belonging to the Customs Union.	Free.	Free.
All goods grown, produced, or manufactured within the Customs Union imported overland, excepting flour manufactured from other than South African wheat, and excepting spirits upon which the duty of two shillings per imperial gallon is imposed by this (Customs Union) tariff.	(Also except wines) Free.	Free.
All raw produce of South Africa imported overland	"	"
Anchors for ships' use	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Animals, living	Free.	Free.
Cows and calves	"	"
Oxen	"	"
Sheep and goats	"	"
Pigs	"	"
Mules	"	"
Axles for carts, carriages, and other wheeled vehicles	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Asbestos	5 "	Free.
Bacon	2*d.* per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.
Bags, viz.:		
Flour	5 per cent. ad val.	5 "
Coal	5 "	Free.
Grain and wool	Free.	"
Sugar pockets	"	"
Battery cloth, gauze, matting, sieving, and screening	"	"
Beads	2*d.* per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.
Biscuits, in tins or not	5 per cent. ad val.	5 "
Blankets, cotton or woollen, the single article, in pairs, or in the piece	15 "	3 "
Boiler composition	Free.	Free.
Bones	"	"
Books, printed, not being foreign reprints of British or South African copyright works.	"	"
Books, printed, foreign reprints of British copyright works	Prohibited.	Prohibited.
Boots and shoes:		
(*a*) Common, coarse, heavy, for trade with natives, weighing more than 700 grammes, per pair.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
(*b*) Boots and shoes, all other	5 "	5 "
Bottles of common glass, imported full of wine, beer, or other liquid liable to Customs duty.	Free.	Free.
Bran	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Brass:		
In bars	Free.	Free.
Ingots, plates, rods, or sheets	5 per cent. ad val.	"
Bullion or coin	Free.	"
Bushes for carts, carriages, or other wheeled vehicles	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Butter	3*d.* per lb.	5 "
Butterine or other substances imported as butter	"	5 "
Cables, chain, for ships' use	5 per cent. ad val.	5 "
Candles	1*d.* per lb.	5 "
Carriages, carts, and wagons, and other wheeled vehicles, including wheelbarrows.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 "
Carriages, carts, and wagons, the manufacture of South Africa, when imported overland.	Free.	Free.
Cartridges, loaded, for use of firearms	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Caoutchouc, manufactures of, not otherwise mentioned	5 "	5 "

— II. —

No. 63. 13th April 1897.

South African Colonies and States under the various Customs Tariffs.

Cape of Good Hope and the Orange Free State. South African Customs Union.		Province of Mozambique at Lourenço Marques. Money—1,000 Reis=1 Milreis=4s. 6d.; Weights and Measures—the Metrical System.		South African Republic. The Currency is English: Weights and Measures same as in the Cape Colony.	
Import Duty.	Transit Duty.	Import Duty.	Transit Duty.	General ad val. Duty.	Special Additional Duty.
10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
1s. 3d. per imp. gal.	,,	decal. 700 reis.	,,	,,	3s. per gal.
Free.	Free.	—	—	—	—
,,	,,	—	—	—	—
,,	,,	—	—	—	—
,,	,,	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
Free, except mules.	,,	Free, except oxen	Free.	Free, except cows calves, oxen, sheep, goats, and pigs.	—
Free.	,,	Free.	,,	Free.	10s. per head.
,,	,,	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	,,	,,
,,	,,	Free.	Free.	,,	1s. per head.
,,	,,	,,	,,	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
1l. each.	,,	,,	,,	Free.	—
10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
12 ,,	Free.	5 ,,	3 ,,	7½ ,,	—
2d. per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.	Kil. 100 reis.	3 ,,	7½ ,,	4l. 10s. per 100 lbs.
5 per cent. ad val.	5 ,,	Sacks of coarse packing or sack cloth of linen or similar materials are free when of national origin.		7½ ,,	—
5 ,,	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ ,,	—
5 ,,	,,	5 ,,	3 ,,	7½ ,,	—
12 ,,	,,	5 ,,	3 ,,	7½ ,,	—
12 ,,	,,	Free.	Free.	1½ ,,	—
2d. per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.	Kilog. 100 reis.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ ,,	1s. per lb.
12 per cent. ad val.	5 ,,	,, (Except ships' biscuits, which are kil. 20 reis.)	3 ,,	7½ ,,	—
12 ,,	3 ,,	Cotton 10 per cent. ad val. Woollen 5 per cent. ad val.	3 ,,	7½ ,,	—
12 ,,	Free.	Free.	Free.	1½ ,,	—
Free.	,,	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ ,,	—
,,	,,	Free.	Free.	Free.	—
Prohibited.		,,	,,	,,	—
12 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	Kilog. 200 reis.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
12 ,,	5 ,,	Kilog. 1,000 reis.	3 ,,	7½ ,,	—
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	—
12 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
12 ,,	Free.	5 ,,	3 ,,	7½ ,,	—
12 ,,	,,	5 ,,	3 ,,	7½ ,,	—
Free.	,,	Free.	Free.	Free.	—
10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	,, (When of national origin.)	,,	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
3d. per lb.	5 ,,	Kilog. 100 reis.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ ,,	5s. per 100 lbs.
12 per cent. ad val.	5 ,,	,,	3 ,,	7½ ,,	,,
Free.	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 ,,	7½ ,,	—
2½d. per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.	Kilog. 70 reis.	3 ,,	7½ ,,	—
20 per cent. ad val.	5 ,,	Vehicles of all kinds (complete) fitted together or not, when of national manufacture, are free.		7½ ,,	—
Free.	Free.	—	—	7½ ,,	—
12 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ ,,	5s. per 1,000.
12 ,,	5 ,,	Kilog. 500 reis.	3 ,,	7½ ,,	—

COMPARATIVE Table of the Rates of Import Duties levied in the several

ARTICLES.	Natal.	
	Import Duty.	Transit Duty.
Casks, fitted together or not	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Cement, Portland or Roman, not exceeding 400lbs. per cask	2*s.* per cask.	5 „
Chain	5 per cent. ad val.	Free.
Cheese	2*d.* per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.
Chemicals for use in the extraction of metals from ores	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „
Chicory	5*s.* per 100 lbs.	5 „
Chocolate	2*d.* per lb.	5 „
Cider	9*d.* per gal.	5 „
Clocks and watches	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „
Clothing, old and worn, for trade with natives	5 „	5 „
Coals	5 „	5 „
Coats or jackets, made of blanketing or baize	15 per cent. ad val.	5 „
Cocoa	2*d.* per lb.	1*d.* per lb.
Codfish	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Coffee	½*d.* per lb.	5 „
Colours, in powders and colouring earths	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „
„ prepared in any manner	5 „	5 „
Coke and patent fuel	3*s.* per ton.	5 „
Composition metal for bearings and foundings, including solder	Free.	Free.
Confectionery	2*d.* per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.
Copper, in pigs, bars, ingots, and sheets	Free.	Free.
Corks and bungs	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Corn and grain of all kinds, except maize	5 „	5 „
Cotton, in its raw state	5 „	5 „
Cotton sheets (known as Kafir sheets), the single article, in pairs, or the piece.	15 „	3 „
Cranes, elevators, or sheers	5 „	Free.
Crucibles and cupelling furnaces	5 „	„
Cyanide of Potassium and other chemicals for use in the extraction of metals from ores.	5 „	3 per cent. ad val.
Dates	2*d.* per lb.	5 „
Detonators	5 per cent. ad val.	1*s.* 3*d.* per 1,000 lbs.
Diamonds and other gems, in the rough state	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.
Dynamite	5 „	½*d.* per lb.
Electric cable, or wire and posts for the same	5 „	Free.
Elevators, cranes, or sheers	5 „	„
Faience, of all kinds	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.
Feathers, ostrich, undressed	Free.	Free.
Fencing wire, iron standards, and all materials intended to be used solely for the purpose of wire fencing.	„	„
Felt covering	5 per cent. ad val.	„
Felt, ordinary, including that dyed or printed in the piece or made up articles.	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.
Fish, preserved, in pots, bottles, or tins	2*d.* per lb.	5 „
Fish, preserved, in wood	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „
Fish, not specially rated	5 „	5 „
Fishing nets	5 „	5 „
Fire bars	Free.	Free.
Fire bricks and fire clay	5 per cent. ad val.	„
Flour, wheaten, and wheaten meal	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.
Fruits, bottled and tinned	2*d.* per lb.	5 „
„ dried	„	5 „
„ fresh	Free.	Free.
„ cocoa nuts	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Fuel, patent	3*s.* per ton	5 „
Furnaces, cupelling	5 per cent. ad val.	Free.
„ for rosting minerals	—	„
Glass, window, and common and black or green glassware	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Glassware, not otherwise specified	5 „	5 „
Ghee	5 „	5 „

South African Colonies and States under the various Customs Tariffs—*continued.*

Cape of Good Hope and the Orange Free State. South African Customs Union.		Province of Mozambique at Lourenço Marques. Money—1,000 Reis=1 Milreis=4*s.* 6*d.*; Weights and Measures—the Metrical System.		South African Republic. The Currency is English: Weights and Measures same as in the Cape Colony.	
Import Duty.	Transit Duty.	Import Duty.	Transit Duty.	General ad val. Duty.	Special Additional Duty.
12 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	Free when of national origin.		7½ per cent. ad val.	—
2*s.* per 400lbs.	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „	3*s.* per 100 lbs.
12 per cent. ad val.	Free.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
3*d.* per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.	Kilog. 100 reis.	3 „	7½ „	5*s.* per 100 lbs.
12 per cent. ad val.	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	1½ „	—
16*s.* 8*d.* per 100 lbs.	„	5 „	3 „	7½ „	7*s.* 6*d.* per 100 lbs.
„	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „	—
1*s.* per imperial gal.	5 „	Decal. 700 reis.	3 „	Under 11° Traeles, 7½ per cent. ad val.; over 11° Traeles, 7½ per cent. ad val.	10*s.* per gal.
12 per cent. ad val.	5 „	(*a*) Watches, 10 per cent. ad val.; (*b*) other clocks, not specially mentioned, 25 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
12 „	5 „	Kilog. 50 reis.	3 „	7½ „	—
2*s.* per ton.	5 „	Free.	Free.	7½ „	7*s.* 6*d.* per 100 lbs.
12 per cent. ad val.	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „	—
16*s.* 8*d.* per 100 lbs.	5 „	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
2*d.* per lb.	5 „	Kilog. 20 reis.	3 „	7½ „	—
12*s.* 6*d.* per 100 lbs.	5 „	„ 100 reis.	3 „	7½ „	2*s.* 6*d.* per 100 lbs.
12 per cent. ad val.	5 „	„ 10 reis.	3 „	7½ „	—
12 „	5 „	„ 20 reis.	3 „	7½ „	—
2*s* per ton.	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	Free.	Free.	Free.	1½ „	—
16*s.* 8*d.* per 100 lbs	5 per cent. ad val.	Kilog. 20 reis.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „	25*s.* per 100 lbs.
12 per cent. ad val.	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	—
10 „	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
2*s.* per 100 lbs.	5 „	5 „	3 „	7½ „	Barley, oats and malt 5*s.* 100 lbs.
				7½ „	Kafir „
				7½ „	Dholl, 1*s.* 6*d.* „
				7½ „	Wheat „
Free.	Free.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	10 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 „	Free.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 „	„	5 „	3 „	1½ „	—
12 „	3 per cent. ad val.	5 „	3 „	1½ „	—
2*d.* per lb.	5 „	Kilog. 100 reis.	3 „	7½ „	25*s.* per 100 lbs.
12 per cent. ad val.	1*s.* 3*d.* per 1,000.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	—
Free.	Free.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
3*d.* per lb.	½*d.* per lb.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	9*d.* per lb.
12 per cent. ad val.	Free.	5 „	3 „	1½ „	—
12 „	„	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 „	5 per cent. ad val.	Kilog. 25 reis.	3 „	7½ „	—
Free.	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	—
„	„	5 „	3 „	1½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	„	Free.	3 „	7½ „	—
12 „	5 per cent. ad val.	Kilog. 200 reis.	3 „	7½ „	—
2*d.* per lb.	5 „	Kilog. 100 reis.	3 „	7½ „	—
„	5 „	„	3 „	7½ „	—
Free.	Free.	„	3 „	7½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	Free when of national origin.		7½ „	—
12 „	Free.	Free.	Free.	1½ „	—
12 „	„	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „	—
5*s.* per 100 lbs.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
16*s.* 8*d.* per 100 lbs.	5 „	Kilog. 100 reis.	3 „	7½ „	—
2*d.* per lb.	5 „	„	3 „	7½ „	—
Free.	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	—
„	„	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
2*s.* per ton.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	Free.	5 „	3 „	1½ „	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
12 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	Kilog. 100 reis.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
12 „	5 „	„ 150 reis.	3 „	7½ „	—
12 „	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	5*s.* per 100 lbs.

COMPARATIVE Table of the Rates of Import Duties levied in the several

ARTICLES.	Natal.	
	Import Duty.	Transit Duty.
Ginger :		
Dry	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Preserved, Chowchow and other similar preserves	2*d.* per lb.	5 „
Goorokoo, Gooracoo and Hookah mixtures, and all imitations of and substitutes for it	2*s.* per lb.	2*s.* per lb.
Gums of all descriptions	Free.	Free.
Gunpowder, including powder contained in cartridges	6*d.* per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.
Guns and gun barrels	20*s.* per barrel.	2*s.* 6*d.* per barrel.
Hair, Angora	Free.	Free.
Hams	2*d.* per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.
Hides	Free.	Free.
Hoes, Kafir	Each 6*d.*	5 per cent. ad val.
Hops	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „
Horns of animals	Free.	Free.
Hose, steam, suction and armoured, for use in connection with machinery, but not including garden	„	„
Ice	„	„
India-rubber, unmanufactured	„	„
„ and other lagging and packing for machinery	„	„
Iron :		
Bar	„	„
Bolt, hoop, or rod	5 per cent. ad val.	„
Pig	Free.	„
Plate or sheet (not corrugated)	„	„
Ivory	„	„
Jackets (made of blanketing or baize)	15 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Jams	2*d.* per lb.	5 „
Jewellery and articles of gold and silver	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „
Lamps for carriages, carts, and other wheeled vehicles	„	5 „
Lard	2*d.* per lb.	5 „
Lead :		
Bar, foil, pipe, and sheet	5 per cent. ad val.	Free.
Tea	Free.	„
Machinery :		
And the component parts thereof not enumerated in the free list, not being for domestic use	5 per cent. ad val.	„
For agricultural, mining, sewing, or manufacturing purposes	Free.	„
Machine bands, driving rope, belting, lacing, fasteners, and tighteners	„	„
Maize or mealies	1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.	5 per cent. ad val.
Manures	Free.	Free.
Maps and Charts	„	„
Marble	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Matches, in boxes or other packages, each containing not more than 100 matches, the gross of boxes	1*s.* per gross	5 „
Mathematical and scientific instruments and apparatus	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „
Mealie meal	1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.	5 „
Meats (salted and preserved) in tins, cases, or otherwise	2*d.* per lb.	5 „
Metal :		
Sheathing, for ships	Free.	Free.
Nails, yellow for sheathing	„	„
Minerals and ores (crude)	„	„
Mirrors, including the frames	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Mineral waters	5 „	5 „
Moulds, ingot	5 „	Free.
Mohair	Free.	„
Mules	„	„
Music, printed, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works	„	„
Music, printed, foreign reprints of British copyright works	Prohibited	Prohibited
Oils :		
Chemical, essential and perfumed	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Paraffin	3*d.* per gal.	5 „
Linseed	„	5 „
Other oils (imported in vessels containing not less than half-a-gallon)	6*d.* per gal.	5 „
Paddy (coolie rice)	1*s.* per cwt.	5 „
Paper for newspaper and book printing purposes	Free.	Free.

South African Colonies and States under the various Customs Tariffs—*continued.*

Cape of Good Hope and the Orange Free State. South African Customs Union.		Province of Mozambique at Lourenço Marques. Money—1,000 Reis=1 Milreis=4s. 6d.; Weights and Measures—the Metrical System.		South African Republic. The Currency is English: Weights and Measures same as in the Cape Colony.	
Import Duty.	Transit Duty.	Import Duty.	Transit Duty.	General ad val. Duty.	Special Additional Duty.
3d. per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.	Kilog. 100 reis.	3 per cent. ad. val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
„	5 „	„	3 „	7½ „	25s. per 100 lbs.
12 per cent. ad val.	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	—
12 „	Free.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
6d. per lb.	6d. per lb.	Kilog. 300 reis.	3 „	7½ „	6d. per lb.
20s. per barrel.	20s. per barrel.	For native trade each 1,500 reis, otherwise not specified, each 3,500 reis.	3 „	7½ „	10s. per barrel.
Free.	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	—
2d. per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.	Kilog. 100 reis.	3 „	7½ „	—
Free.	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	—
Each 6d.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	Each 1s.
10 per cent. ad val.	5 „	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
Free.	Free.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	„	5 „	3 „	1½ „	—
Free.	„	Free.	Free.	7½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	„	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „	—
„	„	5 „	3 „	1½ „	—
10 „	„	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 „	„	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
Free.	„	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	„	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
Free.	„	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
16s. 8d. per 100 lbs.	5 „	Kilog. 100 reis	3 „	7½ „	25s. per 100 lbs.
12 per cent. ad val.	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	12½ per cent. ad. val.
10 „	5 „	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12s. 6d. per 100 lbs.	5 „	Kilog. 100 reis	3 „	7½ „	90s. per 100 lbs.
12 per cent. ad val.	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	Lead, of all kinds, 25s. per 100 lbs.
12 „	„	5 „	3 „	7½ „	„
12 „	„	Free.	Free	1½ „	—
Free.	„	„	„	1½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	„	„	„	1½ „	—
2s. per 100 lbs.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „	—
Free.	Free.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
„	„	Free.	Free.	7½ „	—
10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „	—
2s. per gross	5 „	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	5 „	Free.	Free.	7½ „	—
12 „	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „	—
2d. per lb.	5 „	Kilog. 100 reis	3 „	7½ „	—
10 per cent. ad val.	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	—
12 „	„	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 „	„	5 „	3 „	Free.	—
12 „	5 per cent. ad val.	Kilog. 200 reis	3 „	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
12 „	5 „	Free.	Free.	7½ „	—
12 „	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „	—
Free.	„	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
20s. each.	„	5 „	3 „	Free.	—
Free.	„	Free.	Free.	„	—
Prohibited.	—	„	„	„	—
15 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
1s. per Imperial gal.	5 „	Kilog. 20 reis	3 „	7½ „	—
„ „	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	—
„ „	5 „	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
1s. 6d. per 100 lbs.	5 „	5 „	3 „	7½ „	1s. 6d. per 100 lbs.
Free.	Free.	Writing paper: Kilog. 200 reis. Other kinds: Kilog. 100 reis.	3 „	7½ „	—

COMPARATIVE Table of the Rates of Import Duties levied in the several

ARTICLES.	Natal.	
	Import Duty.	Transit Duty.
Photographs	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Pickles	2*d.* per lb.	5 „
Picks, Kafir	6*d.* each	5 „
Pipes and tubes, earthern, iron, lead, and steel	5 per cent. ad val.	Free.
Pistols and pistol barrels	5*s.* each	2*s.* 6*d.* each
Plates of iron and steel combined	Free.	Free.
Plants	„	„
Printers' and bookbinders' materials	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Printing type and machinery	Free.	Free.
Printed matter of all kinds, except books, music, maps and charts, school materials, printed journals, pamphlets and periodicals	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Provisions and stores, and all articles of every description imported for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, or for the Colonial Government: Provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be paid or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom or the Government of this Colony (Natal)	Free.	Free.
Materials for use in construction of railways or tramways. Such material to mean as follows:—Rails, sleepers, fastenings for rails or sleepers, iron girders, iron bridgework, culvert tops, locomotives, tenders, ballast trucks, goods wagons, railway carriages, engine water-tanks, turn-tables, and railway signals	„	„
Materials for the use and construction of telegraph lines	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Retorts	5 „	Free.
Revolvers	5*s.* each	2*s.* 6*d.* each.
Rice	1*s.* per cwt.	5 per cent. ad val.
Rope—Wire	Free.	Free.
Rosin	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Rugs, cotton and woollen; the single article, in pairs or in the piece	15 „	3 „
Saccharum	3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.	5 „
Salt rock	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „
Salt—All other descriptions	5 „	5 „
Sauces	2*d.* per lb. or pint	5 „
Sausages	2*d.* per lb.	5 „
Seeds	Free.	Free.
Shafting	„	„
Shawls	15 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.
Sheep dip	Free.	Free.
Sheets—Kafir; the single article, in pairs or in the piece	15 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.
Shot	5 „	5 „
Skins of animals, raw and undressed	Free.	Free.
Soap—common, brown, blue, yellow, and mottled	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Soda, caustic	5 „	5 „
Specimens, illustrative of natural history	Free.	Free.
Spirits of all sorts, not sweetened, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength per gallon	9*s.* per gallon	5 per cent. ad val.; but when of an original value of 9*s.* per gallon and upwards, 6*d.* per gallon.
Spirits—Sweetened or perfumed, liqueurs and cordials, per gallon		

South African Colonies and States under the various Customs Tariffs—*continued.*

Cape of Good Hope and the Orange Free State. South African Customs Union.		Province of Mozambique at Lourenço Marques. Money—1,000 Reis=1 Milreis=4*s.* 6*d.*; Weights and Measures—the Metrical System.		South African Republic. The Currency is English: Weights and Measures same as in the Cape Colony.	
Import Duty.	Transit Duty.	Import Duty.	Transit Duty.	General ad val. Duty.	Special Additional Duty.
Free.	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
2*d.* per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	25*s.* per 100 lbs.
6*d.* each	5 „	Each 60 reis	3 „	7½ „	6*d.* each.
12 per cent. ad val.	Free.	Earthen: Kilog. 5 reis; stoneware, Kilog. 15 reis.	3 „	Iron piping, earth and steel; 1½ per cent. ad val.	—
5*s.* each	5*s.* each	Each 1,000 reis	3 „	7½ per cent. ad val.	10*s.* each.
12 per cent. ad val.	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	For machinery, 1½ per cent. ad val.	—
Free.	„	Free.	Free.	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
„	„	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	„	Free.	Free.	7½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „ (Excludes paintings, prints, chromos, reproductions, portraits, photographs, engravings on wood, Christmas, New Year and Congratulation Cards, almanacks, journals and commercial books, note-books with printed headings and dates, for merchants, and the like.)	100 per cent. ad val.
Free.	Free.	—	—	—	—
„	„	Free.	Free.	Free.	—
„	„	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	1½ per cent. ad val.	—
12 per cent. ad val.	„	Free.	Free.	1½ „	—
5*s.* each	5*s.* each	Each 1,000 reis	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „	10*s.* each.
3*s.* 6*d.* per 100 lbs.	5 per cent. ad val.	Kilog. 20 reis	3 „	7½ „	1*s.* 6*d.* per 100 lbs.
12 per cent. ad val.	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	1½ „	—
10 „	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 „	3 „	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 „	5 „	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
2*s.* per ton	5 „	Decal. 250 reis	3 „	7½ „	—
5*s.* „	5 „	„	3 „	7½ „	—
2*d.* per lb.	5 „	Kil. 100 reis	3 „	7½ „	—
2*d.* „	5 „	„	3 „	7½ „	4*l.* 10*s.* per 100 lbs.
Free.	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	Free.	—
12 per cent. ad val.	„	Free.	Free.	1½ per cent. ad val.	—
12 „	Cotton or woollen, 3 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „	—
Free.	Free.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	10 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 „	5 „	5 „	3 „	7½ „	3*d.* per lb.
Free.	Free.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
4*s.* 2*d.* per 100 lbs.	5 per cent. ad val.	Kilog. 50 reis	3 „	Hard or soft for domestic use 5*s.* per 100 lbs. Perfumed toilet and all other kinds, 10*s.* per 100 lbs.	
10 per cent. ad val.	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	For mining purposes, 1½ per cent. ad val.	—
Free.	Free.	5 „	3 „	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
10*s.* 6*d.* per Imperial gallon.	5 per cent. ad val.; but when of value "in full" on Customs Entry of 10*s.* per gallon, 6*d.* per gallon.	Brandy, common, less than 24° cartier decal., 1,800 reis; brandy, common, and alcohol of 20° cartier and above decal., 4,500 reis; Brandy prepared, Cognac, Geneva liqueurs, and similar beverages, decal. 3,750 reis.	3 „	7½ „	Not being the product of contiguous States or Colonies, of a strength of from 11° to 56° by Tralles' alcoholometer, 10*s.* per gall.; of a strength exceeding 56° by Tralles' alcoholometer, 20*s.* per gall.; the product of contiguous States and Colonies, of a strength of from 11° to 56°, inclusive, by Tralles' alcoholometer, 6*s.* per gallon.

COMPARATIVE Table of the Rates of Import Duties levied in the several

ARTICLES.	Natal.	
	Import Duty.	Transit Duty.
Skips, tanks, tubs, and vats, suitable and intended for mining purposes	Free.	Free.
Springs for carts, carriages, and other wheeled vehicles	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Staves	5 ,,	5 ,,
Steel in bars, ingots, pigs, plates, or sheets	Free.	Free.
Steel and iron chimneys (smoke stacks)	5 per cent. ad val.	,,
Sugar :		
Unrefined	3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.	3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
Refined or candy	1*d.* per lb.	1*s.* per lb.
Sulphur, flowers of	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Sulphuric acid	5 ,,	5 ,,
Tallow	5 ,,	5 ,,
Tamarinds	2*d.* per lb.	5 ,,
Tea	6*d.* ,,	5 ,,
Telegraph lines, material for use and construction of	5 per cent. ad val.	5 ,,
Tin :		
Blocks and ingots	Free.	Free.
Plate and sheet	,,	,,
Discs	5 per cent. ad. val.	,,
Tobacco :		
Not manufactured	6*d.* per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.
Manufactured, not cigars or snuff	2*s.* per lb.	When of an original value of 9*s.* per lb. or upwards, 6*d.* per lb. ; when under, 5 per cent. ad val.
Cigars	4*s.* per lb.	,,
Cigarettes	2*s.* per lb.	,,
Snuff	2*s.* per lb.	,,
The produce of O. F. State, S. A. Republic, new republic part of Zululand, when imported overland	Free.	Free.
Tissues of cotton and linen of all kinds not otherwise specified, in the piece or made up articles	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Tiles :		
Roofing and bricks	5 ,,	5 ,,
Of coloured faience	5 ,,	5 ,,
Turmeric	5 ,,	5 ,,
Turpentine	5 ,,	5 ,,
Twine for fishing nets	5 ,,	5 ,,
Umbrellas and parasols	5 ,,	5 ,,

South African Colonies and States under the various Customs Tariffs—*continued.*

Cape of Good Hope and the Orange Free State. South African Customs Union.		Province of Mozambique at Lourenço Marques. Money—1,000 Reis=1 Milreis=4*s.* 6*d.*; Weights and Measures—the Metrical System.		South African Republic. The Currency is English: Weights and Measures same as in the Cape Colony.	
Import Duty.	Transit Duty.	Import Duty.	Transit Duty.	General ad val. Duty.	Special Additional Duty.
12 per cent. ad val.	Free.	Free.	Free.	1½ per cent. ad val.	—
10 „	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „	—
5 „	5 „	Free.	Free.	7½ „	—
12 „	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	When for mining purposes, 1½ per cent. ad val.	—
12 „	„	5 „	3 „	1½ per cent. ad val.	—
6*s.* 3*d.* per 100 lbs.	5 per cent. ad val.	Kilog. 40 reis	3 „	7½ „	3*s.* 6*d.* per 100 lbs.
6*s.* 3*d.* „	5 „	„ 40 reis	3 „	7½ „	„ „
Free.	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	5 „	5 „	3 „	7½ „	1*d.* per lb.
4*s.* 2*d.* per 100 lbs.	5 „	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
2*d.* per lb.	5 „	Kilog. 100 reis	3 „	7½ „	—
8*d.* „	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	5*s.* per 100 lbs.
Free.	Free	5 „	3 „	1½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	„	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
5 „	„	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 „	„	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
1*s.* per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.	Foreign kilog. 1,800 reis; National kilog. 25 reis; in leaf, rolls, or cakes.	3 „	7½ „	2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.
2*s.* per lb.	5 „	Foreign manufactured 50*s*; all kinds per kilog. 3,600 reis.	3 „	7½ „	2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.
4*s.* per lb., and for every 100*l.* value 10 per cent.	When of value in full on Customs entry exceeding 10*s.* per lb. weight, 6*d.* per lb.; when under, 5 per cent. ad val.	National per kilog. 150 reis.	3 „	7½ „	15*s.* per 100.
2*s.* per lb. gross	5 per cent. ad val.	National per kilog. 100 reis.	3 „	7½ „	1*s.* 6*d.* per 100.
2*s.* per lb.	5 „	„	3 „	7½ „	2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.
Free.	Free.	—	—	—	6*d.* per. lb.
12 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	10 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
12 „	5 „	Kilog. 2 reis (when of national cargo free).	3 „	7½ „	—
12 „	5 „	Kilog. 10 reis	3 „	7½ „	—
3*d.* per. lb.	5 „	5 per cent. ad val.	3 „	7½ „	—
1*s.* per Imp. gal.	5 „	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	5 „	Free when of national origin.		7½ „	—
12 „	5 „	Covered with silk, per kilog. 1,500 reis; any other material per kilog. 200 reis.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ „	—

COMPARATIVE Table of the Rates of Import Duties levied in the several

ARTICLES.	Natal.	
	Import Duty.	Transit Duty.
Varnish	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Vegetables:		
Fresh	Free.	Free.
Preserved or pressed	2*d.* per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.
Vinegar	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „
Windmills	Free.	Free.
Wines:		
Claret	1*s.* 6*d.* per gal.	When of an original value of upwards of 9*s.* per gal., 6*d.* per gal. when under 5 per cent. ad val.
Pontac	2*s.* per gal.	
Sparkling	5*s.* „	
Other than Claret, Pontac, and Sparkling	4*s.* „	
Wines and spirits imported or taken out of Bond for the use of the Governor and for use of Her Majesty's Military Officers serving on full pay in this Colony; and also for use of the Officers of Her Majesty's Navy on full pay and serving on board any of Her Majesty's ships; subject, however, to such regulations as the Collector of Customs may think fit to make: Provided, however, that if any such wines or spirits so imported shall be subsequently sold in the Colony, except for the use or consumption of any of the Officers aforesaid, the same shall, unless duty be first paid thereon, be forfeited	Free.	—
Wire fencing, iron standards, and all other material intended to be used solely for the purpose of wire fencing	„	Free.
Wire rope	„	„
Wood:		
Unmanufactured, other than Teak	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
Other than Teak, planed and grooved	5 „	5 „
Teak	5 „	5 „
Wool	Free.	Free.
Goods, wares and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, not prohibited, to be imported, and not exempted from duty	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.
All goods, articles, and things of every description imported for the use of the Government of the Orange Free State and South African Republic: Provided that when any exemption is claimed under the provisions of this law a declaration shall be made on behalf of the Government for whose use the goods, articles, or things are imported that the same are intended for the sole and exclusive use of such Government, and not for sale	Free.	—
Articles from the Government of any foreign country or place for the official use of the Consulate of such foreign country or place: Provided that a similar privilege in respect of similar articles is accorded by the laws and customs of such foreign country or place to Her Majesty's Consulate therein	Free.	—
Zinc in blocks, discs, ingots, plates, or sheets	5 per cent ad val.	Free.
Valve—Hide	5 „	Free.

South African Colonies and States under the various Customs Tariffs—*continued.*

Cape of Good Hope and the Orange Free State. South African Customs Union.		Province of Mozambique at Lourenço Marques. Money—1,000 Reis=1 Milreis=4*s.* 6*d.*; Weights and Measures—the Metrical System.		South African Republic. The Currency is English: Weights and Measures same as in the Cape Colony.	
Import Duty.	Transit Duty.	Import Duty.	Transit Duty.	General ad val. Duty.	Special Additional Duty.
1*s.* per gal.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
12 per cent.	Free.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
2*d.* per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.	Kilog. 100 reis	3 „	7½ „	—
6*d.* per gal.	5 „	Per decal. 900 reis	3 „	7½ „	3*s.* per gal.
Free.	Free.	Free.	3 „	1½ „	—
6*s.* per Imp. gal.	When of value in full on Customs entry of 10*s.* per gal., 6*d.* per gal.; when under that value, 5 per cent. ad val.	Wine common or liqueur in casks decal. 900 reis; in bottle, decal. 1,100 reis; sparkling, decal. 2,300 reis. Common table wines made in Portugal and exported therefrom, decal. 200 reis.	3 „	7½ „	—
6*s.* „			3 „	7½ „	—
6*s.* „			3 „	7½ „	10*s.* per gal.
6*s.* „			3 „	7½ „	—
Free.	—	—	—	—	—
„	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	3 per cent. ad val.	1½ per cent. ad val.	—
12 per cent. ad val.	„	5 „	3 „	For mining purposes 1½ per cent. ad val.	—
Per cubic foot 2*d.*	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „	3 „	7½ per cent. ad val.	—
„ 3*d.*	5 „	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
„ 4*d.*	5 „	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
Free.	Free.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
12 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 „	3 „	7½ „	—
Free.	—	—	—	Free.	—
—	—	—	—	Zinc dies for gold extracting.	1½ per cent. ad val.
12 per cent. ad val.	Free.	5 per cent. ad val.	Free.	Zinc, other than above.	7½ „
12 „	Free.	5 „	Free.	1½ per cent.	—

APPENDIX, No 9.

PAPER handed in by Mr. *Charles Leonard*, 18 May 1897.

EXTRACT from an ADDRESS given by the Chief Justice of the South African Republic, at Rustenburg, in the Transvaal, in October, 1894.

AFTER speaking of the separation of the three great branches of the Government into the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial, he goes on to say as follows :—

Each of these powers or departments in the State which have been mentioned has its own circle, within which its functions are to be carried out. Neither the one nor the other can exceed the limits set by the Constitution without violating its precepts, and thereby endangering the

INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC.

The country is at present exposed to that danger. In 1892 I had occasion publicly to point this out. No one who for a moment considers the condition of things in the State will deny that the country is at present in a very critical position. The unmistakable signs of an approaching change are apparent on every side. It entirely depends upon the people whether the impending change is to take place peacably, or to be accompanied with violence. Do not let us close our eyes and ears to the truth. The people should thoroughly understand the true position of things. I repeat what I have just said, the non-observance of and departure from the Grondwet menaces the independence of the State. In the early days of our history it was possible to have acted unconstitutionally without at once experiencing any evil results. But the simplicity of those days has passed away, and we can no longer pursue a happy-go-lucky course. The country has a Constitution, and must be governed by its precepts, and in a statesmanlike manner. Let me repeat here what I said in 1892 : " How frequently have we not seen that the Grondwet, which, as the Constitution, ought to stand on an entirely different footing from our ordinary law, has nevertheless been viewed and treated as such. Many a time has the Grondwet been altered by a simple resolution of the Legislature. By this means many a radical, and I am afraid often unwise, change has been brought about in the Constitution. This objectionable and unstatesmanlike mode of procedure can no longer be followed without impairing the progress and jeopardizing the independence of the State." I leave it to you to say whether this observation is well-founded or not. A word of warning must also be spoken against the practice which exists, and which is yearly increasing, of what I may with deference venture to call loose and hasty legislation. This is not in accordance with the Constitution, and is highly prejudicial. The Grondwet and one of its supplements does indeed lay down that a resolution of the Volksraad has the force of law. The meaning of this is not that any matter may, by a simple resolution, without observing the necessary formalities, and without first having been brought to the knowledge of the people, be legislatively disposed of ; but merely that when extraordinary circumstances suddenly present themselves, the Volksraad shall be competent to make temporary provision by means of a resolution which shall meanwhile be respected and observed as law. The Grondwet prescribes that all proposed laws must first be published for three months before they can be considered by the Legislature. The reason for this is plain, inasmuch as the people will be bound by and will have to conform to such proposed laws when adopted, and hence the provision that they shall have previous notice and knowledge of the matter.

By this clause in the Grondwet, the people sought to protect themselves against sudden and hasty legislation. This has not been kept steadily in view, and what was originally intended by the founders of the Republic as an exceptional matter has in course of time been turned into a general rule. Our Statute Book affords ample proof of this, and we must at once abandon the practice, and return to and observe the precept of our Constitution. A deep kind of anxiety is caused throughout the length and breadth of the land when we hear and read of proposals and schemes to alter existing laws or introduce new ones by mere Volksraad resolution. The people, from whom, according to the Constitution, everything proceeds, must be considered and consulted before an existing law can be altered either wholly or in part, or a new and proposed law be adopted. Whatever may have been the correct view of this matter formerly, the Legislature, consisting of two branches of Volksraaden, is (like the Executive and Judicial power) subordinate to the Grondwet and the Law of 1890, by which it has been called into being. This Law of 1890 now forms a portion of the Constitution of the country. Hence the danger to which I have referred is rather increased than diminished thereby, and it is well that we bear this seriously in mind. The trek spirit has wellnigh become extinct. The Republic has its beacons and boundaries, which, with the exception of our eastern border, can no longer be extended. In the wise dispensation of Providence everything has its proper season. It is remarkable that, although our mineral treasures have for ages existed in the country, they have only recently been discovered and developed. It is equally remarkable that soon after we had to experience a movement which has definitely fixed the

LIMPOPO AS OUR NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

These facts, together with the daily increasing population and the many complications arising therefrom, indicate that we must more than ever devote our attention upon our internal and domestic affairs. There is but one safe course to follow in dealing with public matters under the altered conditions. The country must be ruled in accordance with the recognised rules of Constitutional Government. The people, and I say it with all respect for my fellow-burghers, are to a certain extent themselves to blame.

They have to a considerable degree themselves to thank for the unsatisfactory position in which the country is at present placed. We frequently see that when some member of the community gives expression to his views with regard to public affairs, which may not be acceptable to this or that particular section, he is at once stigmatised as a sower of discord. Now, we must be careful not to confound the frank and manly expression of opinion with dissension or discord. In order to enable the people to understand and judge correctly of public matters, the free and fearless expression of individual opinion is an absolute necessity. The voice of the people, not the voice of a clique or a section, must decide, and that voice no one dares to smother, and everyone must obey. This principle is laid down and approved in our Grondwet : " The people desire the greatest possible social freedom." " The people recognise the liberty of the press." Of course this does not mean license, but liberty or freedom, in accordance with just laws. It is good to guard against dissension, but it is equally necessary not to confound it with the manly utterance of opinion, even although that opinion may differ from our own. The simple fact of a difference of view between two or more sections of the community gives none the right to say that dissension exists in our midst. It is just through the fearless expression of individual opinion, especially in times of public danger,

danger, that the country is benefited. A man is no less our friend because he happens to tell us the truth. In all well-governed countries we find different parties, and honest opposition is nought but a boon and a blessing to the State. The Democrats and Republicans in the United States are both good and true citizens. The Conservatives and Liberals are both loyal Englishmen; and the same way, the members of the majority and minority in our Volksraad are both good Transvaal burghers. It would indeed be deplorable if no sound and healthy opposition existed. The country would then cease to be a free and independent Republic, and everyone who voted in a minority would be regarded as a sower of dissension, and looked upon as an enemy. The patriotic Andries Pretorius, indeed, on his death-bed, warned his fellow-burghers against dissension, but not against difference of views and respect for each other's opinions. The change which is impending and the danger which is threatening are not fanciful. The change cannot be avoided, although the danger may be prevented. It is by the resolve of the people to have the country governed in a constitutional and statesmanlike manner, according to the Grondwet, that the danger will be averted. The Grondwet, which has but too often been altered and departed from, has recently been revised and collected together into one harmonious whole, and duly published for the information of the people. You are aware that last year, in pursuance of a resolution taken by the Legislature, a Commission was appointed by the Government to revise and piece together the Grondwet. This was done by the Commission, whose work was duly approved of by the Executive, and published in the Staatscourant. During the present Session this revised Grondwet was by the First Volksraad referred to a Committee of five Members, chosen out of the Raad, in order to consider it in conjunction with the Executive. This took place, and on the 28th July the Volksraad Committee submitted its Report, accompanied by an entirely new draft Grondwet, which contained such important, radical, and dangerous provisions that, had they been adopted, I do not hesitate to say the independence of the country would have come to an end. I will not now enter upon particulars, but merely make a few general observations so far as the Courts of Law and the administration of justice are concerned. According to the altered provisions, as recommended by the Volksraad Committee, the Courts of Justice, from the lowest to the highest in the land, would have been so affected in the independent exercise of their functions that it would simply have been an impossibility to have dispensed justice between man and man without favour or prejudice. The altered provisions in question assign powers and functions to the Executive and the Legislature which at present belong exclusively to the Courts of Justice. The very safe and constitutional relation which, according to the Grondwet, existed between the three great powers or departments in the State would have been so violated that the Courts of Justice would have tottered to their deepest foundations. The liberty, properties, and other rights of people would have been

PLACED IN THE GREATEST JEOPARDY;

aye, the very independence of the Republic, which is so inseparably connected with the independence of the Courts of Law, would thereby, as I have already observed, have come to an end. I am convinced that the honourable Members of the Committee did not realise this danger. His Honour the President, and the other Members of the Executive who in January last approved of the work of the Government Commission—the State Secretary was at that time away in Europe—could not have been aware of the danger. The observation has been justly made that the radical and objectionable proposals suggested in the Report of the Committee clearly show that they must have originated with some person or persons other than the five Members of the Committee. Whoever may have advised the Committee, it is plain that upon such adviser or advisers a grave responsibility rests. It grieves one to express, and it is difficult to accept, the idea that what has happened is due to ignorance, for the proposed alterations are altogether too systematic. If now what has been attempted is to be attributed to premeditation and design, then it savours of treason against the people by undermining the holiest safeguards of the liberty and independence of the Republic as laid down in the Grondwet. History affords many examples of persons guilty of such doings who had to suffer for their conduct. We need but call to mind the fate of an Alva, or a Stafford, and of so many others, who have endeavoured to violate and subvert the rights of the people, and the liberties of the land. Even in the annals of our own Republic an instance of the kind is to be found, when, in the year 1865, a violation of the laws of the land by certain Volksraad Members was declared to be a political offence, and punished accordingly. It is as well to remember all this in order to appreciate the recent occurrences with respect to the revised Grondwet. The first Volksraad has acted wisely in rejecting the radical and dangerous changes which it was proposed to make in the Constitution.

We have seen that in the early history of our country the popular voice, in the form of the Volksraad, or constitutional party, asserted itself. Both Potgieter and Pretorius, with their personal following, had to submit to it. We have also seen that the people have emphatically declared in the Grondwet in what manner the State is to be governed. The voice, the expressed will, of the people alone can alter the Grondwet, which we are all bound to respect and maintain. The popular voice will have to decide what shape and turn the fast approaching change is to assume. It entirely depends upon the people themselves to avert the threatening danger. The immediate return to the Grondwet and the strict adherence to both the letter and the spirit of its precepts can alone save the country. The history of the Transvaal, both before and after the passing of the Grondwet, fully justifies this statement. Sir Henry Maine, an eminent jurist of our time, has, in his Essay on the American Constitution, made the following remarks: "The powers and disabilities attached to the United States, and to the several States, by the Federal Constitution, and placed under the protection of the deliberately-contrived securities we have described, have determined the whole course of American history. The history began, as all its records abundantly show, in a condition of society produced by war and revolution, which might have condemned the great Northern Republic to a condition not unlike that of her disorderly sisters in South America. But the provisions of the Constitution have acted upon her like those dams and dykes which strike the eye of the traveller along the line, controlling the course of a mighty river, which begins amidst mountain torrents, and turning it into one of the most equable waterways of the world." An inheritance has been left us; a pledge has been entrusted to us. The founders of the Republic have consigned its independence to our keeping. If we are to be true to our duty and trust, we must take heed that the voice of the people is not merely heard but also respected. The internal danger is threatening the State. The signs of an approaching change are manifest. It will be for the people to decide whether the change is to be effected in peace and quietness, or whether it is to be accompanied by violence. It will be for the people to decide whether the change is to strengthen the State and make it flourish, or whether it will turn the country into a restless and disorderly South African Republic, or deprive it of its independence. May the people arrive at a just and sensible conviction, and adopt the only safe course to save the State! I end with the prayer, "God save the Land and the People."

APPENDIX, No. 10.

PAPER handed in by Mr. *Charles Leonard*, 18 May 1897.

MANIFESTO.

WE, the unenfranchised inhabitants of the South African Republic (Transvaal), publish this Manifesto and appeal to the civilised world, and specially to the inhabitants of South Africa, on the grounds following :—

1. We constitute the great majority of the white inhabitants of the Republic.
2. We own, by purchase, more than half of the land in the Republic.
3. We are the sole owners of the mines, town, properties, merchandise, and machinery ; in short the property and possessions of the Boers are insignificant in value compared to our property.
4. We contribute five-sixths of the total revenue of the State, and have by our industry and capital raised it from a condition of bankruptcy to a position in which the annual revenue is over 2,000,000*l.*, while there is a surplus in the Treasury of over 1,000,000*l.*
5. Our interests in the State are diverse and complex in character, and trained intelligence is necessary to the making of laws for the regulation of those interests. All political power is vested in the hands of uneducated farmers, and it is impossible that legislators chosen, as they are, entirely from this class can govern our affairs satisfactorily and with an even hand. It is in the nature of things impossible, and experience has demonstrated its impossibility.
6. In addition to the broad principle mentioned in the last clause, there exists, by a chain of circumstances, a virtual oligarchy, which, itself entirely hostile to us, is unduly influenced by external forces, chiefly, if not entirely, Hollander, foreign and inimical to the serious and best interests of the country which we have made our home.
7. The status of the High Court, hitherto our only bulwarks against oppression, is entirely unsatisfactory, and its independence, jurisdiction, and dignity are constantly being threatened and attacked, while jury trial is shorn of much of its value, because jurors are drawn only from the ranks of the enfranchised.
8. Our railways are in the hands of a corporation, domiciled in Holland, which is paralysing our commerce, and, in conjunction with the general policy of the Government, bringing about a condition of things fraught with the gravest danger to the independence of the Republic.
9. The administration is in many cases thoroughly corrupt, and there is no hope of reform.
10. The granting of monopolies is a curse and a grievous burden, the weight of which falls directly and almost entirely on the unfranchised. Reference need only be made to the dynamite monopoly which is now drawing half-a million per annum out of the pockets of the gold producers (an ever increasing burden), and putting it into the coffers of a body of foreign speculators.
11. Taxation is unfairly distributed, and the necessaries of life, both the products of South Africa and other countries, which cannot be produced at all or in sufficient quantities, are made so dear as seriously to hamper the public, and especially to retard the progress of the working classes.
12. Fresh taxation is continuously being imposed, and in such a manner as to affect the unenfranchised only, notwithstanding the fact that there exists a large and increasing surplus, which should justify the reduction of taxation.
13. There is no efficient control or account of the expenditure of public money.
14. The Government is despotic in the highest degree, and the Volksraad exists only to give formal effect to the will of an oligarchy.

    Our liberties are not safe. In the past few years acts have been passed intended to curtail the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting, acts aimed distinctly at the Uitlanders only, while during the recent session of the Volksraad a resolution was passed authorising the Government to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to sedition, the object being to make the executive Government, instead of the courts, the judges in alleged cases of sedition, with power to deport men without the ordinary trial.

    Surely and insidiously the ordinary safeguards of life, liberty, and property, even as they exist, are being undermined. Freedom has become a travesty, and daily under cover of her sacred name deeds are perpetrated which make free men shudder.
15. Local self-government, as we are accustomed to it, is denied to us, with grave consequences to health.
16. We are virtually denied the benefits of education out of the funds we contribute, and but for individual effort our children would grow up in absolute ignorance.
17. The use of the English language, the language of the great majority of people in the State, is forbidden in all official business, even in railway notices.
18. We have had constantly to suffer the greatest insults at the hands of the governing body.
19. We have for years patiently submitted to all these things, and have made honest and persistent endeavours by constitutional means to bring about reform and redress of our grievances, but all hope of succeeding has fled.

We were told to wait until a new Raad should be elected.

The old Raad which had rejected a monster petition for the franchise with "laughter and jeers," was said not to represent the country. We presented a petition to the new Raad, signed by nearly 40,000 people, twice as many men as the whole body of enfranchised burghers, with the same result. Our very children, born in the Republic, are denied the franchise.

And

And now, driven to despair of ever getting justice, we have determined to strike for it.

Let it be clear that we have no animosity to the Boer; that we wish to maintain a Republican form of Government, or rather to establish a true Republic, in which our just rights shall be secured to us, while the legitimate rights of the Boer shall be protected; that, in short, we claim only that place in the political partnership to which we are justly entitled.

We want—

1. Full representation in the Councils of the State in proportion to our numbers and vested interests. Being the majority of the people we claim to be included in a true government of the people, by the people, for the people.
2. Proper control of public moneys, and true responsibility to the people.
3. Absolute independence of the courts, and the raising of the status of the judges.
4. The possession and control of our railways and public works.
5. The abolition of monopolies.
6. Free trade with the neighbouring States of South Africa in all products thereof.
7. A settled policy, which, while guarding the legitimate interests of the South African Republic zealously, shall foster the goodwill of the other South African States, and strengthen the bonds of commerce and good feeling between us and them.
8. Pure administration.
9. Equal rights for the English and Dutch languages.

We, an unarmed and comparatively defenceless people, are taking our lives in our hands to secure what every other community in South Africa enjoys, and without which we should continue to be virtually in a state of civic slavery. We, therefore, claim the sympathy and support of all white peoples of South Africa in the struggle which we feel impelled to make as free men bound to answer to our children for the dearest heritage of man-liberty. For this we fight; for this we claim the sympathy of the world.

To be issued by National Union. National Union to be reinforced by recruits from moneyed classes first.

APPENDIX, No. 11.

PAPER handed in by Mr. Secretary *Chamberlain*.

No. 9385.

Colonial Office to *A. W. Nicholson*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 11 May 1897.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, for the information of the Select Committee on British South Africa, copies of the documents noted in the enclosed schedule which have been received from South Africa on the subject of the evidence given by Mr. W. P. Schreiner before the Committee.

With regard to the protest from British traders in Johannesburg, I am to explain that this protest, which was received through the High Commissioner for South Africa, was signed by 22 firms, who are, however, anxious that their names should not be made known.

I am, &c.
Fred. Graham.

SCHEDULE.

H. C., 17 April	9755
Uitlanders' Association, 5 April	
Protest from British traders, Johannesburg	9382
H. C. Despatch, 12 April	9346
" " "	9343
" " 6 April	8665
" telegram, 23 April	8518
" Despatch, 31 March	8118
Mayor of Grahamstown, telegram, 9 April	7528
H. C. telegram, 6 April	7288
" " 3 "	7085
" " 2 "	7083
Mayor of Mossel Bay, telegram, 1 April	6826
H. C. telegram, 30 March	6653
Frontier Leaguesmen, Cathcart, received 30 March	6637
Middelburg League, Credock, telegram, 29 March	6619
Mr. Barlow, 29 March	6596
S. A. League, Natal, 29 March	6583
Mayor, Port Elizabeth, telegram, 28 March	6419
S. A. League, Cambridge, 26 March	6332
Mr. Anderson, 25 March	6231

No.

6231.

T. J. Anderson, Esq., to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 2.10 p.m. 25 March 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

SCHREINER'S evidence grossly misrepresented British Colonial feeling ; Uitlanders' grievances not overstated. Transvaal hostility British interests notorious ; firmer insistence on Convention absolutely essential to British Colonial interests ; arbitration thereon ridiculous ; confident you will uphold British interests.

T. J. Anderson,
Representing many British Colonists.

No.

6332.

South African League (Cambridge) to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 7.7 p.m. 26 March 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

STRONGLY protest against Schreiner's incorrect statements, particularly reference President as cabled.

No.

6419.

The Mayor of Port Elizabeth to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 11.30 a.m. 28 March 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

AT large enthusiastic public meeting last night, I was directed by unanimous vote to cable you following resolution : " That the inhabitants of Port Elizabeth in public meeting assembled declare their confidence in the present Imperial Government, and urge the strict maintenance of the Convention with the Transvaal ; and, further, they sympathise entirely with the Uitlanders under the tyrannous and corrupt Government of Pretoria. They entirely repudiate Mr. Schreiner's suggestion of arbitration and his evidence as to British feeling in South Africa. And this meeting also declares that, according to cabled version of Mr. Schreiner's evidence, he does not represent loyal South Africans."

No.

6583.

South African League (Natal) to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 12.3 a.m. 30 March 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

GREAT majority Natal Colonists utterly repudiate Schreiner's views.

No.

6596.

Mr. *Barlow* (Chairman of Schreiner's Parliamentary Committee, Klipdam) to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 10.15 a.m. 30 March 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

SCHREINER'S statements before Commission considered strongly prejudiced by his constituents.

No.

6619.

Middleburg League (Cradock) to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 9.54 p.m. 29 March 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

SCHREINER grossly misrepresenting facts.

No.

6637.

Frontier Leaguesmen (Cathcart) to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 3.55 p.m., 30 March 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

WE repudiate Schreiner's evidence.

Frontier Leaguesmen.

No.

6653.

Lord *Rosmead* to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 5.55 p.m., 30 March 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

30 March. No. 2.—Following resolution was passed last night at a mass meeting of 2,500 citizens of Cape Town with but one dissentient, and handed to me to-day by a deputation, with a request that it should be forwarded to you by cable :—

Begins : That the citizens of Cape Town in public meeting assembled record their emphatic dissent from Mr. Schreiner's evidence with regard to British feeling in South Africa given before a Select Committee House of Commons, and are of opinion that the best interests of South Africa require that London Convention of 1884 should be fully and resolutely maintained.—*Ends.*

No.

6826.

The Mayor of Mossel Bay to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 1 April 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

Mossel Bay, 31 March 1897.

THE inhabitants of Mossel Bay at public meeting unanimously endorsed Cape Town citizens' resolution *re* Mr. Schreiner's evidence.

[*C. Bruns*, Mayor.

No.

Lord *Rosmead* to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 3.50 p.m., 3 April 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

2 April. No. 2.—Following resolution passed by public meeting at King William's Town, 31st March.

Begins : That the inhabitants of King William's Town in public meeting assembled repudiate Schriener's evidence as grossly misleading. Evidence misrepresents feeling of all loyal colonists. Transvaal hostility to England and Cape notorious, and a menace to peace of South Africa. Meeting strongly deprecates arbitration on Convention, and respectfully but earnestly request firmer attitude on part of Home Government.—*Ends.*

No.

7085.

Lord *Rosmead* to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 4.40 p.m., 3 April 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

3 April. No 1.—Following resolutions passed by public meeting at East London on 31st March :—

1. This meeting of inhabitants of East London expresses surprise at much of the evidence given by the Honourable W. P. Schreiner before the South Africa Committee as conveying an utterly false impression of the state of feeling in this part of the Colony. The people of East London view with the most profound concern recent legislation in the South African Republic as being directly hostile to the interests and sentiments, as menacing the peace of South Africa generally, as tending to indefinitely defer the obtainment of South African unity.

Resolution 2. This meeting of inhabitants of East London begs to express its conviction that the present situation, as brought about by the policy of the Government of South African Republic is fraught with very grave danger to the continued enjoyment by them of the privilege of British citizens, and whilst earnestly disclaiming any desire for aggressive measures that Her Majesty's Government realises the necessity of taking precautions to secure the observance of the spirit and letter of the London Convention ; to maintain the position of Great Britain as the paramount power in South Africa, and to protect life and property in the Cape Colony. It further entirely repudiates Mr. Schreiner's suggestion of reference to the arbitration of foreign Powers.

No.

7288.

Lord *Rosmead* to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 1.55 p.m., 6 April 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

6 April. No. 2.—Following resolution passed at public meeting at Kimberley :—

Begins : That in view of impression conveyed by telegraphic summary of Mr. Schreiner's evidence before Committee of Inquiry, this meeting of inhabitants of Kimberley strongly affirms its opinion that the sympathy of majority of British subjects in Cape Colony is with Uitlanders of Transvaal in their desire for removal of present political disabilities under which they suffer, and strongly desires to see these disabilities removed, as they constitute chief hindrance to harmonious relationship between States and races of South Africa.—*Ends.*

No.

7528.

The Mayor of Grahamstown to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 5 p.m., 9 April 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

CITIZENS repudiate Schreiner's statements; urge firm maintenance Convention; declare Uitlanders' grievances financially ruinous, politically intolerable; Transvaal policy and armaments main cause discord danger South Africa.

No.

8118.

Lord *Rosmead* to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 17 April 1897.)

(No. 314.)

Government House, Cape Town,
31 March 1897.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of telegraphic correspondence on the subject of the protest of Colonel Griffith against Mr. Schreiner's evidence before South African Select Committee.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Rosmead,*
Governor and High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1, in No. .

From Colonel *Griffith*, East London, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

26 March 1897.—Am desirous cabling Colonial Secretary, London, *re* Schreiner's evidence. Think same should go through your Excellency. Will you kindly wire immediately whether such can be done.—(*Griffith.*)

Enclosure 2, in No. .

From Colonel *Griffith*, East London, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

26 March 1897.—I beg to request that you will kindly transmit the following cable to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies without delay.

Commences:—Colonel Griffith, East London, to Colonial Secretary, London. An English colonist, born, brought up in Cape Colony, served 34 years Imperial and Colonial Service, also years member Cape Parliament, beg respectfully express surprise Schreiner's evidence, particularly his replies your questions. He is my personal friend, therefore sincerely regret compelled state feeling amongst English and other loyal colonists this country his version untrue and distinctly misleading. Respecting my *bona fides* Loch, Chelmsford, Barkly, Carrington, with whom no communication passed, will speak. Never in history of this colony was there time when strong arm Imperial Government was more necessary maintain supremacy. Admittedly paramount British power cannot too strongly urge this.—*Finishes.*

Griffith.

Enclosure 3, in No. .

From the Imperial Secretary, Cape Town, to Colonel *Griffith*, East London.

TELEGRAM.

27 March 1897.—His Excellency cannot say without seeing the telegram whether it could be sent on Government service. There is, however, no objection to your cabling direct, but you should send a copy to this office.

Enclosure 4, in No. .

From the Imperial Secretary, Cape Town, to Colonel *Griffith*, East London.

TELEGRAM.

27 March 1897.—Your second telegram of yesterday did not reach his Excellency till after the despatch of my telegram of this morning. His Excellency desires me to say that he would not feel justified in cabling at the public expense the telegram you forward, but the correspondence will be transmitted by mail. If you are prepared to refund the cost his Excellency will send it by cable.

Enclosure 5, in No. .

TELEGRAM.

From Colonel *Griffith*, East London, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

29 March 1897.—Thanks for wire. As Schreiner's evidence is now closed will thank you send correspondence by outgoing mail as suggested by you.—(*Griffith.*)

No.

8518.

Lieutenant General *Goodenough* to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 9.33 p.m., 23rd April 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

23 April. No. 3. Following is substance of resolution passed by public meeting at Hanover, 17th April :—

Begins : Schreiner's evidence regarding sympathy of colonists with Transvaal correct. Uitlanders and capitalists are endeavouring deprive original inhabitants of birthright. Colonists astonished at Secretary of State endeavouring to promote strife by investigating affairs of Transvaal, instead of Raid and British South Africa Company's corruptions. Trust Committee will work impartially, and avoid bloody struggle between English and Africanders, which appears object of Jingo party representing small minority colonists.—*Ends.*

No.

8665.

Lord *Rosmead* to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 26th April 1897.)

(No. 333.)

Government House, Cape Town,
6 April 1897.

Sir,

WITH reference to my telegram of to-day (No. 3) * I have the honour to enclose, for your information, copies of further communications conveying resolutions expressing dissent from the evidence given by Mr. Schreiner before the South African Select Committee.

I have not felt justified in cabling these resolutions to you in extenso at the public expense, and I have so informed the senders, but in cases where the refund of the cost of cabling has been offered I have sent cables to you.

I am, &c.,
Rosmead,
Governor and High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No.

From Secretary of South African League, Cambridge, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

South African League, Cambridge,
29 March 1897.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that in accordance with a resolution passed by above branch of South African League the enclosed was cabled to the Colonial Secretary, London.

I have, &c.
Victor Tate,
Secretary.

High Commissioner, Cape Town.

From League, Cambridge, to Colonial Secretary, London.

Strongly protest against Schreiner's incorrect evidence, particularly respecting President, as cabled.
26/3/97.

Enclosure 2 in No.

From Queenstown Branch, South African League, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

1st April 1897.—We respectfully request your Excellency transmit by cable Right Honourable Secretary of State Colonies following resolution.

The Queenstown branch of the South African League, having had under consideration the evidence as cabled to have been given by Mr. Schreiner before the House of Commons Raid Inquiry Committee, records its opinion that such evidence is most objectionable on the following grounds :—First, because it fails to make clear that the position of Great Britain as the paramount Power is absolutely indispensable to the peace and prosperity of South Africa ; secondly, because it appears very seriously to understate the importance which all British Colonists attach to the unimpaired continuance of that position ; thirdly, because it does not lay sufficient stress upon the necessity of a strict observance of all the stipulations of the London Convention as the great safeguard of the rights of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal and as indispensable to the requirements of South Africa as a whole.

Enclosure 3 in No.

From Chairman, Village Management Board, Barkly West, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

1st April 1897.—Public meeting held here yesterday resolved following resolution be wired you for transmission by cable to Secretary of State for Colonies.

That in the opinion of inhabitants of Barkly West the evidence of Mr. Schreiner before the Select Committee regarding British Colonial feeling is erroneous and misleading, and they herewith record their emphatic dissent therefrom.

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* No. 7289.

Enclosure 4 in No.

From South African League, Beaconsfield, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

2 April 1897.

RESOLVED at public meeting last night that following resolutions be transmitted to your Excellency for cable transmission to Secretary of State for Colonies, London :—

Firstly.—That this meeting strongly repudiates that part of the evidence given by Mr. Schreiner before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, wherein he states that the South African League is not in sympathy with the grievances of the Transvaal Uitlanders, and that the South African League acquiesces in the apparent indifference shown by the British Government in upholding British supremacy in South Africa, and condemns both statements as false and misleading.

Secondly.—That this meeting resents the manner in which Mr. Schreiner, in his evidence before the Commission, has misrepresented the views of British Colonists in South Africa.

Thirdly.—That this meeting urges the necessity of strictly maintaining the Convention with the Transvaal, and strongly objects to the suggestion of arbitration in connection therewith, as if arbitration was agreed to it would be construed as weakness on the part of the British Government by the Transvaal and its Africander supporters throughout South Africa.

Enclosure 5 in No.

From Secretary, South African League, Peddie, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

3rd April 1897.—At a public meeting called by League it was unanimously carried that this meeting considers Schreiner's evidence misleading and incorrect ; does not represent British Colonial feeling. Uitlanders grievances not exaggerated. We look to Imperial Government to resolutely uphold British interests.

Enclosure 6 in No.

From Chairman of Public Meeting, Kei Road, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

3rd April 1897.—We, residents in Kei Road District, in public meeting assembled, express entire concurrence with message sent by President of South African League to Secretary of State for the Colonies, and entirely repudiate suggestions of arbitration on matters affecting Convention ; we consider frequent troubles due to apathy of Imperial Government in part.

Enclosure 7 in No.

From Her Majesty s Agent, Pretoria, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

5th April 1897.—I have received a letter from the Education Council of the Rand in which protest is made protesting against (the) evidence given by Mr. Schreiner before the Select Committee as being absolutely contrary to fact, and condemning the scheme eulogized by him.

I am forwarding the letter by messenger.—(*Greene.*)

Enclosure 8 in No.

From Secretary, South African League, Cala, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

South African League, Cala Branch, Cala,
Tembuland, 4 April 1897.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I am directed by the members of above branch to forward to you a copy of the resolution passed by them at a meeting held here on the 31st ultimo.

I am, &c.,
W. D. Jukes,
Secretary.

That the meeting of the Cala Branch of the South African League considers the evidence of Mr. Schreiner before the Select Committee of the House of Commons as misleading, and not in accordance with the feeling of loyal British subjects in South Africa.

No.

8725.

The Uitlanders' Association to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 26th April 1897.)

Sir,

Pretoria, Transvaal, 5 April 1897.

AFTER conversation with Mr. Conyngham Greene, Her Majesty's Agent at Pretoria, we take the liberty of forwarding the enclosed communication direct, instead of through the ordinary official channel, and trust that our procedure will not be misunderstood.

We should be glad if you would be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of the enclosed letter.

I have, &c.
Ernest Dusting,
Hon. Secretary.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for
the Colonies, London.

Enclosure in No. .

From the Uitlanders' Association, Pretoria, South African Republic, to the Right Hon. *Joseph Chamberlain*, M.P. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, Downing Street, London.

Sir, Pretoria, Transvaal, 3 April 1897.

We beg leave to confirm our cablegram of the 2nd instant (a copy of which is enclosed herewith), and to amplify the same as follows:—

From cabled reports of Mr. Schreiner's examination before the Parliamentary Committee we observe that he is represented to have said (*inter alia*): "The grievances of the Uitlanders are greatly exaggerated," but we understand he afterwards admitted that the summary of grievances issued by Mr. Charles Leonard was a fair one.

We submit that Mr. Schreiner, not being a resident of the Transvaal, and never having had under British rule to submit to any such restrictions and disabilities as those imposed upon us, is not so competent to feel or to judge of the hardships complained of as are those who live under them, and we aver that no exaggeration has taken place.

It has not been denied that the grievances set forth in Mr. Charles Leonard's manifesto of December 1895 do exist, nor that the Press Law, the Immigration and Aliens Pass Law, and the Fire Arms Law, and the Law subordinating the Courts of Justice in this State have, since actually been promulgated and carried into effect, and we contend that the Uitlanders must be best able to realise the extent of the pernicious effect such laws have on the people and the industries of this State.

Referring further to Mr. Schreiner's examination, we beg to distinguish between what might be termed Mr. Schreiner's voluntary statements and those admissions drawn from him during his examination.

In reply to some of your questions he is reported to have said (*inter alia*) that in case of hostilities between Her Majesty's Government and the Transvaal, Cape Colonists of Dutch extraction would hesitate between their loyalty to Great Britain and their feelings of kinship with the Transvaal Boers, and that it would be a great strain upon their loyalty to be required to assist the Imperial forces in the event of such a war.

This significant admission is all the more important by reason of the various indications of Transvaal Boer intrigue with their Cape relations, and from the fact that (as far as we are aware) no representative body of Dutch Colonists have denied the truth of such admission.

We, therefore, most humbly and sincerely trust that, in view of the strenuous warlike preparations, which we know are continuously being made by the Transvaal Government, Her Majesty's Government would take such precautionary measures as will efficiently safeguard Imperial interests and the welfare of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this part of the world.

This Association, whilst deeply regretting the fact that such serious disaffection should exist amongst Her Majesty's Dutch Colonial subjects, cannot but feel grateful to your Honour for having thus forcibly brought such circumstance to the notice of Her Majesty's Government and people.

Mr. Schreiner is also reported to have said that for *one* Uitlander dissatisfied with the apathy of Her Majesty's Government, *one hundred* are satisfied.

We beg to remark that witness is also incompetent to form an accurate opinion on this point, and that he had no authority whatever from the Uitlanders for making the above statement.

It is easy to understand that *some* persons, drawing Transvaal Government subsidies or pay, should approve of the apathy of Her Majesty's Government in order to prolong the present state of affairs, but, from our daily experience and intercourse as business and working men with our fellows, we know that, should the Uitlander population be canvassed, the probability is that the above-mentioned ratio would nearly be reversed.

We further beg to invite your Honour's attention and that of the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry, to the fact that since Johannesburg's unsuccessful attempt at revolution our grievances, instead of being lessened, have been increased (notwithstanding the pretences at reform made by the Government of this State), notably by the passing of the Press Law, the Immigration and Aliens Pass Law, the Fire Arms Law, and the Law subordinating the Court of Justice to the unfettered caprice of the Volksraad, by reason of which laws public expression of opinion has been made almost impossible, the right to enter and reside freely in this State has been taken away, and public confidence in Courts of Justice has been greatly shaken, so that we are now unable to defend ourselves against unjust and oppressive laws either by open defiance or by confident appeal to the Courts of Law for redress.

As a result of this further combination of evils enormous sums of foreign capital are being withdrawn from the country, all enterprise is practically stopped, trade and commerce languish, large numbers of men are being thrown out of employment, and we fear that unless substantial reforms are promptly inaugurated, the situation will become even more critical, and life and property will be yet further endangered and jeopardised.

We confidently appeal to Her Majesty's Government, therefore, to *strictly* enforce the Convention of 1884, and all the agreements and understandings by means of which the Transvaal regained its partial independence, and to take such measures as will prevent catastrophe from overwhelming the whole of South Africa.

On behalf of the Uitlanders' Association.

I have, &c.
Ernest Dusting.
Hon. Secretary.

From Uitlanders' Association to Colonial Secretary, London.

Pretoria, 2 April 1897.

Deny Schreiner's statement that Uitlanders' grievances are exaggerated, but grateful for admissions elicited by you from him. Schreiner's voluntary statement, Uitlanders satisfied with Imperial apathy, totally incorrect.

A true copy,
Ernest Dusting,
Hon. Secretary.

No. .

9343.

Lord *Rosmead* to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 3rd May 1897.)

(No. 352.)

Government House, Cape Town,
12 April 1897.

Sir,

In continuation of my Despatch, No. 333 of the 6th instant,* I have the honour to transmit, for your information, copies of further communications conveying resolutions protesting against the evidence given by Mr. Schreiner before the South African Select Committee.

I have, &c.
Rosmead,
Governor and High Commissioner.

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* No. 8665.

Enclosure 1 in No.

From Aliwal, North Branch of South African League, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

Aliwal North, 3 April 1897.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward copy resolutions passed at a meeting of Aliwal North Branch of the South African League, with the request that you will transmit same to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.
J. A. Park, Secretary.

His Excellency Lord Rosmead,
Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope,
Government House, Cape Town.

RESOLUTIONS passed at a Meeting of the Aliwal North Branch of the South African League, held on Wednesday, 31st March 1897.

1st Resolution.

That this meeting of the Aliwal North Branch of the South African League protests against the evidence recently given by Mr. Schreiner before the South African Committee of Enquiry on the following grounds, viz. :—

1. That his statement that British Colonists generally are content with the apparent apathy of the Imperial Government on South African affairs, is a gross misrepresentation of the sentiments of such Colonists.

2. That in asserting that the grievances of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal are mainly academic, and greatly exaggerated in the press, he does not represent current colonial opinion.

3. That his statement that the English section of the South African press does not truly reflect British colonial opinion on the subject of Uitlanders' grievances and Transvaal misgovernment is not in accordance with fact.

4. That his suggestion that the employment of strong measures on the part of the British Government towards the Transvaal would result in a racial war in the British Colonies, is devoid of foundation and universally discredited.

5. That the proposal to submit questions concerning breaches of the Convention of 1884 to arbitration is generally ridiculed and repudiated.

6. That the manifest aim, tendency, and tone of his evidence is not befitting a man who has held high office in a Ministry of one of Her Majesty's Colonies.

2nd Resolution.

That a summary of the foregoing resolution be cabled to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that a full copy be sent to His Excellency the Governor for transmission.

J. A. Park, Secretary,
Aliwal North, 3rd April 1897.

Enclosure 2 in No.

From Secretary, Public Meeting, Kei Road, to the Imperial Secretary, Cape Town.

Kei Road, 5 April 1897.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following resolution (passed unanimously at public meeting held on 3rd instant), with a view to it being cabled for information of Secretary of State for the Colonies :—

"We, residents in Kei Road district in public meeting assembled, express entire concurrence with message sent by President of South African League to Secretary of State for the Colonies. We entirely repudiate suggestion of arbitration on matter affecting Convention, and consider present trouble due to apathy of Imperial Government in the past."

Copy of this resolution was telegraphed to the High Commissioner on the day of the meeting.

By order of the Chairman of the public meeting.

I have, &c.
Robert Warren,
Secretary, Public Meeting.

To the Imperial Secretary
to High Commissioner, Cape Town.

Enclosure 3 in No.

From South African League, East London, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

South African League Office, East London.
5 April 1897.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to request, by direction of the Executive of the South African League, that your Lordship will be so good as to forward the enclosed letter to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.
F. Menzies,
Assistant Secretary, South African League.

His Excellency the High Commissioner,
The Right Hon. Lord Rosmead, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
Government House, Cape Town.

South African League Office, East London,
5 April 1897.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the executive of the South African League, to enclose a copy of some correspondence between the Imperial Secretary and the Mayor of East London for your information, and respectfully to draw your attention to the fact that the High Commissioner is unable to forward all the resolutions by cable, which have been passed at meetings throughout the Colony—a fact which is the most convincing proof the executive can offer as to the intensity of feeling aroused by the evidence of the Hon. W. P. Schreiner before the South African Committee throughout the Colony outside the South African League.

I have, &c.
F. Menzies,
Assistant Secretary, South African League.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing-street, London.

Imperial Secretary to Town Clerk.

2 APRIL.—Your telegram of yesterday. The High Commissioner desires me to say that it is impossible for him to cable at the public expense the resolutions of all the meetings which are now being held in various parts of the country respecting Mr. Schreiner's evidence. They will, however, be transmitted by next mail to the Secretary of State, unless you prefer to pay the cost of cabling your resolutions at the Government rate.

Mayor, East London, to Imperial Secretary.

2 APRIL.—Council decides by resolution to-day to express regret at tenour of your reply, and desires that resolutions conveyed you be immediately cabled by his Excellency to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at Government rates at the expense of this council.

Imperial Secretary to Mayor.

3 APRIL.—Resolutions cabled as requested.

Enclosure 4 in No. .

From South African League, Waku Branch, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

Waku, 5 April 1897.

Excellency,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be so good as to forward the enclosed resolution to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,
A. E. Weakley,
Hon. Sec., Waku Branch, South African League.

His Excellency, the High Commissioner,
Cape Town.

Waku, 5 April 1897.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit for your earnest consideration the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the Waku Branch of the South African League on the 3rd instant:

Resolved:—That, seeing that the feeling of the great majority of British colonists at the Cape, for a long time past, has been that the Imperial Government has treated South African affairs with the greatest apathy, more especially matters concerning the welfare of the "Uitlanders" in the Transvaal Republic, we strongly protest against Mr. Advocate W. A. Schreiner's statement to the contrary in his evidence before the Select Committee.

The object and aim of the South African League's existence being the upholding of British supremacy in South Africa, we look upon the suggestion of submitting to arbitration breaches of the Convention with feelings of the utmost repugnance as being calculated to lessen rather than increase the dignity of the paramount power.

I have, &c.,
A. E. Weakley.
Hon. Sec., Waku Branch, South African League,

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing-street, London.

Enclosure 5 in No. .

From Bolotwe Branch, South African League, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

Hundalee, Bolotwe, 5 April 1897.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Bolotwe branch of the South African League to forward to you the following resolution, which was unanimously carried at a representative meeting on Saturday, 3rd instant, in Bolotwe, and which the branch begs you will forward, at your earliest convenience, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Resolved.—With reference to the evidence given by Mr. Schreiner before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, the Bolotwe branch of the South African League desires to place upon record its opinion—

Firstly: That the terms of the Convention between Great Britain and the Transvaal should be strictly adhered to and no arbitration tolerated;

Secondly: That recent legislation in the Transvaal is of a disastrous tendency and likely to lead to serious trouble in South Africa;

Thirdly: That the Uitlanders in the Transvaal labour under serious grievances which should, if trouble is to be averted, be immediately redressed; and

Lastly: That this meeting desires to express its confidence in Her Majesty's Government to take further and, if possible, stronger steps to obtain redress of those grievances.

I have, &c.,
A. St. Clair,
Hon Sec., Bolotwe Branch, South African League.

To His Excellency
The High Commissioner, Cape Town.

Enclosure 6 in No. .

From Adelaide Branch, South African League, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

Resolutions *re* Evidence of Hon. *W. P. Schreiner.*

South African League Offices, Adelaide,
7 April 1897.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, and have been directed by my committee, to forward the following resolutions to you for transmission to the Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

1. That this meeting repudiates the sentiment expressed by Mr. Schreiner, in his evidence before the Select Committee, and considers that he has misrepresented the views of British Colonists in South Africa.

2. That this meeting considers it absolutely necessary for the welfare and advancement of South Africa that the Convention with the Transvaal should be strictly maintained, and strongly objects to the suggestion of arbitration.

The above resolutions were passed unanimously at a special meeting of the members of the Adelaide Branch of the South African League.

I have, &c.,
Harold E. H. Meintjes,
Hon. Sec.

Enclosure 7 in No. .

Mafeking, 9 April 1897.

Right Honourable Sir,

I AM directed by the Chairman of the general meeting of the local branch of the South African League, held at Mafeking on the 7th day of April 1897, to forward to you the enclosed copy of a resolution unanimously passed at that meeting.

I have, &c.,
L. F. Moore,
Hon. Sec.

To His Excellency
The High Commissioner for South Africa,
Cape Town.

Resolved.—" That this general meeting of the Mafeking Branch of the South African League, called for the purpose of considering Mr. Schreiner's evidence before the Commission, heartily endorses the action of the executive of the League, as reported in the 'Kimberley Advertiser' of March 6th, and unanimously condemns Mr. Schreiner's statements concerning the feeling of British colonists upon the question of the apathy of the British Government in connexion with the London Convention with the Transvaal Republic, with reference to Uitlanders' grievances."

9346. No. .

Lord *Rosmead* to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(No. 355.) (Received 3rd May 1897.)

Government House, Cape Town, 12 April 1897.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, with reference to my despatch, No. 333, of the 6th instant, a copy of despatch from Her Majesty's Agent on the subject of the evidence by Mr. Schreiner before the South African Committee on the question of education in the South African Republic.

I have, &c.
Rosmead,
Governor and High Commissioner.

Enclosure in No. .

(No. 94.)

From Her Majesty's Agent, *Pretoria*, to the High Commissioner, *Cape Town.*

Pretoria, 5 April 1897.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegram of to-day, I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency herewith, for transmission to the Secretary of State, a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Harry S. Caldecott, the Chairman of the Syndicate of the Educational Council of the Witwatersrand, and Mr. John Robinson, the Director General of the same board.

This letter characterises the evidence recently given by Mr. Schreiner before the Select Committee of the House of Commons as being absolutely contrary to fact, and states the views of the executive committee of the council for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
Conyngham Greene.

His Excellency the High Commissioner
&c. &c. &c.

Messrs. *Caldecott* and *Robinson* to *Conyngham Greene*, Esq., C.B.

Sir, Johannesburg, 27 March 1897.

In consequence of the complete neglect by the Government of the South African Republic of the educational interests of Johannesburg, about two years ago a meeting of citizens was called to listen to a paper from Mr. H. S. Caldecott, and to inquire what could be done to ameliorate the then existing deplorable condition of affairs. As a result of the meeting, the Educational Council of the Witwatersrand came into existence.

The Council have witnessed with extreme regret the evidence tendered by Mr. Schreiner before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, with reference to education on the Witwatersrand, as being absolutely contrary to fact; and it is with a view to placing full and accurate information on the point before Her Majesty's Government that the Executive Committee of the Council venture to address you.

The facts are as follows:—A law has been published which purports to meet the needs of the non-Dutch-speaking population of the gold fields. The law, however, is couched in the most vague and general terms, as a reference to the copy attached will show, absolute power, you will observe, is given to the Superintendent of Education, a man whose only outstanding trait is a fanatical narrowness on the language question. From this gentleman's public utterances, and from other sources, we learn that while English is to be partly the medium in the lower standards Dutch is to be the sole medium of instruction at a comparatively early stage. Hence the energies of the average English child must become completely exhausted in acquiring a difficult foreign tongue, and the attainment of more than the merest smattering of the subjects which go to constitute an ordinary elementary school curriculum will be rendered impossible; and consequently the child, whose mother tongue is other than Dutch, must become degraded and placed at a disadvantage in respect to Dutch children, and the children arriving in the country from time to time; the foundation of their education having been laid under more favourable auspices.

We append extracts from the regulations affecting the school boards which are supposed to control the proposed schools, in order to show you that the so-called boards are a mere farce; they having no powers other than to lay down recommendations on certain points.

A perusal of the regulations controlling the appointment of teachers will show that it is almost impossible for anyone, other than a Hollander, to attain a commanding position in these schools. This in itself will be sufficient to prevent English-speaking people (other than the very poorest, who may be attracted by low fees) from sending their children to Government schools.

While recognising that the new system may tend to preserve the children of the very poor from absolute illiteracy, we would point out that the conditions of life on the Witwatersrand are of such a character as to render State aid for education imperative, it being impossible for teachers to subsist in this expensive country on school fees alone. The new law does not help us in this direction one whit.

We are, and always have been, prepared to welcome any approximately adequate scheme of education for the Witwatersrand, but we can only speak of the scheme eulogised by Mr. Schreiner in terms of unqualified condemnation.

We consider, and a careful perusal of this letter and appended documents must also convince you, that the scheme is delusive, unworkable, and unjust, and calculated to promote and accentuate, as between the rising generations of English and Dutch, differences which a wise and generous scheme would have for ever precluded.

We trust that you will, on our behalf, take immediate steps towards removing the false impressions which have been created by Mr. Schreiner's utterances. So far from enjoying the fruits of an "admirable" education law, we are in respect to the education of Uitlander children, in so far as Government action is concerned, in precisely the same position in which we found ourselves two years ago.

We are, &c.
Henry S. Caldecott,
Chairman of Syndicate of Council of Education.
John Robinson,
Director General Education Council.

His Honour Conyngham Greene, C.B., Pretoria.

TEXT OF THE NEW EDUCATION LAW FOR THE WITWATERSRAND GOLD FIELDS.

(Translation.)

"Article 1. Where on the proclaimed gold fields in this Republic no provision, or no sufficient provision, is made for the teaching and education of white children whose parents live on such gold fields, the Executive Council can, on the proposition of, and in consultation with, the Superintendent of Education, make the necessary provisions for school buildings and teachers' dwellings, appoint and pay teachers, nominate commissions of inspection and management, and, further, do all that can tend to promote teaching and education on the towns, and, where necessary, also on other places on the proclaimed gold fields.

"2. Teaching in such schools shall be given to children of Dutch-speaking parents according to the laws and provisions regulating school teaching by means of the language of the country.

"3. The curricula for the teaching of children of non-Dutch-speaking parents in such schools shall be fixed by the Superintendent of Education, subject to the approval of the Executive Council, but always in the spirit and according to the tendency of the laws on education, and the Volksraad resolutions on the subject."

Clauses 4 and 5 provide that annual reports *re* the working of the schools be laid before the Volksraad, and that the law come into force immediately on publication in the Staatscourant. The law was published 10th August 1896.

EXTRACTS from the Regulations defining the Powers of School Boards appointed in connection with the New School Law for the Witwatersrand.

The members of a supreme board are appointed by the Government on the nomination of the Superintendent of Education. The chairman of the board is appointed by Government.

The school board is empowered to lay before the Raad propositions regarding the following matters :

(Translation.)

" (*a.*) The most suitable place for the school to be established and the eventual teachers' dwelling.

" (*b.*) The size and arrangement of the school buildings required.

" (*c.*) The medium of teaching with an eye to the local circumstances.

" (*d.*) The school fees to be raised."

Minor boards for the individual schools are appointed as follows :

The supreme board nominates six persons, out of whom the Government selects three, whose powers are as follows :—

(Translation.)

" (*a.*) Supervision of school buildings, school furniture, teachers' dwelling.

" (*b.*) Supervision of the behaviour and good conduct of the head and assistants.

" (*c.*) Dealing with the dismissal of scholars on account of misconduct on the proposal of the head of the school.

" (*d.*) The collection of school fees."

EXTRACT from Regulations laying down Qualifications of Teachers of the New Uitlander Schools.

(Translation.)

" *Particular Requirements for the Schools with extended Curriculum.*

" (*a.*) *Heads.*—Proof of a thorough knowledge of the official language of the country, and of at least two of the modern languages most used in this country. Proof of experience as head of a school.

" (*b.*) *Assistants.*—Proof of thorough knowledge of one of the modern languages most used in this country. (In particular cases thorough knowledge of a second language will be taken as a recommendation.) Proof of experience as teacher.

" *For Schools with the ordinary Curriculum.*

" (*a.*) *Heads.*—Proof of thorough knowledge of the official language of the country, and of at least one other modern language. Proof of experience as teachers. Applicants must be in possession of at least a teacher's certificate, second class, of the South African Republic, or of an examination of a similar standard.

" (*b.*) *Assistants.*— Proof of satisfactory knowledge of the official language of the country, and, according to rank, of having passed the teachers' examination, second or third class, of the South African Republic, or an examination of a similar standard.

" Satisfactory knowledge of a second modern language is further required of an assistant of the first rank.

" *N.B.*—Applicants not in possession of a teacher's certificate of the South African Republic must declare themselves ready to submit to a supplementary examination, if, or as soon as teaching in the medium of the official language of the country is required of them."

9382.

(Confidential.)

Johannesburg, 31 March 1897.

WE, the undersigned British traders of Johannesburg, Z.A.R., having noted the evidence of Mr. W. P. Schreiner given before the African Committee of Inquiry, do hereby solemnly protest against it in so far as it refers to the Uitlanders' grievances and the opinion of British subjects residing in this State.

We affirm that hostility towards British interests is a well-known fact, and it is absolutely essential that these interests shall be protected by a firmer insistance of the provisions of the London Convention in whatever manner the Home Government thinks most effective.

We take this means of expressing our views because of the peculiar political circumstances of the country.

No. .

9755.

Lord *Rosmead* to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 7 May 1897.)

(No. 379.)

Government House, Cape Town,
17 April 1897.

Sir,

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 352, of the 12th instant,* I have the honour to enclose copies of further resolutions protesting against Mr. Schreiner's evidence before the South African Select Committee.

I have, &c.
Rosmead,
Governor and High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. .

From Chairman, South African League, Elliot, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

Right Honourable Sir,

Elliot, 6 April 1897.

HEREWITH beg to submit a resolution from South African League, Elliot Branch, for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colony (Mr. Chamberlain): That the evidence of Mr. Schreiner before South African Committee was totally misleading, and did not represent the feeling of the British Colonists. Upholding of the London Convention essential, and ignore arbitration. Transvaal Government hostile. Uitlanders' grievances real.

I have, &c.
T. T. Robinson,
Chairman.

His Excellency
Her Majesty's High Commissioner,
Cape Town.

Enclosure 2 in No. .

From Chairman, South African League, Middleburg, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

My Lord,

Middleburg (CC.), 12 April 1897.

I HAVE been directed by the Executive of the South African League to forward direct to your Lordship the enclosed resolution having reference to Mr. Schreiner's evidence before the Select Committee of the Imperial Parliament now sitting in London, with the request that the same may be forwarded to the Right Honourable Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies.

I have, &c.
Charles Southey,
Chairman.

Proposed by Mr. C. L. Flemmer, seconded by Mr. W. Collett, and carried unanimously :—

That the Members of the branch of the South African League entirely disagree with the evidence given by Mr. Schreiner before the Parliamentary Committee in London.

We complain most bitterly of the apathy and want of sympathy of the Imperial Government towards British-born subjects in the past, and view with great alarm the rapid decline of British supremacy in South Africa, more especially in the Transvaal. We aver that, unless there is complete change of policy, the Cape Colony will, before long, cease to be a British dependency.

Charles Southey,
Chairman.

Enclosure 3 in No. .

From Chairman, South African League, Douglas, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

My Lord,

Douglas, 12 April 1897.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of a resolution of the Herbert Branch of the South African League, and respectfully to request that it may be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.
Redmond Orpen,
Chairman of the Herbert Branch,
South African League.

His Excellency
the Right Hon. Lord Rosmead,
Her Majesty's High Commissioner
for South Africa.

COPY of a Resolution adopted by the Herbert Branch of the South African League at a Meeting held at Douglas, on Wednesday, 7th April 1897.

That this branch of the South African League most strongly protests against the evidence of Mr. W. P. Schreiner, given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, as calculated to mislead the Committee and the British public as to the opinion of loyal British subjects in South Africa.

Redmond Orpen,
Chairman.

12/7/97.

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* No. 9343.

Enclosure 4 in No. .

From Public Meeting, East London District, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

East London District, Neera,
12 April 1897.

Your Excellency,

In accordance with resolution adopted by a public meeting on the 10th instant in this division, I have the honour to respectfully request that you will kindly forward the annexed resolution, relative to Mr. Schreiner's statements before the Select Committee, to the Honourable Mr. Chamberlain.

Resolution.

That this meeting, representing the western portion of the division of East London, most emphatically repudiates the many erroneous and misleading statements made by Mr. Schreiner before the Select Committee, notably his inference that loyal British subjects who have not communicated their grievances to the Colonial Secretary are satisfied and approve of the supposed apathy of the Imperial Government in matters connected with Transvaal misgovernment; also that the reference to arbitration with Transvaal matters is absurd, and indicates the narrow and selfish views upheld by one who would apparently welcome any change that would be little the suzerain power in the eyes of Europe.

I have, &c.
D. Moncur.
John Hartz,
Chairman.

No. .

9817.

Town Clerk of Grahamstown to Colonial Office.

(Received 8 May 1897.)

Sir,

Town Office, Grahamstown, 12 April 1897.

Confirming the cablegram from the Mayor to you as follows:

"Citizens repudiate Schreiner's statements; urge firm maintenance Convention; declare Uitlanders' grievances financially ruinous, politically intolerable. Transvaal policy and armaments main cause discord, danger, South Africa."

I have the honour to inform you that at a public meeting of the citizens of Grahamstown at which the above was passed, the following resolution was also passed:—

"That the citizens of Grahamstown repudiate Mr. Schreiner's claim to represent the opinion of British colonists; they urge the firm maintenance of the London Convention and the redress of the intolerable financial and political grievances of the Uitlanders, and declare the policy and armaments of the Transvaal Government to be a constant source of unrest, discord, and danger to South Africa."

I have, &c.
W. A. H. Holland,
Town Clerk.

No. .

6926.

South African League, Aliwal North, to Mr. *Chamberlain.*

(Received 11.30 a.m., 1 April 1897.)

Telegram.

League Aliwal North repudiates Schreiner's evidence as grossly misleading on British Colonial feeling and press possibility racial war, reality Uitlanders' grievances and tendency generally, arbitration inadmissible.—*Park,* Secretary.

APPENDIX, No. 12.

PAPER handed in by Mr. *A. Cohen*, Q.C.

* COPIES of two Letters from Mr. *L. Phillips* to Mr. *A. Beit*. *See* Minutes of Evidence, Q. 720 *et seq.*

Johannesburg, South African Republic,
(Private.) 10 June 1894.

MY dear Beit,

(Remarks on private matters) * * * * * * * *

I do not know what must be our next move. The Government clearly thinks it has done well for the industry, and our opposition will of course irritate old Kruger. The old man is, however, in no case a friend to the industry, has the most perverted ideas on political economy, suspects we are all working in concert with his deadly opponent C. J. R., sees imaginary amalgamations looming in the distance and the country bought up by Rhodes, &c., &c.

Birkenruth and Captain Rhodes have both urged me to go to Cape Town and consult C. J. R. as to the position and our line of action. I don't of course want to meddle in politics, and, as to the franchise, do not think many people care a fig about it. *What is rankling in people's minds is the open hostility of Government to the Uitlanders, and their disregard for all principles of sound government. If we can only improve the Raad and get progressive men in, money will be well spent in this way. As things are going we shall have to spend more and more each year* to prevent *villainous burdens being tacked on to the industry, and the end will be revolution. I am having a most worrying time all round. On the one hand I check the hot-headed agitators who could land us in a mess in no time, and on the other have to plot and plan to circumvent mischievous legislation.*

(Remarks on private matters) * * * * * * * *

Johannesburg, South African Republic,
(Private.) 16 June 1894.

My dear Beit,

I usually confine my letters to discussing what may be considered the internal economy of our business, but I am making time this afternoon to write to you in a broader sense. We can calculate with a moderate degree of certainty as to the results which will accrue from our various enterprises under existing conditions, but as our interests might be affected frightfully by oppressive legislation or political complications, and as the atmosphere is in anything but a clear state, I think it wise to lay the situation before you. *I must confess that I have watched the recent doings in the Raad with considerable anxiety, and you have no doubt followed the proceedings in the newspapers. The open hostility to the Uitlander, the clear want of appreciation as to the magnitude of the subjects dealt with, and the apparent disposition to snatch as much as possible for the "arme burgers" at our expense is enough to frighten anyone. Kruger's nightmare seems to be that the foreigners (of whom he regards Rhodes as the head) will gradually buy up the whole country and oust the Boer. He is bent therefore, so far as I can judge, upon introducing repressive legislation.* I may here say that, as you, of course, know, I have no desire for political rights, and believe as a whole that the community is not ambitious in this respect, *and only wants as I do, good honest intelligent government. We have always thought that gradually a better and more enlightened policy would prevail, but I am beginning to doubt this. The Cyanide monopoly, for instance, which I thought out of the range of probabilities after the action we took, suddenly comes up again and is in rather a dangerous state.* (Remarks on private matters) * * * * *

The Bewaarplaatsen question will I think be settled in our favour, but at a cost of about 25,000*l.* * * *

It is proposed to spend a good deal of money in order to secure a better Raad; but it must be remembered that the spending of money on elections has, by recent legislation, been made a criminal offence, and the matter will have to be carefully handled. *Then again, will the spending of money secure the desired end? I am afraid it will be difficult to secure people who one feels sure cannot be "got at." The President has given away a revenue of something like* 150,000*l. a-year or more over the dynamite business wants now to make it up, and for some reason or other wishes to increase the treasury balances. He seems to think that the mines will soon be worked out, and what is then to become of the State?* I am also informed that he said he was very angry with the Ecksteins, that Nellmapius was the best friend the State had ever had, and now he is gone his widow has nothing, while we have made a large fortune out of him. I think that evil communication must have its origin with * * The President is absolutely rabid, and many of his old friends tell me he has such an opinion of his acting being under Divine direction that he is untractable, and oblivious to all argument. If events fulfil appearances, it means ultimate frightful loss to the industry or revolution. Now, of course, our mission is to avoid both. The gold fields people urge me to go down to Cape Town and talk matters over with Rhodes. I felt inclined to do this, but two considerations deter me, firstly, if it were for a moment conjectured that I had approached Rhodes, I should incur the most virulent revenge from the Government and perhaps justly, and secondly, should I be wise to trust Rhodes' advice. *I see they are taxing imports from the Free State and Colony, which will again embitter the Colonial Boers. They are forming a Rifle Association here, to which, however, I attach little importance, although I cannot be blind to the object. On the whole I see no reason to fear rebellion, anyhow not for a couple of years.* Some one has told the Government that the Uitlanders intend to petition their respective government to put this country under international control, as Egypt was, and the Government is, I hear, seriously concerned about this. There is of course another possible contingency, viz., an appeal to all the other Colonies and States of South Africa. I was hoping you would come out, as, although there is no immediate necessity for action, we must make up our minds to a policy. At the rate things are marching, we cannot remain out of it altogether. Naturally whatever we do must be done through others, but I do not think the vested interests can afford to let things drift with indifference. If you trust Rhodes, and cable "see Rhodes," I will run down. My own feeling is still to wait and watch, and spend some money in trying to improve the Raad. The war in the north, if Magato joins, is by no means a foregone conclusion, and I see the English Government is objecting to the commandeering of British subjects, which may lead to complications.

(Remarks on private matters) * * * * * * * *

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* The passages printed in *italics* are omitted in the letters as printed at pages ii, iii, iv of Appendix to Cape Committee's Report, and are now supplied on behalf of Mr. Lionel Phillips.

APPENDIX, No. 13.

PAPER handed in by the *Chairman*, 17 February 1897.

The Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited,
Winchester House, 50, Old Broad-street, E.C., London,
12 February 1897.

Sir,

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and, in reply, beg to inform you that we have in our possession all the copies of messages exchanged between South Africa and this country for the months of December 1895 and January 1896. For November 1895 we have the London copies of the same messages; all the telegrams, however, for October 1895 have been destroyed in accordance with the regulations of the International Convention; the messages for the months of November, December, and January, would also have been destroyed before this had it not been that we have received a notice to preserve them.

As you are doubtless aware, we are precluded, under the International Telegraph Regulations, from parting with, or communicating the contents of telegrams; at the same time we shall be prepared to produce any telegrams which may be required on receiving particulars of the messages, and under the orders of the duly constituted authorities.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Denison Pender.*

Arthur Nicholson, Esq.,
Committee Office, House of Commons.

APPENDIX, No. 14.

PAPER handed in by the *Chairman*, 14 May 1897.

MEMORANDUM respecting the Telegrams ordered by the Committee to be produced by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

I.

The following is a copy of the Order signed by the Chairman, 4th May 1897, for production of telegrams, viz.:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SELECT COMMITTEE on British South Africa, 4th day of May 1897, Mr. *Jackson* in the Chair.

Ordered, That Mr. John Denison Pender do attend this Committee on Friday the 7th day of May, at Twelve of the Clock, and produce the documents named overleaf.*

(signed) *W. L. Jackson*,
Chairman.

Address, Mr. John Denison Pender.
Eastern Telegraph Company,
Winchester House.

* All telegrams transmitted between England and Cape Town and Cape Town and England, between the 27th July and the 30th November 1895:—

(*a*) By Dr. F. Rutherfoord Harris to the Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes, or
(*b*) By the Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes to Dr. Rutherfood Harris.

The telegrams from England are believed to have been sent by or in the names of—

Harris, or
Umrundest, or
Umschanzen, or
Umschaffen, or
Umrisses,

and addressed to—

Rhodes, Charter, Cape Town, or
Veldschoen, Cape Town, or
Stevens, Charter, Cape Town, or
Charter, Cape Town.

The telegrams from the Cape are believed to have been sent in the names of—

Rhodes, Cape Town, or
Veldschoen, Cape Town, or
Unbegangen, or
Umbeladen, or
Umbefreit, or
Unbekuttet,

and addressed to—

Harris, Charter, London, or
Harris, Bookmark, London, or
Monopatata, London.

II.

The following "Memorandum to the Managing Director" (Eastern Telegraph Company) was attached to the telegrams handed in by Mr. John Denison Pender, 7th March 1897.

"All messages to the 31st October 1895 were destroyed under Article LXVIII. of the International Convention prior to the receipt of the first notice from the South African Committee to retain the Company's copies of South African telegrams. *See* Appendix Paper, No. , dated 17th February.

To the best of the belief of the clerks employed in searching, all messages indicated in the subpœna during the month of November 1895 have been taken out.

Schedule A. List of messages sent out to foreign stations containing errors, during November, and which have been destroyed according to law.

Schedule B. Telegrams transmitted between Cape Town and England, collected and delivered by the Company.

1. To England.
2. From England.

Schedule C. Telegrams transmitted between Cape Town and England, and collected or delivered by administrations other than the Company.

1. To England.
2. From England.

Schedule D. Telegrams transmitted between Durban and England, and collected and delivered by the Company.

1. To England, *nil.*
2. From England.

Schedule E. Telegrams transmitted between Durban and England, and collected or delivered by other administrations

1. To England, *nil.*
2. From England.

As the Cape Town and Durban copies of messages for November 1895 have been destroyed, it has not been possible absolutely to say what traffic has passed between Cape Town and England. Some of the messages stated to have been transmitted between Cape Town and England may have been transmitted *vid* Durban."

(signed) *W. Hibberdine*, 6th May 1897.
J. D. P.

The telegrams above referred to were checked by the Committee Clerk when handed in, and found correct according to the list supplied by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

The telegrams in the Order have been deciphered by Mr. Jones, Assistant Secretary, British South Africa Company, in the presence of the Committee Clerk.

From sample tests made by the Committee Clerk he believes the decoding has been faithfully done.

III.

The following are the telegrams printed for the use of the Committee :—

1.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

2 Nov. 1895.

Very confidential. If you cannot carry out the plan of Dr. Jameson, have every reason to believe J. Chamberlain intends active policy imperial with intention to federation British sphere of influence in his way and he will expect you to adopt his views. Dr. Harris.

2.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

2 Nov. 1895.

Confidential. Earl Grey held an interview with J. Chamberlain I (or we) have seen native chiefs decline our proposal but we hope they will make counter proposal. J. Chamberlain will put pressure upon them to settle. Fear we must increase Khama's boundary. Large breakfast to be given Khama, 4 Nov., London. Fear speeches will damage British South Africa Coy., but R. Maguire Dr. Harris hold an interview with speakers to-morrow hoping to influence these. Country Press very much in favour of Khama. Dr. Harris.

3.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

2 Nov. 1895.

Willoughby and Khama state you have promised them land up to Panda ma tenka. I have been trying for Sir Charles Warren map position Telegraph authoritative denial. Dr. Harris.

4.

To Charter, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

2 Nov. 1895.

Communicate the following to Dr. Jameson I have obtained you Ikanning and will probably get protectorate. Can you carry out your plan or can you not. Dr. Harris.

5.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

4 Nov. 1895.

Registered address of Earl Grey is Gothical London. You must register this on your side at once. Dr. Harris.

6.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

4 Nov. 1895.

Your telegram of 3rd received E. Fairfield we shall see him and explain in return for transfer at once protectorate with police we are prepared to deal liberally land we have offered already if they grant now police and balance protectorate we will leave natives reserves entirely under Imperial rule for a period of years. They are native Chief's wishes more than more land. Will you agree to. Have telegraphed Earl Grey must come London. You have not chosen best man to arrange with J. Chamberlain. I have already sent Flora to convince J. Chamberlain support Times newspaper and if you can telegraph course you wish Times to adopt now with regard to Transvaal Flora will act. Dr. Harris.

7.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

4 Nov. 1895.

J. Chamberlain he does not return London until to-morrow. I have spoken open E. Fairfield and I have accepted if Colonial Office (they) will transfer to us balance protectorate with police 7 Nov. we will agree to any liberal native reserves for native chiefs also remain under Imperial rule for a period of years and we give up railway subsidy 200,000*l.* last bargain E. Fairfield he does press if you cannot approve let us know about this as soon as possible by telegram. We believe E. Fairfield will carry out promises. Regret to inform you that J. Chamberlain he does continue punching Consul General Transvaal with regard to drifts E. Fairfield he is anxious Johannesburg if they take steps in precedence of. Dr. Harris.

8.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

5 Nov. 1895.

We have seen E. Fairfield, Hon. R. H. Meade, Colonel Gould Adams and we have agreed to what land we give native chiefs. Secretary of State for Colonies holds an interview with us to-morrow afternoon three and after native chiefs if they are satisfied and they will be present. Secretary of State for Colonies he will grant British South Africa Company balance protectorate with police. We reported your letter to A. Beit during the month of August to these and Flora we have these solid. Dr. Harris.

9.

To Dr. Harris, c/o Bookmark, London.
From C. J. Rhodes, Cape Town.

Dated 6 Nov. 1895.

As to English flag they must very much misunderstand me at home I of course would not risk everything as I am doing excepting for British flag. C. J. Rhodes.

10.

To Dr. Harris, c/o Bookmark, London.
From C. J. Rhodes, Cape Town.

8 Nov. 1895.

I warmly thank you for your work if you have not made your arrangements I do think it would be well for you travel out with native chiefs so that you could get their confidence as you will have good deal to do with them in future. C. J. Rhodes.

11.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

8 Nov. 1895.

See cable to Acting High Commissioner from E. Fairfield releasing police and give us balance protectorate are you satisfied with. Dr. Harris.

12.

To Dr. Harris, c/o Bookmark, London.
From C. J. Rhodes, Capetown.

Dated 8 Nov. 1895.

Do we get ownership of ten mile strip I suppose we shall get land as far as to Transvaal border up to Palla as it would be absurd to have few miles native territory between us and border for instance Sir Charles Metcalfe's line goes two miles to the west of Gaberones which is more than ten miles from border I suppose balance Protectorate means land to the west of Bathoen and Sechele and including Ngami Lake as per Sir Charles Warren map. Have you agreed to Khama going up to Panda ma tenka. I suppose Linchwe come under us as he has no representative at home. Are native reserves for limited period pending our proving ourselves fitted to be entrusted with them we shall require Gaberones for police buildings and you can take it over. C. J. Rhodes.

13.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

8 Nov. 1895.

Thanks they do not misunderstand you but feared if you should have power insist upon it. Dr. Harris.

14.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
Despatched by B. S. A. Coy.

11 Nov. 1895.

Private native chiefs sailing intermediate steamer 23 Nov. I am returning with Bailey and others 29 Nov. will it be in time reply by telegraph. Native chiefs and Willoughby acted like pigs.

15.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

11 Nov. 1895.

Held an interview with E. Fairfield British South Africa Company get administration of strip between Transvaal Border and at least two miles to the west of railway track as far as Elebe Railway route it must be arranged by imperial surveyor and Sir Charles Metcalfe with regard to ownership this strip where affecting three native chiefs E. Fairfield he will advise any natives resident must remove to reserve in the usual way in South East Africa therefore leaving British South Africa Company ownership clear except in case of foreign natives it does not affect your arrangement with Linchwe Ikanning and Montsioa therefore no native administration between you and Transvaal, and you are border authority. Balance protectorate means all land not included in three reserves except Ngamiland which latter however E. Fairfield will recommend [it] be included also as they think. See Fuller's report Sekgome it not any title Khama Northern Boundary Bo-tlet-le River, Nata River, Shashi River south-west boundary Sir Sydney Shippard award 1894 Eastern Boundary two miles to the west of railway route as far as Elebe at least, and then skirting the headwaters of affluents of Pakwe River to Tuli which remains. Sebele and Bathoen they do not receive much more than Sir Charles Warren map Bathoen he does not touch Molopo River Railway strip. Administration of course includes Linchwe but E. Fairfield hopes also you have arranged further with them, though he does not suggest you to pay blackmail as Colonial Office take up strong line against concessionaires we can obtain administration native reserve when public feeling permit, in the meantime indefinite. After consultation with E. Fairfield we have made an offer verbally as follows that we will give up 200,000*l.* in exchange for ownership strip and ownership balance protectorate as far as regards three native chiefs and with the addition of public buildings and lines at Gaberones as in case of British Bechuanaland to Cape Colony but we will pay for horses and equipment Bechuanaland Border Police at valuation not at cost price. Secretary of State for Colonies he does not see way recognise Leonard's concession even if we buy but they will approve purchase recognised fraction if you acquire it. Dr. Harris.

16.

To Dr. Harris, c/o Bookmark, London.
From C. J. Rhodes, Cape Town.

Dated 12 Nov. 1895.

29 Nov. will be in time. C. J. Rhodes.

17.

To Dr. Harris, c/o Bookmark, London.
From C. J. Rhodes, Cape Town.

Dated, 12 Nov. 1895.

In connection with railway please see the condition is inserted that railway goes direct to Buluwayo by shortest and best route otherwise we shall have it deviated at a cost of many hundred thousands to us in order to increase size native reserve. I note your verbal offer 200,000*l.* you must have ownership land in return otherwise besides saving British Government 50,000*l.* a year we shall have got nothing you must consider shareholders. It is humiliating to be utterly beaten by these niggers they think more of one native at home than the whole of South Africa you must secure us Lake District. There are 200 Boer trekkers waiting north Mafeking on faith of Lord Loch promise and they must go in next year. C. J. Rhodes.

18.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

13 Nov. 1895.

Of course railway takes most direct route and native reserves go back west for direct railway route that is most clear. Secondly we do acquire ownership all land outside native reserves and we think Ngami Lake included or British South Africa Company do not part with subsidy; also we acquire Gaberones' buildings free. Native chiefs with Lord Loch and temperance carried England with them and your repeated instructions to acquire police by 7 Nov. crippled British South Africa Company terribly. Referring to your recent telegram to grant 200,000*l.* and more if necessary to secure date of course we might have done better if we had been given time. Dr. Harris.

19.

To Dr. Harris, Bookmark, London.
From C. J. Rhodes, Cape Town.

13 Nov. 1895.

Remember Nicholls game preserve must be provided by Sebele out of his native reserve. C. J. Rhodes.

20.

To Dr. Harris, c/o Bookmark, London.
From C. J. Rhodes, Cape Town.

15 Nov. 1895.

High Commissioner in South Africa received this morning boundary reserve from Colonial Office you have got nothing and you have given half Matabeleland to Khama that is from customs boundary to Maqtengue and thence down Shashi River to Tati you have given also to Khama Sekgomos country as to land between railway and Transvaal border we get none for there is Ikanning Linchwe and in Sebele case Nichols has it there is nothing got for 200,000*l.*, excepting worthless strip along German border. Settlement is a scandal please remember you have placed Gambo who lives near Babas Kraal under Khama you may complain that I approved but you never sent me a single boundary. C. J. Rhodes.

21.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

18 Nov. 1895.

Your telegram of 16th received, referring to your telegram of 26th Oct. Referring to your telegram of 3 Nov. Referring to your telegram of 5 Nov. we believed you considered immediate settlement securing administration railway strip with Bechuanaland Border police of the utmost importance and to be secured at any sacrifice referring to * * * telegram of * * * as to final boundary Khama reserve from which we are trying hard to exclude everything within our customs line. Do you know that Colonial Office have never yet brought our administrative line down to customs line. Dr. Harris.

22.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

19 Nov. 1895.

In consequence of your telegram 16 Nov. I shall withhold for the present any definite offer of 200,000*l.* and endeavour to drift and we presume that railway strip and police sufficient for Dr. Jameson plan which you telegraphed was principal object. Dr. Harris.

23.

To Dr. Harris, c/o Bookmark, London.
From C. J. Rhodes, Cape Town.

Dated 20 Nov. 1895.

Your telegram of 19th received quite understand your difficulty but you must fight for retention country between customs line and the newly proposed boundary Gambos people they are living all along from Babas Kraal to the south of and remember Khama gets big piece in the disputed territory under J. Moffat award which Dr. Jameson upset Radicladi got most of it and down to Limpopo River and we have now found land in the Charter for Radicladi's people. In addition [to] we have our claim to disputed territory, which we could acquire in any court of arbitration. C. J. Rhodes.

24.

To Dr. Harris, c/o Bookmark, London.
From C. J. Rhodes, Cape Town.

22 Nov. 1895.

I want customs line as to 200,000*l.* you can take high tone and let them have it Sir Hercules Robinson recommended 200,000*l.* in the belief we would obtain whole protectorate Bechuanaland Border Police * been handed over but they are coming down to Mafeking from different stations. C. J. Rhodes.

25.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

22 Nov. 1895.

Held an interview with Colonial Office will have no difficulty as to our ownership and administration of uninterrupted railway strip from Colonial boundary to Elebe and that railway should take best route from engineer's view whether to the west of Gaberones or not railway strip is defined as from Transvaal border to two miles to the west of actual track also they will grant British South Africa Company administration Montsioa Ikanning and Linchwe and balance protectorate outside three reserves. Secretary of State for Colonies will not disturb officially Khama reserves but he will leave it to Colonel Gould Adams in order not to include in Khama reserve land where Gambos people live in fact Colonel Gould Adams will have large discretion inclusive of Khama boundary with Sekhomo. Having agreed to all this and given you Bechuanaland Border Police and Gaberones by date fixed by you as essential to your policy Secretary of State for Colonies claims indemnity for subsidy forthwith and says our not doing so is breach of faith. We are writing therefore Secretary of State for Colonies letter giving the 200,000*l.* but subject to our conditions. Do you approve? Reply immediately by telegram. Dr. Harris.

26.

To Dr. Harris, c/o Bookmark, London.
From C. J. Rhodes, Cape Town.

23 Nov. 1895.

Yes you can give 200,000*l.* we would sooner not have it as I do not wish English people to think we have made pecuniary bargain which is unfair to them I never objected to this part of agreement but I do object to being beaten by three canting natives especially on score temperance when two of them Sebele Bathoen they are known to be utter drunkards the whole thing makes me ashamed of my own people you must take legal opinion whether surrender of 200,000*l.* affects prospectus Bechuanaland Railway Company Limited you could meet difficulty by putting 200,000*l.* B. S. A. Coy. fund in English consols in the name of trustees. C. J. Rhodes.

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* Word so mutilated as to be undecipherable.

27.

To Dr. Harris, c/o Bookmark.
From Cape Town.

Dated 23 Nov. 1895.

Confidential Mr. Rhodes says if you like you can read his to-day's cable to J. Chamberlain.

28.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

23 Nov. 1895.

Our long cable of 22 Nov. and your 22 Nov. crossed. We are forwarding letter to Colonial Office accordingly but we know Colonial Office fear to tackle Khama here to give up customs line. He has behaved consistently so badly against British South Africa Company that you must punch Khama upon arrival generally and for customs line if Khama consents Colonial Office will agree. Dr. Harris.

29.

To Dr. Harris, c/o Bookmark, London.
From C. J. Rhodes, Capetown.

24 Nov. 1895.

Dr. Jameson back from Johannesburg everything right my judgment is it is certainty we think A. Beit (he) must come with you 29 Nov. on score of health you will be just in time A. Beit to stay with me here and go up with us and the Governor. A. Beit must not consult Phillips who is all right but anxious to do everything himself and he does not wish to play second fiddle Inform A. Beit from me he must come. C. J. Rhodes.

30.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

25 Nov. 1895.

Very confidential. You could extend Gambo natives all over the land inside customs administration as much as possible because wherever these live Colonel Gould Adams will exclude from Khama reserve. Three native chiefs wrote me letter that I wanted take all their land and it was your word because you wrote them you do not want their land. Native chiefs and Willoughby they made everything prejudice case against us. Dr. Harris.

31.

To Dr. Harris, c/o Bookmark, London.
From C. J. Rhodes, Cape Town.

25 Nov. 1895.

See Flora and get some one to review book three Great African Chiefs by Missionary Lloyd just published by Fisher Unwin.

* * * * * *

32.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

26 Nov. 1895.

Very confidential of course it is great pleasure to read your cable to J. Chamberlain I as near as possible warned C. J. Rhodes last week from information received know there is great danger Phillips Leonard they can or may be doing business without assistance from British South Africa Company and also independently British flag it would have serious effect on your position here. I say this very confidential You must telegraph present reply Dr. Harris, Monomotapa only Dr. Harris will leave 30 of this month without fail. Flora suggest 16 Dec. celebrate Pretoria district 1880. I will try make best possible terms J. Chamberlain for 200,000*l.* which I was compelled abandon thus could only secure English position. Dr. Harris.

33.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town.
From Dr. Harris (Umrundest).

29 Nov. 1895.

We have given British South Africa Company code to Flora She has been registered telemones London. Register on your side this address telegrams go direct. Keep her well informed Dr. Harris.

APPENDIX, No. 15.

PAPER handed in by Mr. *J. F. Jones*, 14 May 1897.

COPY Cablegrams despatched from the Head Office, British South Africa Company.

Despatched from London, 31st July 1895.
Addressed to Charter, Cape Town.

Inform Dr. Jameson your telegram received, doing our utmost, do not think I shall fail. Dr. F. R. Harris.

Despatched from London, 21st October 1895.
Addressed to Charter, Cape Town.

How many cartridges can you spare of any consignments found defective, if whole lot so much (the) better as we shall have all tested, and we shall claim refund freight, transport, and invoice cost, and replaced with good ammunition if Board (of) Officers' report (is) confirmed by test (in) England refund will take place; if not confirmed, British South Africa Company must bear (the) whole expenditure. Inform Sir J. Willoughby all ammunition was tested by Government viewers on our behalf under Government regulations, and we have certificates. Can you not send up country at once recent ammunition? We believe it is more reliable

Despatched from London, 14th November 1895.
Addressed to Charter, Cape Town.

Inform Captain Hon. H. F. White, Charlie Sewell will leave 16th of this month, make arrangements with Dr. Jameson for him. Inform Colonel F. Rhodes, Captain Hon. C. J. White also will leave 16th of this month.

APPENDIX, No. 16.

PAPER handed in by the *Chairman*, 29 June 1897.

THE following Telegrams were produced by Mr. J. D. Pender in accordance with the Order of the Committee dated 1st June 1897, and have been De-coded by the Clerk of the Committee :—

— No. 73. —

To Veldschoen*, Cape Town, 10th December 1895.

CAN you advise when will you commence the plans, we wish to send at earliest opportunity sealed instructions representative of the London Times European capitals ; it is most important using their influence in your favour.

Flora Shaw.

— No. 164. —

To Veldschoen, Cape Town, 12th December 1895.

DELAY dangerous sympathy now complete but will depend very much upon action before European powers given time [to] enter a protest which as European situation considered serious might paralyse Government: general feeling in the Stock Market very suspicious.

Flora Shaw.

— No. 106. —

To Veldschoen, Cape Town, 17th December 1895.

HELD an interview with Secretary Transvaal, left here on Saturday for Hague Berlin Paris, fear in negotiation with these parties. Chamberlain sound in case of interference European Powers but have special reason to believe wishes you must do it immediately.

Flora Shaw.

* Registered name of the Right Hon. C. J. Rhodes.

— No. 402. —

To Telemones*, London. Cape Town, 20th December 1895.

THANKS. Are doing our best, but these things take time. Do not alarm Pretoria from London.

R. Harris.

— No. 941. —

To Telemones, London. Cape Town, 27th December 1895.

EVERYTHING is postponed until after 6th January. We are ready, but divisions at Johannesburg.

R. Harris.

— No. 1503. —

To Telamones, London. Cape Town, 30th December 1895.

STRICTLY confidential. Dr. Jameson moved to assist English in Johannesburg because he received strong letter begging Dr. Jameson to come signed by leading inhabitants. This letter will be telegraphed you verbatim to-morrow. Meantime do not refer in Press. We are confident of success. Johannesburg united and strong on our side. Dissensions [they] have been stop[ped] except two or three Germans.

R. Harris.

— No. 1556. —

To Telamones, London. Cape Town, 30th December 1895.

INFORM Chamberlain that I shall get through all right if he supports me, but he must not send cable like he sent to High Commissioner in South Africa. To-day the crux is, I will win and South Africa will belong to England.

C. J. Rhodes.

(Signature of sender) *F. R. Harris*, for C. J. Rhodes, Premier.

— No. 1557. —

To Telamones, London. Cape Town, 30th December 1895.

FOLLOWING letter was received by Dr. Jameson before he decided to go, but you must not use letter for Press until we cable authority, it is signed by leading inhabitants of Johannesburg.

R. Harris.

[Here follows in un-coded form letter printed in the "Times," 1st January 1896. *See* Cape Committee Blue Book, page LIII of Appendix A.]

(Signature of sender) *F. R. Harris*, for C. J. Rhodes, Premier

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— No. 1877. —

To Telamones, London. Cape Town, 31st December 1895.

UNLESS you can make Chamberlain instruct the High Commissioner to proceed at once to Johannesburg the whole position is lost. High Commissioner would receive splendid reception and still turn position to England advantage but must be instructed by cable immediately. The instructions must be specific as he is weak and will take no responsibility.

C. J. Rhodes.

(Signature of sender) *J. A. Stevens.*

— No. 1687. —

[Not in coded form.]

To Telamones, London. Cape Town, 31st December 1895.

YOU can publish letter.

(Signature of sender) *E. Seccull*, for Secretary.

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* Registered name of Miss Flora Shaw.

APPENDIX, No. 17.

PAPER handed in by the *Chairman*, 28 May 1897.

COMMUNICATION received from the DIRECTORS.

THE Directors of the British South Africa Company desire to inform the Committee that the question whether Mr. Hawksley should represent Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson as well as the Company in all matters connected with the incursion by Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal was more than once discussed at Board Meetings.

It was, of course, known to the Board that Mr. Hawksley had long been Mr. Rhodes' private solicitor.

Mr. Hawksley informed the Board that he had been instructed to defend Dr. Jameson and his officers, and that no controversial matter affecting the Board could arise, as the London Directors were in no way implicated. He also said he was strongly of opinion that he should act for them, as he had exceptional knowledge of the material facts, and any other representative would have had to come to him for information.

The Directors feel it their duty to inform the Committee that had they known what the inquiry has disclosed, and especially the action taken by Mr. Hawksley in the defence of his private clients, they would have insisted upon his choosing between them and the Company.

They are therefore in no way responsible for any action taken by him in the interest of those clients.

With reference to the full general Power of Attorney granted by the Company to Mr. Rhodes in May, 1890, the Board desire to point out that this power only authorized Mr. Rhodes to exercise the authority given to the Company by the Royal Charter.

In this connection the Directors beg to refer the Committee to the accompanying correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Company.

The Directors wish to add, as they were not examined on the point, that the movement of the Company's forces into the Bechuanaland Protectorate was recommended to the Board by Mr. Rhodes in connection with the extension of the Bechuanaland Railway northward from Mafeking and was sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The Board had no knowledge of anything leading them to suspect that there was any intention on the part of any one to use the Company's forces in the Protectorate for any other purpose than this, and they had absolute confidence in their Managing Director.

(signed) *Abercorn.*
Fife.
Gifford.
Horace Farquhar.
George Cawston.

London, 27th May 1897.

APPENDIX, No. 18.

PAPER handed in by the *Chairman*, 28 May 1897.

COPY Correspondence.

Dear Hawksley, Colonial Office, Downing-street, 9 May 1896.

THERE was some difference in debate last night between Mr. Courtney and Mr. Chamberlain as to the extent of Mr. Rhodes' power as Managing Director. The answer must turn on the terms of the Power of Attorney which he holds from the Board, when read with the Deed of Settlement, Orders in Council, &c. This power we have never seen, and Mr. Chamberlain desires me to request you to furnish me as soon as possible with a copy of it.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Edward Fairfield.*

B. F. Hawksley, Esq.

My dear Fairfield, 30 Mincing-lane, E.C., London, 12 May 1896.

HEREWITH I send you copy of the Power of Attorney given by the British South Africa Company to Mr. Rhodes on the 14th May 1890.

You will observe that it was granted before the agreement of May 1894, and Matabeleland Order in Council, 1894, under which document the powers of the Administrator and his Council arise.

No formal resolution appears to have been passed appointing Mr. Rhodes "Managing Director in South Africa" in so many words, for at the time the Power was given the Deed of Settlement, which is dated 3rd February 1891, had not been executed, but the Power appoints Mr. Rhodes agent and attorney of the Company in South Africa, to manage its affairs there, and you will remember that Clause 6 of the Charter was framed in contemplation of Mr. Rhodes having full powers in South Africa. It is, I think, obvious that at the time the Power was granted it was intended to apply to administrative as well as commercial matters, but apparently the effect of the Agreement and Order in Council of 1894 was to narrow the authority given by the Power of Attorney.

The Deed of Trust (Article 100) provides for the use of Official Seals out of the United Kingdom. Under this Article, Official Seals for use in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and within the field of the operations of the Company were prepared, and Mr. Rhodes authorized to use the former and Dr. Jameson the latter. The power of Dr. Jameson has not been revoked, but as he is not in the country this is immaterial.

The Company will doubtless shortly send authority to Lord Grey, and perhaps also to Sir Thomas Scanlen, a Member of the Council, to use the Official Seal prepared for the Company's Territories.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Bourchier F. Hawksley.*

E. Fairfield, Esq., C.B.

To all to whom these presents shall come The British South Africa Company incorporated by Royal Charter on the 29th day of October 1889 under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom and having its principal office at No. 19 St. Swithin's Lane in the City of London (hereinafter called "the Company") sends greeting: Whereas the Company is desirous of appointing the Honourable Cecil John Rhodes of Kimberley in the Colony of the Cape of

of Good Hope a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the said Colony and one of the Directors of the Company to be the agent and attorney of the Company for the purposes hereinafter mentioned Now these presents witness that the Company hereby nominates constitutes and appoints the said Cecil John Rhodes the true and lawful agent and attorney of the Company in South Africa for and on behalf of and in the name of the Company to manage its affairs there and for this purpose to exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things (except use the seal of the Company) as he may in his absolute discretion deem expedient and which might be exercised and done by the Board of Directors of the Company the Company hereby agreeing to allow ratify and confirm all and whatsoever the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue of these presents. In witness whereof the Company has hereunto caused its Common Seal to be affixed the 14th day of May 1890.

Sir, Colonial Office, Downing street, 2 July 1896.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to inform you that having consulted the Law Officers of the Crown respecting the Power of Attorney given by the British South Africa Company to Mr. Cecil Rhodes on the 14th of May 1890, he is advised that that power does not authorize Mr. Rhodes to control the Company's Administrator in the administration of affairs, or to give instructions on behalf of the Company which would reverse the action of the Administrator.

I am, &c.

The Secretary to the British South Africa Company. (signed) *Edward Fairfield.*

British South Africa Company, 15 St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.,

Sir, London, 9 July 1896.

I AM desired by my Directors to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, stating that the Law Officers of the Crown have advised that the Power of Attorney given to Mr. Cecil Rhodes on the 14th May 1890, does not authorize him to control the Company's Administrator.

The Company's Solicitor advised the Board some time since that the authority given by the Power of Attorney was narrowed by the Matabeleland Order in Council, 1894.

Mr. Rhodes' resignation of the office of Director of this Company of course involved the surrender of the Power of Attorney, and the Power has accordingly been cancelled.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, S.W. (signed) *Herbert Canning*, Secretary.

APPENDIX, No. 19.

PAPER handed in by the *Chairman*, 29 June 1897.

Dear Sir, 30, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., 29 June 1897.

I NOW beg to enclose a copy of the draft letter I prepared on the instructions of Mr. Rhodes, and which was read and discussed, but not adopted, at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the British South Africa Company on the 5th February 1896.

I beg, very respectfully, to call attention to the inconvenience and, perhaps, injustice that may arise from a document of this character being placed before the Select Committee, without evidence as to the circumstances under which the draft was prepared, submitted to the Board, and altered.

I desire to explain that the letter was prepared by me on the morning of Tuesday, 5th February 1896, on general instructions given to me by Mr. Rhodes, when travelling from Plymouth to London on the previous day. Mr. Rhodes did not see the draft letter after I had prepared it, and before it was submitted to the Board. He heard it for the first time when I read it at the Board Meeting on 5th February 1896, which he attended.

If the draft letter goes before the Select Committee, these facts should, I submit, also be communicated.

The earlier part of the draft letter was omitted because it was observed that the letters of 24th and 30th January 1896 dealt only with the future of the Company, and did not refer to the then recent events in the Transvaal.

I am, &c.

A. W. Nicholson, Esq., Committee Clerk. (signed) *Bourchier F. Hawksley.*

Sir, 5 February 1896.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held to-day, which was attended by Mr. Rhodes, your letter of the 24th ultimo was further considered after full explanations had been received from Mr. Rhodes.

Mr. Rhodes has been unable to communicate with Dr. Jameson, and is wholly unable to explain the circumstances leading that gentleman to cross the Transvaal border with the forces of this Company. It has been common knowledge for a long time past that the failure of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal to obtain relief from the disabilities and grievances under which they suffered, was causing great excitement and agitation, and that the position was acute, and revolution imminent.

In these circumstances Mr. Rhodes, acting on his own respensibility as Managing Director of the Company in South Africa, authorised Dr. Jameson to act at his discretion in the event of a rising in Johannesburg and, in his judgment, circumstances pointing to the necessity for armed assistance.

Mr. Rhodes has no knowledge of the precise circumstances that led Dr. Jameson to cross the border on the morning of Monday the 30th December last, and as Dr. Jameson and his whole force were taken prisoners, Mr. Rhodes has had no opportunity of communicating with Dr. Jameson and taking his explanations.

My Directors trust, therefore, that Mr. Secretary Chamberlain will allow further explanations on this point to be deferred until Dr. Jameson is brought to England, and can communicate with the Company.

The London Directors had no knowledge of the instructions given by Mr. Rhodes to Dr. Jameson, and knew nothing of Dr. Jameson's movements.

Having regard to the services rendered to the Empire by Mr. Rhodes and by the Company since the grant of the Royal Charter, it is submitted that nothing has occurred in connection with recent events to induce Her Majesty's Government to recommend so drastic a measure as the revocation of the Charter and the dissolution of the Company, or the confiscation of its assets, and my Directors gather, with satisfaction, from the observation in your letter of the 24th ultimo, that this is Mr. Chamberlain's opinion.

The Directors readily acquiesce in the suggestion that the police duties of the Company should be placed under the control of the Imperial Government, at the expense of the Company, and that the Government should appoint a British Resident within the territories of the Company, who would have full power to inquire and report, and a right to veto action in case of emergency.

The Board submits that it would probably be a convenience and a saving of expense, if a military officer were appointed British Resident by the Government, and the police placed under his control.

With regard to the administration of justice, and the appointment of magisterial and judicial officers, and of the Administrator and other purely civil officers, I am desired to point out that the provisions of the agreement relative to Matabeleland and Mashonaland, of 23rd May 1894, and the Matabeleland Order in Council, 1894, have been found to work well, and should not be disturbed; but, on the other hand, be applied to the extended area of the Company's field of operations, with, perhaps, such enlargement and variation as may be necessary, having regard to the extent of country affected.

In this connection, I am to add that the Company has been for some time expecting to receive either from Mr. Secretary Chamberlain or from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the draft of the proposed Order in Council applying to the Company's territories north of the Zambesi.

With regard to the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and your letter of the 18th ultimo, I am desired to submit that the arrangements, the subject of your letter, of the 10th December last, and the reply from this Company, of the 28th of the same month, may well be carried out qualified only so as to accord with the arrangements above referred to, respecting the appointment of a British Resident, and the control of the police.

It is believed that, notwithstanding the arrest of Dr. Jameson, and the force with him, the Company's forces still in Rhodesia are not far short of sufficient for the territories now under the Company's administration, and for that portion of the Bechuanaland Protectorate agreed to be handed over to the direct administration of the Company. At all events, there can be no difficulty in speedily augmenting the forces as may be required.

As it is proposed that the trace of the railway now being constructed by the Bechuanaland Railway Company, from Mafeking, through the territories of the three Chiefs, should be altered so as to be west of Palappe, the Company, of course, appreciate, that as regards Khama, adequate compensation must be given to him for the additional portion of the railway strip that will run directly through his reserve between fences.

No doubt Major Goold-Adams can, on the instructions of Mr. Secretary Chamberlain, readily adjust this question.

The Board submits very urgently that, with the above qualifications, the agreement come to at the end of 1895 respecting the Bechuanaland Protectorate, as a whole, should not be interfered with by reason of recent events, and trusts, therefore, that the proclamations placing the countries of Montsoia and Ikinning under the jurisdiction of the Company may not be revoked.

It is, Mr. Rhodes thinks, of importance in support of British interests in South Africa, that the southern boundary of the Company's field of operations should, as comtemplated by Clause 1 of the Charter, adjoin what was the Crown Colony of Bechuanaland, and is now part of the Cape Colony.

With regard to the concluding paragraph in your letter of the 24th ultimo, I am desired to say that Mr. Rhodes proposes to return to South Africa as soon as possible, and to take up his permanent residence in Rhodesia, and to devote himself to the development of the Company's territories. Proposals will shortly be submitted to Mr. Chamberlain as to the appointment of an Administrator.

The Directors are not aware of anything connected with the affairs of the Company in London rendering it desirable to make any change in or addition to the Board of Directors.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office. (signed)

APPENDIX, No. 20.

PAPER handed in by the *Chairman*.

30, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.
15 February 1897.

Dear Sir,

WITH reference to the first of the Resolutions passed by the Select Committee on the 11th instant, I beg to explain that the Balance Sheets of the Company, from its incorporation to the 31st March 1895, will be found in the bound volume of the Ports Accounts, &c.

I have, however, had the Balance Sheets for each of the years to 31st March 1895 reprinted separately, and have had schedules attached giving details which, I hope, will meet the requirements of the Committee. If, on investigation, further details as to any particular items are desired they can readily be supplied. The Committee has, no doubt, noticed references to the Balance Sheets in the Reports.

I send you 20 prints of each of these five sets of accounts.

The Balance Sheet to 31st March 1896 has not yet been completed and audited, as recent disturbances in South Africa have caused great delay there, and the necessary accounts and materials have not reached England. The Company has, however, had prepared a *pro formâ* Balance Sheet to 31st March 1896, with appropriate schedules, but this is very incomplete as regards particulars from South Africa.

I send you 20 prints of this *pro formâ* Balance Sheet, with schedules.

As to the nine months to 31st December 1896, a summary of receipts and payments has been prepared, and I enclose 20 prints. A further and more detailed statement is being got out, covering the period from 31st March 1895 to 31st December 1896, and I hope to let you have this in time for the Committee on Friday.

The information desired by the other Resolutions is being prepared with the utmost dispatch.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Bourchier F. Hawksley.*

A. W. Nicholson, Esq.,
Committee Office, House of Commons

APPENDIX, No. 21.

PAPER handed in by Mr. *Hawksley*.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

LIST of Officials and Staff, giving the Date and Character of their Appointment, and Rate of Pay.

LIST I.—The British South Africa Company's responsible Officials in (*a*) Southern Rhodesia, from the occupation of the country in 1890 to 31st December 1896; and (*b*) Northern Rhodesia for the year ending 31st December 1896.

[These lists have been recently compiled in London by the Secretary to the Administrator. If, in addition to the foregoing, the names of the Junior Officers and Members of the Company's Police in Rhodesia, together with those of many other minor officials and clerks, are desired, these could be obtained by reference to the Registers kept by the Local Administration.]

LIST II.—The Officials and Staff of the Cape Town Office from 1890 to 1st January 1897.

LIST III.—The Officials and Staff of the Head (London) Office from 1890 to 1st January 1887.

LIST I.

(*a*) The British South Africa Company's responsible Officials in Southern Rhodesia, from the occupation of the country in 1890 to 1st January 1897.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Rate of Pay per Annum.
	1890.	£. s. d.
Pennefather, Lieut.-Colonel	Commanding Police	800 – –
Tye, Major	Senior Commissariat Officer	456 5 –
Nesbitt, Capt.	Paymaster	365 – –
	1891.	
Colquhoun, A. R.	Resident Commissioner; appointment cancelled in July, then appointed Magistrate for Mashonaland; resigned September 1891.	1,500 – –
Jameson, Dr. L. S.	Chief Magistrate for Mashonaland, and holding Mr. C. J. Rhodes' Power of Attorney.	—
Hole, H Marshall	Registrar, Chief Magistrate's Court	—
Harris, Dr. F. R.	Secretary to British South Africa Company in Mashonaland	1,000 – –
Caldecott, A. E.	Legal Adviser	750 – –
Rolker, F.	Consulting Engineer	4,000 – –
Duncan, A. H. F.	Surveyor General	700 – – and Survey Fees.
Hawtayne, F.	Accountant	600 – –
Kennedy, J. H.	Accountant, *vice* Hawtayne, resigned	360 – –
MacGlashan, N.	Mining Commissioner, Manica	240 – –
Graham, W. T.	Mining Commissioner, Umfuli	360 – –
Ferguson, F. W.	Mining Commissioner, Umfuli, *vice* Graham, resigned	240 – –
Vintcent, L.	Mining Commissioner, Lo Moghundi	180 – –
Spreckley, J. A.	Mining Commissioner, Lo Moghundi, *vice* Vintcent, deceased	240 – –
Vigers, C. R.	Mining Commissioner, Victoria	240 – –
Graham, Capt. M. D.	Chief Commissioner of Police	365 – –
Tye, C. H.	Magistrate, Tuli	456 5 –
Barnett, Capt. W. A.	Magistrate, Tuli, from December during absence Major Tye.	365 – –
Chaplin, Lieut.	Magistrate, Victoria	365 – –
Forbes, Major P. W.	Magistrate, Hartley Hill, appointed Magistrate, Salisbury, in October.	456 5 –
Heyman, Capt. H. M.	Magistrate, Umtali, resigned October	365 – –
Turner, Capt. E. C. Chamley	Magistrate, Umtali, *vice* Heyman resigned	365 – –
Bruce, Capt. F. W.	Magistrate, Umtali, during absence Captain Turner	365 – –
	1892.	
Jameson, Dr. L. S.	Chief Magistrate, and holding Mr. C. J. Rhodes' Power of Attorney.	—
Hole, H. Marshall	Registrar	—
Hole, H. Marshall	Acting Secretary, *vice* Dr. Harris returned to Capetown	480 – –
White, Capt. Hon. C. J.	Chief Commissioner of Police	365 – –

LIST I.—*continued.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	Rate of Pay per Annum. £. s. d.
Inskipp, P. S.	Acting Secretary, *vice* Hole on leave	150 – –
Kennedy, J. H.	Accountant, and	360 – –
	Master Chief Magistrate's Court	100 – –
Caldecott, A. E.	Public Prosecutor	750 – – and private practice guaranteed to 750*l.*
Sawerthal, H.	Acting Surveyor General, *vice* Duncan on leave	360 – –
Jameson, A. J.	Manager General Stores	180 – –
Christison, T. J.	Registrar of Claims	240 – –
Bruce, F. W.	Magistrate, Umtali, resigned February	365 – –
Graham, Capt. M. D.	Magistrate, Umtali, *vice* Bruce resigned	365 – –
Barnett, Capt. W. A.	Magistrate, Tuli, resigned August	365 – –
Raaff, Com. P.	Magistrate, Tuli, *vice* Barnett resigned	365 – –
Chaplin, Lieut.	Magistrate, Victoria	365 – –
Forbes, Major P. W.	Magistrate, Victoria, during absence, Lieut. Chaplin	456 5 –
White, Capt. Hon. C. J.	Magistrate, Salisbury, during absence, Major Forbes	365 – –
Heyman, Capt. H. M.	Magistrate, Salisbury, during temporary absence of Major Forbes.	365 – –
Heyman, Capt. H. M.	Magistrate, Umtali, during Graham's absence on leave	365 – –
MacGlashan, N.	Mining Commissioner, Manica,	240 – –
Vigers, C. R.	Mining Commissioner, Victoria	240 – –
Spreckley, J. A.	Mining Commissioner, Lo Moghundi	240 – –
Ferguson, F. W.	Mining Commissioner, Umfuli	240 – –
Nesbitt, R. H.	Mining Commissioner, Mazoe	240 – –
Duncan, A. H. F.	Registrar of Deeds, Postmaster General, Surveyor General	750 – –
	1893.	
Jameson, Dr. L. S.	Chief Magistrate, and holding Mr. C. J. Rhodes' Power of Attorney.	—
Hole, H. Marshall	Acting Secretary	480 – –
Inskipp, P. S.	Acting Secretary, *vice* Hole appointed Civil Commissioner	240 – –
Hole, H. Marshall	Registrar Chief Magistrate's Court	—
Inskipp, P. S.	Registrar Chief Magistrate's Court, *vice* Hole	—
Hole, H. Marshall	Civil Commissioner, Salisbury	600 – –
Duncan, A. H. F.	Surveyor General, Postmaster General, and Registrar of Deeds.	750 – –
Caldecott, A. E.	Public Prosecutor and Legal Adviser, died July 1893	750 – –
Jameson, A. J.	Manager, General Stores	240 – –
Duncan, A. H. F.	Acting Chief Magistrate	—
Hole, H. Marshall	Acting Magistrate, Salisbury, during absence of Major Forbes.	—
Hopper, Inspector	Acting Chief Commissioner of Police	273 15 –
Kennedy, J. H.	Accountant	360 – –
Craven, P. E.	Acting Accountant	300 – –
MacGlashan, N.	Mining Commissioner, Manica	360 – –
Spreckley, J. A.	Mining Commissioner, Lo Moghundi	360 – –
Pocock, I. J.	Mining Commissioner, Lo Moghundi, *vice* Spreckley, on leave.	240 – –
Ferguson, F. W.	Mining Commissioner, Umfuli	240 – –
Curtois, F.	Mining Commissioner, Umfuli, *vice* Ferguson, on leave	240 – –
Nesbitt, R. H.	Mining Commissioner, Mazoe	240 – –
Christison, T. J.	Registrar of Claims	360 – –
Nesbitt, R. H.	Acting Registrar of Claims, *vice* Christison, on leave	240 – –
Forbes, Major P. W.	Magistrate, Victoria, to September	456 5 –
Lendy, Capt. C. F.	Magistrate, Victoria, *vice* Forbes returned to Salisbury, September.	365 – –
Vigers, C. R.	Mining Commissioner, Victoria; Magistrate, Victoria, September, *vice* Lendy, on leave.	360 – –
Raaff, Commandant	Magistrate, Tuli	365 – –
Eggert, Max	Acting Magistrate, Tuli, during Raaff's absence	365 – –
Heyman, H. M.	Magistrate, Umtali	365 – –
Fort, G. S.	Acting Magistrate, Umtali, during absence of Heyman	365 – –
Breton, Capt. C. T.	Magistrate, Victoria, *vice* Lendy and in lieu of Vigers	360 – –
Forbes, Major P. W.	Magistrate, Bulawayo	600 – –
Hervey, H. J. A.	Secretary to Law Department	360 – –
	1894.	
Jameson, Dr. L. S.	Chief Magistrate, and holding Mr. C. J. Rhodes' Power of Attorney.	—
Vintcent, Hon. Mr. Justice	Judge of High Court. Member of Council.	1,200 – –
Inskipp, P. S.	Registrar of High Court	—
Kennedy, J. H.	Registrar of High Court, *vice* Inskipp resigned	500 – –
Inskipp, P. S.	Secretary	360 – –
Scanlen, Sir T. C.	Legal Adviser	1,200 – –
Fox, H. W.	Public Prosecutor, *vice* Caldecott, deceased	600 – –
Hole, H. Marshall	Registrar of Deeds and Companies, *vice* Duncan	—
Craven, P. E.	Accountant, *vice* Kennedy	480 – –

LIST I.—*continued.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	Rate of Pay per Annum. £.	s.	d.
Kennedy, J. H.	Master of High Court	100	–	–
Duncan, A. H. F.	Surveyor General and Postmaster General. Member of Council.	1,100	–	–
Townsend, E. R.	Registrar of Deeds, Bulawayo	360	–	–
Jameson, Dr. L. S. C.B.	Administrator	1,500	–	–
Rhodes, Col. F., D.S.O.	Acting Administrator during Dr. Jameson's absence. Mr. Duncan to act pending Col. Rhodes arrival. Member of Council.	1,500	–	–
Pauling, George	Commissioner of Public Works. Member of Council.	1,200	–	–
Palk, H. L.	Private Secretary to Col. Rhodes, and Secretary to Council	360	–	–
Wallace, W. T. E.	Secretary, Law Department	360	–	–
Hervey, H. J. A.	Statist	480	–	–
Colenbrander, J. W.	Chief Native Commissioner, Matabeleland	500	–	–
Brabant, J. S.	Chief Native Commissioner, Mashonaland	480	–	–
White, Capt. Hon. C. J.	Chief Commissioner of Police	600	–	–
Forbes, Major P. W.	Magistrate, Bulawayo	600	–	–
Heyman, H. M.	Magistrate, Bulawayo, *vice* Forbes on leave	600	–	–
Breton, Capt. C. T.	Magistrate, Victoria	500	–	–
Spreckley, J. A.	Magistrate, Victoria, during absence of Breton	360	–	–
Fort, G. S.	Acting Magistrate, Umtali	360	–	–
Turner, Lieut. Scott	Magistrate, Umtali, *vice* Heyman and in lieu of G. S. Fort	365	–	–
Smith, P. G.	Magistrate, Bulawayo (additional)	360	–	–
Eggert, Max	Acting Magistrate, Victoria, during Spleckley's absence on leave.	360	–	–
White, Capt., Hon. H. F.	Magistrate, Victoria, *vice* Spreckley resigned	400	–	–
Hole, H. Marshall	Acting Magistrate, Salisbury	Nil.		
White, Capt., Hon. H. F.	Magistrate, Salisbury, *vice* Hole	600	–	–
Nesbitt, R. H.	Magistrate, Victoria, *vice* White transferred	360	–	–
Longden, H. T.	Magistrate, Salisbury, during temporary absence of H. F. White,	360	–	–
Norris, S. C.	Mining Commissioner, Gwelo	360	–	–
Bowen, George	Mining Commissioner, Salisbury	360	–	–
Vigers, C. R.	Mining Commissioner, Victoria	360	–	–
Vigers, C. R.	Transferred to Bulawayo	600	–	–
Spreckley, J. A.	Mining Commissioner, Victoria, *vice* Vigers transferred	360	–	–
Pocock, I. J.	Mining Commissioner, Lo Moghundis	240	–	–
Jameson, A. J.	Manager, General Stores	360	–	–
Christison, T. J.	Registrar of Claims	480	–	–
Griffin, Townshend	Mining Commissioner, Victoria, *vice* Spreckley resigned	600	–	–
Curtois, F.	Mining Commissioner, Umfuli	300	–	–
Ferguson, F. W.	Mining Commissioner, Victoria, *vice* Spreckley resigned	360	–	–
Wright, W. B.	Acting Public Prosecutor	360	–	–
Wright, W. B.	Acting Master	—		
Hole, H. Marshall	Civil Commissioner, Salisbury	600	–	–
Farmaner, G. W.	Civil Commissioner, Umtali	360	–	–
Turner, Lieut. Scott	Civil Commissioner, Umtali, during Farmaner's absence on leave.	365	–	–
Nicholls, J. E.	Assistant Registrar of High Court	300	–	–
Wallace, W. T. G.	High Sheriff	360	–	–
Townsend, E. Ross	Registrar of Deeds, Bulawayo	360	–	–
	1895.			
Jameson, Dr. L. S., C.B.	Administrator	1,500	–	–
Rhodes, Col. F. W., D.S.O.	Acting Administrator during Dr. Jameson's absence	1,500	–	–
Inskipp, P. S.	Secretary to Administrator	480	–	–
Vintcent, Hon. Mr. Justice	Judge	1,200	–	–
Fielde, W. R.	Acting Secretary to Council	60	–	–
Kennedy J. H.	Master and Registrar	600	–	–
Nicholls, J. E.	Assistant Registrar	300	–	–
Duncan, A. H. F.	Surveyor General and Postmaster General	1,100	–	–
Hervey, H. J. A.	Statist	480	–	–
Craven, P. E.	Accountant	480	–	–
Scanlen, Sir Thomas	Legal Adviser	1,200	–	–
Fox, H. W.	Public Prosecutor	600	–	–
Wright, W. B.	Deputy Public Prosecutor, Bulawayo	360	–	–
Pauling, George	Commissioner of Mines and Public Works	1,500	–	–
Taberer, H. M.	Chief Native Commissioner, Mashonaland	480	–	–
Bayley, C.	Secretary Law Department and High Sheriff	360	–	–
Taylor, H. J.	Chief Native Commissioner, Matabeleland, *vice* Colenbrander resigned.	480	–	–
White, Capt. Hon. C. J.	Chief Commissioner of Police	600	–	–
White, Capt. Hon. H. F.	Chief Commissioner of Police, *vice* C. J. White resigned	600	–	–
Hopper, Inspector	Assistant Commissioner during absence of H. F. White	365	–	–
Sawerthal, H.	Acting Surveyor General during absence of Duncan	600	–	–
Townsend, E. R.	Acting Civil Commissioner, Bulawayo, *vice* Heyman on leave.	480	–	–
Hole, H. Marshall	Registrar of Deeds, Salisbury	Nil.		
Hole, H. Marshall	Civil Commissioner, Salisbury	750	–	–
Farmaner, G. W.	Civil Commissioner, Umtali	480	–	–
King, G. J.	Acting Registrar of Deeds, Salisbury	300	–	–

LIST I.—*continued.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	Rate of Pay per Annum.
		£. s. d.
Rankine, A. B.	Acting Master, during absence of Kennedy	360 – –
Scanlen, Sir Thomas	Appointed Member of Council during Duncan's absence	Nil.
White, H. F.	Magistrate, Salisbury	200 – –
Hervey, H. J. A	Magistrate, Salisbury, *vice* White on leave	Nil.
Longden, W. M.	Acting Magistrate, Tuli	365 – –
Breton, C. T.	Magistrate, Victoria	500 – –
Lindsell, C. F.	Magistrate, Victoria, *vice* Breton resigned	365 – –
Heugh, J. P.	Magistrate, Melsetter	365 – –
Ferguson, F. W.	Magistrate, Victoria, during Lindsell's absence on leave	365 – –
Longden, H. T.	Magistrate, Gwelo	360 – –
Kennedy, J. H.	Acting Judge, during absence of Mr. Justice Vintcent	Nil.
Longden, W. M.	Magistrate, Victoria, during absence of F. W. Ferguson	365 – –
Scott Turner, Lieut.	Magistrate, Umtali	365 – –
Farmaner, G. W.	Magistrate, Umtali, during absence of Scott Turner	Nil.
Hole, H. Marshall	Magistrate, Salisbury, *vice* Hervey resigned	750 – –
Wright, W. B.	Magistrate, Bulawayo, *vice* Smith on leave	360 – –
MacGlashan, N.	Registrar of Claims, *vice* Christison resigned	480 – –
Bowen, George	Mining Commissioner, Salisbury	360 – –
Curtois, F.	Mining Commissioner, Umfuli	300 –
Laurie, C. E.	Mining Commissioner, Umfuli, *vice* Curtois	300 – –
Jameson, A. J.	Mining Commissioner, Lo Moghundis	480 – –
Griffin, Townshend	Mining Commissioner, Victoria	600 – –
Ferguson, F. W.	Mining Commissioner, Victoria, *vice* Griffin transferred	Nil.
Vigers, C. R.	Mining Commissioner, Bulawayo	600 – –
Griffin, Townshend	Mining Commissioner, Bulawayo, *vice* Vigers resigned	600 – –
Carrick, E.	Mining Commissioner, Umtali, *vice* MacGlashan	360 – –
Norris, S. C.	Mining Commissioner, Gwelo	360 – –
Dickinson, James	Mining Commissioner, Mazoe	240 – –
Wigg, L. C.	Manager, General Stores. *vice* Jameson	300 – –
Willoughby, Lieut.-Col. Sir J.	Commanding Rhodesia Horse Volunteers	Nil.
White, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. F.	Commanding Mashonaland Regiment of Volunteers	200 – –
Heyman, Lieut.-Col. H. M.	Commanding Matabeleland Regiment of Volunteers	200 – –
Villiers, Major	Adjutant	500 – –
White, Major Hon. R.	Chief Staff Officer	500 – –
Gibbs, Capt. J. A. C	Staff Officer, Mashonaland	365 – –
Smith, Lieut. Kincaid	Gunnery Instructor	365 – –
Carden, Capt. J.	Remount Officer	365 – –
	1896.	
Vintcent, Mr. Justice	Judge and Acting Administrator	1,200 – –
Grey, the Right Hon. Earl	Administrator	1,500 – – but owing to special requirements, increased to 5,000*l.*
Inskipp, P. S.	Secretary to Administrator	600 – –
Robertson, J.	Acting Secretary during absence of P. S. Inskipp	360 – –
Scanlen, Sir Thomas	Legal Adviser	1,200 – –
Fox, H. W.	Public Prosecutor	600 – –
Kennedy, J. H.	Registrar and Master of High Court	750 – –
Nicholls, J. E.	Assistant Registrar	360 – –
Rankine, A. B.	Deputy Master at Bulawayo	480 –
Pauling, George	Commissioner of Mines and Public Works	1,800 – –
Duncan, A. H. F.	Surveyor General and Postmaster General	1,100 – –
Sawerthal, H.	Acting Surveyor General	600 – –
Graham, George	Acting Postmaster Gen. during Mr. Duncan's absence	360 – –
Fielde, W. R.	Acting Secretary to Council	60 – –
Lawley, Hon. A. L.	Deputy Administrator	2,000 – –
Hervey, H. J. A.	Statist	480 – –
King, G. J.	Acting Registrar of Deeds	360 – –
Taberer, H. M.	Chief Native Commissioner, Mashonaland	480 – –
Taylor, H. J.	Chief Native Commissioner, Matabeleland	480 – –
Craven, P. E.	Accountant	480 – –
Berry, T.	Chief Accountant	600 – –
Milton, W. H.	Chief Secretary, and Secretary for Native Affairs	2,000 – –
Scanlen, Sir Thomas	Member of Council	Nil.
Pauling, George	Member of Council	Nil.
Duncan, A. H. F.	Member of Council	Nil.
Hole, H. Marshall	Magistrate and Civil Commissioner, Salisbury	750 – –
Smith, P. G.	Magistrate, Bulawayo	480 – –
Vizard, G. F.	Magistrate, Victoria, *vice* Ferguson deceased	480 – –
Eggert, Max	Magistrate, Victoria, pending Vizard's arrival	Nil.
Heugh, P.	Magistrate, Melsetter	360 – –
Longden, W. M.	Magistrate, Melsetter, *vice* Heugh transferred to Tuli	360 – –
Longden, W. M.	Magistrate, Tuli	360 – –
Longden, H. T.	Magistrate, Gwelo	360 – –
Farmaner, G. W.	Acting-Magistrate, Umtali	Nil.
Watermeyer, Mr. Justice	Additional Judge	1,000 – –

LIST I.—*continued.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	Rate of Pay per Annum. £.	s.	d.
Townsend, E. Ross	Civil Commissioner, Bulawayo, *vice* Heyman resigned	1,000	–	–
Hole, H. Marshall	Civil Commissioner, Salisbury	750	–	–
Farmaner, G. W.	Civil Commissioner, Umtali	480	–	–
Longden, W. M.	Civil Commissioner, Melsetter	480	–	–
Longden, H. T.	Civil Commissioner, Gwelo	360	–	–
Heugh, P.	Civil Commissioner, Tuli	360	–	–
MacGlashan, N.	Registrar of Claims	600	–	–
Bowen, George	Mining Commissioner, Salisbury	360	–	–
Norris, S. C.	Mining Commissioner, Gwelo	360	–	–
Griffin, Townshend	Mining Commissioner, Bulawayo	600	–	–
Carrick, E.	Mining Commissioner, Umtali	360	–	–
Dickinson, James	Mining Commissioner, Mazoe	240	–	–
Jameson, A. J.	Mining Commissioner, Lo Moghundis	480	–	–
Laurie, C. E.	Mining Commissioner, Umfuli	360	–	–
Wigg, L. C.	Manager, General Stores	360	–	–
Gates, L.	Registrar of Deeds, Bulawayo, *vice* Townsend appointed Civil Commissioner.	360	–	–
Hopper, Inspector	Acting Chief Commissioner of Police	456	5	–
McTaggart, W.	Magistrate and Civil Commissioner, Tuli, during absence of P. Heugh.	360	–	–
Martin, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G.	Deputy Commissioner. Assumed command of all Police and Volunteer Forces in May 1896.	1,500	–	–
Carrington, Major-Gen. Sir F., K.C.M.G.	Commander of all Forces operating in Rhodesia, in June 1896.			

(*b*) LIST of Officials in Northern Rhodesia for Year 1896.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Rate of Pay per Annum. £.	s.	d.
Forbes, Major P. W.	Administrator	600	–	–
Liddle, J. B.	Secretary to Administrator	300	–	–
Bell, J. M.	Collector	350	–	–
Marshall, H. C.	Collector	400	–	–
Watson, Dr. A. Blair	Collector	400	–	–
Worringham, F. C.	Collector	300	–	–
Dunn, E. E.	Assistant Collector	276	–	–
Drysdale, J.	Assistant Collector	200	–	–
Forbes, J. H.	Assistant Collector	200	–	–
Livingstone, C. P.	Assistant Collector	200	–	–
Croad, H.	Assistant Collector	200	–	–
Harrington, H.	Assistant Collector	200	–	–
Colma, A. J.	Assistant Collector	180	–	–
Strauach, R. H. F.	Clerk in Blantyre	180	–	–
Young, Trooper R.	Police	145	–	–

SUMMARY of LIST I. arranged Alphabetically as to Names.

NAME.		OFFICE.	Rate of Pay per Annum. £.	s.	d.
Barnett, W. A.	1891	Magistrate, Tuli, during absence Major Tye	365	–	–
"	1892	Magistrate, Tuli	365	–	–
Breton, C. T.	1893	Magistrate, Victoria	365	–	–
"	1894	" "	365	–	–
Brabant, J. S,	1894	Chief Native Commissioner, Mashonaland	480	–	–
Bowen, George	1894	Mining Commissioner, Salisbury	360	–	–
"	1895	" " "	360	–	–
"	1896	" " "	360	–	–
Bayley, C.	1895	Secretary, Law Department, and High Sheriff	300	–	–
"	1896	" " "	360	–	–
Berry, Thomas	1896	Chief Accountant, Rhodesia	600	–	–
Bruce, F. W.	1891	Magistrate, Umtali, during absence Capt. Turner. Resigned February 1892.	365	–	–
Colquhoun, His Hon. A. R.	1891	Resident Commissioner. Appointment cancelled in July, then appointed Magistrate for Mashonaland. Resigned September 1891.	1,500	–	–

LIST I.—*continued.*

NAME.		OFFICE.	Rate of Pay per Annum.
			£. s. d.
Caldecot, A. E.	1891	Legal Adviser	750 – – and private practice guaranteed to 750*l.*
"	1892	Legal Adviser and Public Prosecutor	"
"	1883	" " died, July 1893	"
Chaplin, E. C.	1891	Magistrate, Victoria	365 – –
"	1892	"	365 – –
Christison, T. J.	1892	Registrar of Claims	240 – –
"	1893	"	360 – –
"	1894	"	480 – –
"	1895	"	480 – –
Craven, P. E.	1893	Acting Accountant	300 – –
"	1894	Accountant	480 – –
"	1895	"	480 – –
"	1896	"	480 – –
Curtois, F.	1893	Mining Commissioner, Umfuli	240 – –
"	1894	" "	240 – –
Colenbrander, J. W.	1894	Chief Native Commissioner, Matabeleland	500 – –
Carrick, E.	1895	Mining Commissioner, Umtali ; killed by natives, 1896	360 – –
Carden, Capt. J.	1895	Remount Officer, Rhodesia Horse	365 – –
"	1896	" "	365 – –
Carrington, Major-Gen. Sir F., K.C.M.G.	1896	Took command of Company's Forces, June 1896	—
Duncan, A. H. F.	1891	Surveyor General	700 – – and Survey Fees.
"	1892	Surveyor General, Postmaster General, and Registrar of Deeds.	"
"	1893	Surveyor General, Postmaster General, Acting Administrator, Chief Magistrate during Dr. Jameson's absence.	"
"	1894	Surveyor General and Postmaster General, Acting Administrator pending Col. Rhodes' arrival. Member of Council.	1,100 – – (no fees).
"	1895	" " " "	"
"	1896	" " " "	"
Dickinson, James	1895	Mining Commissioner, Mazoe	240 – –
"	1896	" " Killed in action, 1896	240 – –
Eggert, Max	1893	Magistrate, Tuli, during absence Raaff	365 – –
"	1894	Magistrate, Victoria, during absence Spreckley	365 – –
"	1896	Magistrate, Victoria, pending Viger's arrival	—
Fox, H. Wilson	1894	Public Prosecutor	600 – –
"	1895	"	600 – –
"	1896	"	600 – –
Forbes, Major P. W	1890	Captain, "B" Troop, British South Africa Company's Police.	365 – –
"	1891	Magistrate, Hartley Hill. Appointed Magistrate, Salisbury, October 1891.	456 5 –
" "	1892	Magistrate, Hartley Hill, and Magistrate, Victoria, during absence Captain Chaplin.	456 5 –
" "	1893	Magistrate, Victoria. Commanding Forces in Matabele War. Magistrate, Bulawayo.	600 – –
" "	1894	Transferred to Northern Rhodesia	600 – –
Ferguson, F. W.	1892	Mining Commissioner, Umfuli	240 – –
"	1893	" "	240 – –
"	1894	" Victoria	360 – –
"	1895	Mining Commissioner and Acting Magistrate, Victoria. Died, January 1896.	360 – –
Fort, G. S.	1893	Acting Magistrate, Umtali	365 – –
"	1894	" "	365 – –
Farmaner, G. W.	1894	Civil Commissioner, Umtali	360 – –
"	1895	Civil Commissioner, Umtali, and Acting Magistrate	480 – –
"	1896	" "	480 – –
Fielde, W. R.	1896	Acting Secretary to Council	60 – –
Grey, The Right Hon. Earl	1896	Administrator	1,500 – – but under special requirements increased to 5,000*l.*
Graham, Capt. M. D.	1890	Staff Officer to Colonel Pennefather	365 – –
" "	1891	Chief Commissioner of Police	365 – –
"	1892	Magistrate, Umtali, *vice* Bruce, resigned. Resigned, 1892	365 – –
Graham, W. T.	1891	Mining Commissioner, Umfuli	360 – –
Gates, Lloyd	1896	Registrar of Deeds, Bulawayo	360 – –
Griffin, T.	1894	Mining Commissioner, Victoria	600 – –
"	1895	" " Bulawayo	600 – –
"	1896	" " "	600 – –
Goldschmidt, H. T.	1895	Secretary to Council	—
"	1896	Acting Secretary to Administrator, Bulawayo	480 – –

LIST I.—*continued.*

NAME.		OFFICE.	Rate of Pay per Annum.
			£. s. d.
Graham, G.	1895	Acting Postmaster General during Mr. Duncan's absence	360 – –
"	1896	" " " "	360 – –
Gibbs, Capt. J. A. C.	1895	Staff Officer (Mashonaland) Rhodesia Horse	365 – –
" "	1896	" " "	365 – –
Harris, Dr. F. Rutherfoord	1891	Secretary to British South Africa Company, in Mashonaland.	1,000 – –
" "	1892	Returned to Cape Town, January 1892	—
Hawtayne, J. F.	1891	Accountant, resigned September	600 – –
Hole, Marshall H.	1892	Acting Secretary and Registrar of High Court	480 – –
"	1893	Acting Secretary and Registrar of High Court	480 – –
"	1893	Appointed Civil Commissioner, Salisbury, May 1893	600 – –
"	1893	Acting Magistrate, Salisbury	Nil.
"	1894	Civil Commissioner, Salisbury, appointed Registrar of Deeds, Acting Magistrate, Salisbury.	600 – –
"	1895	Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, Salisbury. Resigned Deeds Office.	750 – –
"	1896	Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, Salisbury	750 – –
Heyman, Capt. H. M.	1890	Commanding "A" Troop, British South Africa Company's Police.	365 – –
" "	1891	Magistrate, Umtali, resigned, October	365 – –
" "	1892	Magistrate, Salisbury, during absence, Major Forbes. Magistrate, Umtali, *vice* Graham on leave.	365 – –
" "	1893	Magistrate, Umtali	365 – –
" "	1894	Magistrate and Civil Commissioner, Bulawayo, *vice* Forbes on leave.	600 – –
" "	1895	Magistrate, Bulawayo, Commanding Matabeleland Volunteers.	200 – –
" "	1896	Magistrate, Bulawayo, Commanding Matabeleland Volunteers, resigned July.	800 – –
Hopper, H. (Inspector of Police).	1893	Acting Chief Commissioner of Police	273 15 –
" "	1896	" "	456 5 –
Hervey, H. J. A.	1893	Secretary to Law Department	360 – –
"	1894	Statist	480 – –
"	1895	Statist and Acting Magistrate, Salisbury	480 – –
"	1896	" " Killed in action, 1896.	480 – –
Heugh, J. P.	1895	Magistrate, Melsetter and Tuli	365 – –
"	1896	Magistrate, Tuli	365 – –
Inskipp, P. S.	1892	Acting Secretary and Registrar, High Court, *vice* H. Marshall Hole, on leave.	150 – –
"	1893	Acting Secretary and Registrar, *vice* Hole appointed Civil Commissioner, Salisbury.	240 – –
"	1894	Secretary to Administrator and Registrar High Court. Resigned as Registrar, October 1894.	360 – –
"	1895	Secretary to Administrator	480 – –
"	1896	" "	600 – –
Jameson, Dr. L. S., C.B.	1891	Chief Magistrate for Mashonaland, and holding Mr. C. J. Rhodes' Power of Attorney.	Nil.
" "	1892	" "	Nil.
" "	1893	" "	Nil.
" "	1894	Appointed Administrator under Order in Council. Resigned Chief Magistracy on establishment of High Court of Matabeleland.	1,500 – –
" "	1895	Administrator of Rhodesia	1,500 – –
Jameson, A. J.	1892	Manager, General Stores	180 – –
"	1893	" "	240 – –
"	1894	" "	360 – –
"	1895	Mining Commissioner, Lo Moghundi	480 – –
"	1896	" " killed by Natives, 1896	480 – –
Kennedy, J. H.	1891	Accountant, *vice* Hawtayne	360 – –
"	1892	Accountant and Master Chief Magistrates' Court	460 – –
"	1893	" " " "	460 – –
"	1894	Resigned as Accountant, appointed Registrar and Master of High Court.	600 – –
"	1895	Registrar and Master of High Court and Acting Judge	600 – –
"	1896	" " "	600 – –
King, G. J.	1895	Acting Registrar of Deeds, Salisbury	300 – –
"	1896	" "	300 – –
Lendy, C. F.	1890	Commanding "F" Troop, British South Africa Company's Police.	365 – –
"	1891	" "	365 – –
"	1892	Commanding Artillery	365 – –
"	1893	Magistrate, Victoria. Died 1893	365 – –
Longden, H. T.	1894	Acting Magistrate, Salisbury, during absence White	360 – –
"	1895	Magistrate and Civil Commissioner, Gwelo	360 – –
"	1896	" "	360 – –
Longden, W. M.	1895	Acting Magistrate, Tuli, and Acting Magistrate, Victoria, during absence Ferguson.	365 – –

LIST I.—*continued.*

NAME.		OFFICE.	Rate of Pay per Annum.
			£. s. d.
Longden, W. M.	1895	Magistrate, Melsetter	480 – –
,,	1896	,, ,,	480 – –
Lindsell, C. F.	1895	Magistrate, Victoria	365 – –
Laurie, C. E.	1895	Magistrate, Melsetter and Tuli	365 – –
,,	1896	Magistrate, Tuli	365 – –
Lawley, The Hon. A. L.	1896	Deputy Administrator	2,000 – –
MacGlashan, N.	1891	Mining Commissioner, Manica	240 – –
,,	1892	,, ,,	240 – –
,,	1893	,, ,,	360 – –
,,	1894	,, ,,	360 – –
,,	1895	Registrar of Claims	480 – –
,,	1896	,, ,,	480 – –
Milton, W. H.	1896	Chief Secretary and Secretary Native Affairs	2,000 – –
McTaggart, W	1896	Magistrate, Tuli	360 – –
Martin, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G.	1896	Deputy Commissioner. Assumed command of all forces, May 1896.	1,500 – –
Nesbitt, Capt. C. A.	1890	Paymaster, British South Africa Company's Police	456 5 –
,, ,,	1891	,, ,, ,, ,,	456 5 –
Nesbitt, R. H.	1892	Mining Commissioner, Mazoe	240 – –
,,	1893	,, ,, and Acting Registrar of Claims	240 – –
,,	1894	Magistrate, Victoria, *vice* White, resigned	360 – –
Norris, S. C.	1894	Mining Commissioner, Gwelo	360 – –
,,	1895	,, ,,	360 – –
,,	1896	,, ,,	360 – –
Nicholls, J. E.	1894	Assistant Registrar, High Court	300 – –
,,	1894	,, ,,	300 – –
,,	1895	,, ,,	300 – –
,,	1896	,, ,,	360 – –
Pennefather, Lieut. Col. E. H.	1890	Commanding British South Africa Company's Police	800 – –
,, ,,	1891	Commanding British South Africa Company's Police. Resigned December 1891, on the disbandment of Military Police.	800 – –
Pauling, George	1894	Commissioner of Public Works and Member of Council	1,500 – –
,, ,,	1895	,, ,, ,,	1,500 – –
,, ,,	1896	,, ,,	1,500 – –
Pocock, J. P.	1893	Mining Commissioner, Lo Moghundi	240 – –
,, ,,	1894	,, ,, ,,	240 – –
Palk, H. L.	1894	Private Secretary to Col. Rhodes and Secretary to Council	360 – –
Rolker, F.	1891	Consulting Engineer	4,000 – –
Rhodes, Col. F. W., D.S.O.	1894	Acting Administrator and Military Member of Council	1,500 – –
,, ,,	1895	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1,500 – –
Raaf, Commandant, C.M.G.	1892	Magistrate, Tuli, *vice* Barnett, resigned	365 – –
,, ,,	1893	Magistrate, Tuli. Died 1893	365 – –
Robertson, Jas.	1895	Acting Secretary, Salisbury	360 – –
Rankine, A. B.	1895	Acting Master	360 – –
,, ,,	1896	Deputy Master, Bulawayo	360 – –
Scanlen, Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.	1894	Legal Adviser	1,200 – –
,, ,,	1895	,, ,,	1,200 – –
,, ,,	1896	Legal Adviser and Member of Council	1,200 – –
Smith, P. G.	1894	Magistrate, Bulawayo	360 – –
,,	1895	,, ,,	480 – –
,,	1896	,, ,,	480 – –
Spreckley, J. A.	1891	Mining Commissioner, Lo Moghundi	240 – –
,,	1892	,, ,, ,,	240 – –
,,	1893	,, ,,	360 – –
,,	1894	Magistrate, Victoria, during absence Breton; Mining Commissioner, Victoria, *vice* Vigers.	360 – –
Sawerthal, H.	1892	Acting Surveyor General, *vice* Duncan on leave	360 – –
,,	1895	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	600 – –
,,	1896	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	600 – –
Smith, Lieut. Kincaid	1895	Gunnery Instructor, Rhodesia Horse	365 – –
Tye, Major C. H.	1890	Senior Commissariat Officer, British South Africa Company's Police.	456 5 –
,,	1891	Senior Commissariat Officer, British South Africa Company's Police, and Magistrate, Tuli; resigned December 1891.	456 5 –
Townsend, E. R.	1894	Registrar of Deeds, Bulawayo	360 – –
,,	1895	Registrar of Deeds, Bulawayo, and Acting Civil Commissioner.	480 – –
,,	1896	Civil Commissioner, Bulawayo	1,000 – –
Taberer, H. M.	1895	Chief Native Commissioner, Mashonaland	480 – –
,,	1896	,, ,, ,,	480 – –
Taylor, H. J.	1895	,, ,, Matabeleland	480 – –
,,	1896	,, ,, ,,	480 – –
Turner, E. C. Chamley	1891	Magistrate, Umtali, *vice* Heyman, resigned. Died 1892	—
Turner, Lieut. Scott	1894	Magistrate, Umtali, and Acting Civil Commissioner	365 – –
,, ,,	1895	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	365 – –
,, ,,	1896	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	365 – –

LIST I.—*continued.*

NAME.		OFFICE.	Rate of Pay per Annum. £. s. d.
Vintcent, Hon. Mr. Justice	1894	Judge of High Court, and *ex officio* Member of Council, Acting Administrator during the absence of His Honour the Administrator	1,200 – –
" " "	1895	" " " " "	1,200 – –
" " "	1896	" " " " "	1,200 – –
Vintcent, L.	1891	Mining Commissioner, Lo Moghundi. Died 1891	180 – –
Vigers, C. R.	1891	" " Victoria	240 – –
"	1892	" " "	240 – –
"	1893	Mining Commissioner, Victoria, and Acting Magistrate during absence of Lendy	360 – –
"	1894	Mining Commissioner, Victoria	360 – –
"	1894	" " Bulawayo	600 – –
"	1895	" " "	600 – –
Villiers, Capt.	1895	Adjutant Rhodesia Horse	500 – –
Vizard, G. F.	1896	Chief Secretary and Secretary Native Affairs	2,000 – –
White, Capt. Hon. C. J.	1892	Chief Commissioner of Police	365 – –
" "	1892	Magistrate, Salisbury, during absence, Forbes	365 – –
" "	1893	Chief Commissioner of Police	365 – –
" "	1894	" " "	600 – –
Wright, W. B.	1894	Acting Public Prosecutor and Master	360 – –
"	1895	Deputy Public Prosecutor, Bulawayo	360 – –
"	1896	" " " "	360 – –
"	1895	Acting Magistrate, Bulawayo, *vice* Smith on leave	480 – –
Wallace, W. T. E.	1894	Secretary, Law Department, and High Sheriff	360 – –
White, Capt. Hon. H. F.	1894	Magistrate, Victoria	400 – –
" "	1895	Magistrate, Salisbury, and Commanding Police	600 – –
" "	1895	Commanding Mashonaland Regiment Volunteers	200 – –
Wigg, L. C.	1895	Manager, General Stores	300 – –
"	1896	" " "	360 – –
Willoughby, Sir J.	1890	British South Africa Company's Police	456 5 –
"	1891	" " " " "	456 5 –
"	1895	Commanding Rhodesia Horse Volunteers	Nil.
White, Major Hon. R.	1895	Chief Staff Officer, Rhodesia Horse	500 – –
Watermeyer, Mr. Justice	1896	Additional Judge	1,000 –

LIST II.

THE Officials and Staff of the Cape Town Office, from 1890 to 1st January 1897.

NAME.	Rate per Annum. £.	s.	d.
1890.			
Harris, F. Rutherfoord, Secretary	600	–	–
Berry, T.	500	–	–
Hole, H. M.	300	–	–
Peters, F. W. (resigned)	300	–	–
Seccull, J.	144	–	–
1891.			
Harris, F. Rutherfoord, Secretary	600	–	–
Currey, H.	500	–	–
Berry, T.	500	–	–
Stevens, J. A.	400	–	–
Hole, H. M. (transferred to Salisbury)	300	–	–
Pawley, Aug. (resigned)	300	–	–
Smuts, C.	300	–	–
Lange, E.	300	–	–
Cloete, S. V.	300	–	–
Seccull, J. (transferred to Salisbury)	180	–	–
Twentyman, R. A.	180	–	–
Goldschmidt, H. T.	100	–	–
Cloete, H. A.	100	–	–
1892.			
Harris, F. Rutherfoord, Secretary	1,000	–	–
Currey, H.	500	–	–
Berry, T.	500	–	–
Stevens, J. A.	400	–	–
Smuts, C.	350	–	–
Lange, E.	300	–	–
Cloete, S. V.	300	–	–
Twentyman, R.A,	240	–	–
Seccull, J. (re-joined in October)	240	–	–
Goldschmidt, H. T.	132	–	–
Cloete, H. A.	100	–	–
1893.			
Harris, F. Rutherfoord, Secretary	1,000	–	–
Berry, T.	500	–	–
Stevens, J. A.	400	–	–
Lange, E.	300	–	–
Twentyman, R. A.	240	–	–
Seccull, J. E.	240	–	–
Palk, H.	180	–	–
Goldschmidt, H. T.	180	–	–
Cloete, H. A.	150	–	–
1894.			
Harris, F. Rutherfoord, Secretary	1,000	–	–
Berry, T.	500	–	–
Stevens, J. A.	475	–	–
Lange, E.	300	–	–
Cloete, S. V. (re-joined)	300	–	–
Seccull, J. E.	240	–	–
Goldschmidt, H. T.	180	–	–
Palk, H. (transferred to Salisbury for six months).	180	–	–
Cloete, H. A.	180	–	–

NAME.	Rate per Annum. £.	s.	d.
1895.			
Harris, F. Rutherfoord, Secretary	1,000	–	–
Berry, T.	500	–	–
Stevens, J. A.	475	–	–
Cloete, S. V.	300	–	–
Lange, E.	300	–	–
Cloete, H. A.	240	–	–
Seccull, J. E.	240	–	–
Goldschmidt, H. T. (transferred to Rhodesia).	240	–	–
Fielde, W. R. (transferred to Rhodesia)	180	–	–
Palk, H.	180	–	–
Cloete, T. S.	150	–	–
Rumbold, C.	150	–	–
Buller, C. N.	150	–	–
Blanckenberg, R. A.	100	–	–
Duff, C. E.	60	–	–
1896.			
Harris, F. Rutherfoord, Secretary	1,000	–	–
Berry, T. (transferred to Rhodesia)	600	–	–
Stevens, J. A.	575	–	–
Cloete, S. V. (transferred to Rhodesia)	360	–	–
Goldschmidt, H. T. (transferred to Rhodesia).	360	–	–
Lange, E.	300	–	–
Palk, H.	300	–	–
Seccull, J. E.	240	–	–
Cloete, H. A.	208	–	–
Cloete, T. S.	180	–	–
Buller, C. N.	180	–	–
Rumbold, C. (resigned)	180	–	–
Blanckenberg, R. A.	120	–	–
Blanckenberg, C. H.	100	–	–
Duff, C. E.	100	–	–
Buxton, E. A.	90	–	–
Thomas, C. C.	60	–	–
1897.			
Stevens, J. A.	575	–	–
Goldschmidt, H. T. (transferred from Bulawayo).	480	–	–
Palk, H.	360	–	–
Cloete, H. A. (transferred to Umtali)	300	–	–
Lange, E.	300	–	–
Buller, C. N.	240	–	–
Duff, C. E.	120	–	–
Van der Byl, Miss	100	–	–
Thomas, C. C.	90	–	–
Cloete, F. F. (resigned in March)	60	–	–

LIST III.

THE Officials and Staff of the Head (London) Office from 1890 to 1st January 1897.

NAME.	Rate per Annum. £.	s.	d.
1890.			
Weatherley, C. H., Secretary	1,000	–	–
Euan-Smith, M. E.	250	–	–
Jones, J. F.	150	–	–
Grey, F. B.	150	–	–
Clegg, E. C.	150	–	–
Nolan, J. W.	150	–	–
1891.			
Weatherley, C. H., Secretary	1,000	–	–
Euan-Smith, M. E.	250	–	–
Nolan, J. W.	200	–	–
Grey, F. B	200	–	–
Jones, J. F.	175	–	–
Clegg, E. C.	175	–	–
Hervey, H. J. A.	150	–	–
Simmons, G.	104	–	–
Bolton, R. C.	80	–	–
Broomhall, P. B.	50	–	–
Cheadle, F. M.	40	–	–

LIST III.—*continued.*

NAME.	Rate per Annum. £.	s.	d.
1892.			
Weatherley, C. H., Secretary	1,000	–	–
Euan-Smith, E. M.	250	–	–
Jones, J. F.	200	–	–
Clegg, E. C.	200	–	–
Nolan, J. W.	200	–	–
Grey, F. B. (re-engaged)	150	–	–
Hervey, H. J. A.	150	–	–
Cunningham, J. F.	143	–	–
Simmons, G.	117	–	–
Bolton, R. C.	90	–	–
Broomhall, P. B.	60	–	–
Cheadle, F. M.	50	–	–
Chandler, C. W.	40	–	–
And seven clerks paid weekly.			
1893.			
Weatherley, C. H., Secretary (to 30th April)	1,000	–	–
Canning, H., Secretary (from 30th April)	600	–	–
Euan-Smith, E. M.	250	–	–
Nolan, J. W.	220	–	–
Jones, J. F.	210	–	–
Clegg, E. C.	210	–	–
Simmons, G.	123	10	–
Bolton, R. C.	110	–	–
Dowling, J. R.	90	–	–
Jowett, A. E.	80	–	–
Broomhall, P. B.	70	–	–
Cheadle, F. M.	60	–	–
Chandler, C. W.	40	–	–
And 10 clerks paid weekly.			
1894.			
Canning, H., Secretary	600	–	–
Nolan, J. W.	220	–	–
Jones, J. F.	210	–	–
Clegg, E. C	210	–	–
Cooper, J. W. P.	200	–	–
Simmons, G.	123	10	–
Bolton, R. C.	110	–	–
Jowett, A. E.	90	–	–
Dowling, J. R.	90	–	–
Broomhall, P. B.	70	–	–
Cheadle, F. M.	60	–	–
Chandler, C. W.	55	–	–
Walker, H.	50	–	–
Barham, C. H.	45	–	–
And 13 clerks paid weekly.			
1895.			
Canning, H., Secretary	1,000	–	–
Jones, J. F.	275	–	–
Clegg, E. C.	275	–	–
Nolan, J. W. (to August)	225	–	–
Cooper, J. W. P.	200	–	–
Gill, J. (from August)	175	–	–
Millar, A. P. (from August)	175	–	–
Simmons, G.	136	10	–
Bolton, R. C.	130	–	–
Jowett, A. E.	104	–	–
Moore, W. P. (from October)	104	–	–
Appleton, F. C.	91	–	–
Culmer, W. S.	90	–	–
Cheadle, F. M.	70	–	–
Chandler, C. W.	70	–	–
Barham, C. H.	50	–	–
And 17 clerks paid weekly.			
1896.			
Canning, H., Secretary	1,200	–	–
Jones, J. F.	500	–	–
Clegg, E. C.	375	–	–
Cooper, J. W. P.	225	–	–
Gill, J.	200	–	–
Millar, A. P.	200	–	–
Bolton, R. C.	175	–	–
Simmons, G.	149	10	–
Ross, W.	130	–	–
Moore, W. P.	130	–	–
Jowett, A. E.	117	–	–
Appleton, F. C.	117	–	–
Culmer, W. S.	105	–	–
Cheadle, F. M.	100	–	–
Barham, C. H.	80	–	–
Verner, W.	50	–	–
And 84 clerks paid weekly.			
1897.			
Canning, H., Secretary	1,200	–	–
Jones, J. F., Assistant Secretary	600	–	–
Clegg, E. C., Registrar	500	–	–
Cooper, J. W. P.	225	–	–
Gill, J.	225	–	–
Millar, A. P.	225	–	–
Bolton, R. C.	200	–	–
Simmons, G.	160	10	–
Appleton, F. C.	160	–	–
Moore, W. P.	155	–	–
Gurney, H. E.	150	–	–
Jowett, A. E.	130	–	–
Cheadle, F. M.	125	–	–
Culmer, W. S.	125	–	–
Verner, W.	65	–	–
And 128 clerks paid weekly.			

APPENDIX, No. 22.

PAPER handed in by Mr. Secretary *Chamberlain.*

(4335.)

No. .

Lord *Rosmead* to Mr. *Chamberlain.* (Received 27 February 1897.)

(No. 118.)

Sir, Government House, Cape Town, 9 February 1897.

WITH reference to my confidential telegram of 8th instant,* and to previous correspondence respecting the inquiry which you directed Sir R. Martin to make into the native administration of the British South Africa Company, and the probable cause of the rising, I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of a Despatch which I have received from that officer covering the reports called for.

The points on which Sir R. Martin was specially instructed to report were:

1. The labour question.
2. The cattle question.
3. The alleged concession to Mr. Homan.
4. The cause of the rebellion.

He points out that the evidence which he has been able to obtain has been by no means sufficient to enable him to render as satisfactory and exhaustive a report as he should have wished, but from the reports of the Government officials, from such information as he has been able to obtain from independent sources, and from his own personal observation and knowledge of natives he has arrived at the following conclusions:—

First. As regards the labour question.

(1.) That compulsory labour did undoubtedly exist in Matabeleland, if not in Mashonaland.

(2.) That labour was procured by the various Native Commissioners for the various requirements of the Government, mining companies, and private persons.

(3.) That the Native Commissioners, in the first instance, endeavoured to obtain labour through the Indunas, but failing in this, they procured it by force.

Second. As regards the cattle question.

(1.) He is of opinion that the fatal mistake made by the Company in claiming all cattle as the property of the king immediately after the war, and the uncertainty that must have existed in the native mind regarding the proprietorship of the cattle previous to the distribution, together with the irritation caused by the frequent drafts made by the native police, and finally the unsatisfactory division, could not fail to produce widespread discontent and distrust.

(2.) That, though the regulations entitled "The Sale and Disposal of Stock Regulations of 1895" may have been necessary and justifiable in the interests of the Company previous to the division of cattle, after that division the Company was not justified in exercising them in the case of the cattle which, by that division, were now recognised as the actual property of the natives themselves.

Third. As regards the concession to Mr. Homan.

Sir R. Martin considers—

(1.) That a decided privilege was granted to Mr. Homan, to the detriment of other traders, which, in his opinion, amounts to a concession, and was in conflict with Article 20 of the Charter.

(2.) That the action of the Government was detrimental to the white settlers generally, who were dependent on the natives for their mealie supply.

(3). That the Company's administrator acted "*ultra vires*" in withholding trading licenses from other white settlers, and that they had a genuine grievance against the Company.

Fourth. As regards the cause of the rebellion.

In his opinion the causes of the rising are—

(1.) The fact that the Matabele had never been thoroughly subdued.

(2.) The labour regulations.

(3.) The cattle regulations.

(4.) Rinderpest and slaughter of cattle.

The withdrawal of the police by Dr. Jameson, though not actually a cause, afforded the opportunity for the rising.

I have been unable to get the reports and enclosures copied in time for the mail, and I have therefore sent them in original. When the papers are printed I shall be obliged if copies can be sent me for record in this office.

I have, &c.
Rosmead,
Governor and High Commissioner.

* No.

Enclosure in No.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Salisbury, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

(No. 2.)

The Deputy Commissioner's Office, Salisbury,
16 January 1897.

My Lord,

In compliance with the instructions contained in your Excellency's confidential Despatches, noted in the margin, and in the Acting High Commissioner's Despatch of 9th June 1896, I have the honour herewith to transmit my reports on the questions raised in the Despatches referred to, and which may be summarised under the following headings:

4—5—96.
9—5—96.
11—9—96.
26—11—96.

a. Whether there exists a law or practice whereby compulsory labour is exacted from natives, either by the Government of the British South Africa Company, or by private persons with consent of Government, or by both; and if such do exist, what is the effect thereof?

b. The manner in which the cattle regulations have been carried out, and whether their working has contributed in any appreciable degree to bring about the existing native outbreak.

c. Whether a monopoly or concession to purchase maize was given to Mr. Homan, and, if so, what is its effect?

I attach a separate report on each of the above questions, and also on the "Cause of the rising," based on the reports of the Government officials, such information as I have been able to obtain from independent sources, and on my own personal observation and knowledge of natives.

As I predicted, in my Despatch to the Acting High Commissioner, No. 32, of 27th July 1896, the evidence I have been able to obtain has been by no means sufficient to enable me to make as satisfactory and exhaustive a report as I should have wished.

Private individuals have been most reluctant to give information, and those who have done so, with but one or two exceptions, have made it conditional that their evidence should be accepted as confidential, for obvious reasons not wishing their names to be made public.

This fact prevents me from supporting my own views, in several cases, with the names of men whose opinions, owing to their unquestioned knowledge and experience of the natives of Matabeland and Mashonaland, must needs carry much weight.

Satisfactory native evidence has hitherto been unobtainable.

The Mashonas persistently avoid the white man, and ensconce themselves in the hills and forests.

On my recent journey from Buluwayo I did not meet a single Matabele or Mashona, and I was informed at the various white settlements that the natives show no desire to come in to trade, nor to have any friendly intercourse with them.

Neither in Matabeleland nor Mashonaland have the natives made what I consider a satisfactory surrender of arms, and they have not therefore, in my opinion, complied with the terms of Her Majesty's Proclamation.

Owing, therefore, to the unsatisfactory attitude of chiefs and Indunas, whose evidence would be essential in framing complete reports on the questions under consideration, I have considered an attempt at discussing their grievances with them altogether premature.

The bulk of the evidence I have been able to obtain has, for the above reasons, been derived from Government officials.

In addition to my four reports, I have the honour to transmit the following enclosures:

No.	From	To	Date.
1	Deputy Commissioner	Administrator	19—6—96
2	Administrator	Deputy Commissioner	23—6—96
3	Deputy Commissioner	Administrator	19—7—96
4	Administrator	Deputy Commissioner	25—7—96
5	"	"	16—9—96
6	Deputy Commissioner	Administrator	29—9—96
7	" "	"	12—10—96
8	Secretary to Administrator	Secretary to Deputy Commissioner	8—1—97
9	Report by Judge Vintcent	-	9—11—96
10	Report by Mr. Carnegie	-	—
11	Mr. Reed	Deputy Commissioner	2—7—96
12	Circular No. 10, issued by Chief Native Commissioner, Mashonaland	-	12—11—95

I regret that I am unable to enclose a copy of the cattle regulations issued by the Chief Native Commissioner in Matabeleland, referred to in Lord Grey's report;* also a return showing the number and distribution of police in Matabeleland shortly after Dr. Jameson's withdrawal from the country.

I will, however, transmit to your Excellency copies of the above as soon as I obtain them.

I have, &c.
Richard E. R. Martin,
Deputy Commissioner.

His Excellency the High Commissioner.

Report on Question (A) (Labour).

Of the 15 Native Commissioners who have sent in reports, eight admit in unhesitating language that compulsory labour did exist.

Of the remainder, the Native Commissioner for Marendellas states that he believes there did exist, a practice exacting compulsory labour, but he is unable to speak with certainty.

The Native Commissioners for Melsetter, Umtali, Buluwayo, do not deal with the question directly.

Two only, the Native Commissioners for Matoko's and Lesapi, state directly that no practice exacting compulsory labour did exist.

Of the five Resident Magistrates who have sent in reports, three, those for Salisbury, Victoria, Melsetter, state deliberately that no practice exacting compulsory labour existed.

* *Vide* Enclosure 5.

One, the Resident Magistrate for Buluwayo, avoids the question.

One, the Resident Magistrate for Gwelo, pleads inability to speak with certainty owing to the matter having been left entirely in the hands of the Native Commissioner.

I would point out that out of the eight Native Commissioners of Matabeleland who have sent in reports, only one, the Native Commissioner for Buluwayo, refrains from admitting that the practice of compulsory labour did exist.

The existence of compulsory labour is also strongly supported by Mr. Reed in his letter of 2nd July 1896, and by various verbal sources. To quote the words of one of the oldest residents in the country, and whose opinion would be generally accepted as reliable, "there is no doubt compulsory labour did exist."

Lord Grey and Mr. Justice Vintcent do not allow in their reports that a regulation exacting compulsory labour was ever promulgated by the Government.

This no doubt is correct, but that a system of compulsory labour did exist I have no doubt, and it is difficult to believe how it was put in practice as universally as it appears to have been throughout Matabeleland, without the knowledge of the Government.

Lord Grey says in his report that the Native Commissioners were instructed to endeavour to supply labour for mining and other purposes. The words "to endeavour" convey rather the idea that leniency was to be observed in carrying out these instructions.

But this, I think, could not have been understood, as seven of the eight Native Commissioners of Matabeleland admit that when they were unable to procure labour by fair means they had recourse to coercion.

The Native Commissioners, who admit that compulsory labour did exist, generally agree that labour was procured for the use of mining companies and private persons, as well as for public works.

The term during which the labourers were required to work apparently varied between two and three months in the year.

Of the Resident Magistrates those of Buluwayo and Gwelo admit that labour was obtained for companies and private persons, but they differ as to the agents employed to procure it.

The Resident Magistrate, Buluwayo, who is altogether unsupported in his assertion, states that it was obtained by inspectors of police, while the Resident Magistrate, Gwelo, says it was the work of the Native Commissioners; and in this I have no doubt he is correct.

The principal conclusions I have arrived at from the various reports are—

1. That compulsory labour did undoubtedly exist in Matabeleland, if not in Mashonaland.
2. That labour was procured by the various Native Commissioners for the various requirements of the Government, mining companies, and private persons.
3. That the Native Commissioners, in the first instance, endeavoured to obtain labour through the Indunas, but failing in this, they procured it by force.

Having arrived at the above conclusions, and with a view to determining on what were the effects of the working of the labour system on the natives of Matabeleland, with which country I propose solely to deal, not having sufficient evidence to show that compulsory labour was in force in Mashonaland, I think it necessary to glance back at the character and condition of the Matabele previous to the war of 1893.

First, then, it must be remembered that they were essentially a warlike people. From the time of their separation from the Zulus under their chief Moselekatse, Chaka's famous general and Lobengula's father, they had lived by war and the plunder and spoil of weaker tribes. The Zulu military organisation was fostered by Moselekatse, and after him by Lobengula.

Under this organisation the whole nation was divided up into regiments formed into impis or divisions, under the command of chiefs of position and experience. The men were well drilled, and brought up to consider themselves soldiers from their childhood, and their race almost invincible.

Their impis were a terror to the neighbouring tribes, and invariably returned from their raids laden with spoils, with cattle, and slaves.

The old Zulu daring, cruelty, and determination still existed in the Matabele, though, perhaps, in a somewhat modified degree up to the advent of their white conquerors.

Previous to the war of 1893, the Matabele may be said to have been a fierce and domineering people, lovers of war, and given to the oppression of any weaker tribes with which they might come into contact. Like all other branches of the Zulu race, the men were averse to labour, which they considered altogether derogatory. It was for them to hunt and fight; the tilling of gardens, and such menial work, fell to the lot of the women.

Thus it may be said that previous to the arrival of the white man in their country the idea of work was altogether foreign to them.

In the war of 1893 they received a shock by which for a moment they were stunned, and in consternation their armies dispersed and fled.

Their military organisation was completely upset, but the Zulu spirit which flowed through their veins was not extinguished; they were on the road to subjugation, but they were not subdued.

A large proportion of the race had as yet not met the white man in battle, but seeing the disastrous effects of the Maxim, and other improved weapons of war, they were prepared to make terms with the white man and, for the time being, to court his favour.

But they were not prepared to surrender their arms. In response to the call of the Government, they handed in only a few muzzle-loaders. Of the 1,000 rifles given to Lobengula by the Company they surrendered none.

These they buried.

The Government, however, do not appear to have suspected them of any sinister design.

I have it on very reliable verbal authority that after the war of 1893 certain of the chiefs agreed to supply native labour, but soon ceased to do so, for what reason I am unable to say, but the fact is sufficient to show that at this time the chiefs still recognised their independence, and were not afraid to cross the Government in their wishes

The Government then, finding this voluntary labour supply cut off, introduced a practice by which they could obtain it for themselves.

It may, perhaps, be urged in support of their action that laws enforcing labour are in existence in Natal, but the fact must not be lost sight of that the natives of Natal have been under the rule of Europeans for a period extending over between 40 and 50 years, whereas the inhabitants of Matabeleland were for the most part a wild and unbroken people, and had yet to learn the advantages of labour.

The Government were, no doubt, under the impression that all heart had been knocked out of the natives, and that they were now at liberty to impose what laws and to place what exactions they thought fit upon them, without fear of retaliation.

But even supposing they had been right in this supposition, I cannot help thinking that, considering the character and previous habits of the Matabele, and the short time that had elapsed since the country had come under European control, and the vital importance at that stage of using every endeavour to conciliate the native to their rule, common prudence alone ought to have been enough to deter the Government from introducing a practice which, viewed in the most lenient light, can only be interpreted as a mild form of compulsory labour, and which, to the raw and hitherto independent Matabele, must have seemed nothing less than slavery itself.

But the manner in which this practice of obtaining labour was carried out appears to me to be as much open to blame, and as imprudent as was the practice itself.

The registering of each individual agreement, which Lord Grey says in his report was carefully observed "in order

order to ensure equitable treatment," would, no doubt, have been a prudent and necessary step to take in the case of natives offering to place their labour at the disposal of the Native Commissioners, but if, as Mr. Reed asserts, this system of registration was carried to such an extent as to make it illegal for a native to hire himself out privately, I consider such a course most unjustifiable and impolitic, and far more calculated to hinder than to encourage the natives to work.

I fear the system of registration was not effective in bringing about the main object for which it is said to have been introduced, viz., " the fair treatment of the natives," for Lord Grey, in a speech delivered by him at Buluwayo, spoke to the effect that he feared the treatment experienced by the natives at the hands of prospectors and others was one, if not the greatest, cause of the rebellion.

I am not prepared to take such a strong view as Lord Grey on this subject, but I have no doubt the natives did suffer a considerable amount of harsh treatment. They were very naturally much averse to going down shafts, and performing mining work generally, which was altogether new and distasteful to them, and I have reason to believe much undue pressure was brought to bear upon them. It would have been well, therefore, if the interests of the native labourers had been more carefully guarded by the Government than they appear to have been.

The rate of wages, according to Lord Grey's report, appears to have been fair and reasonable, generally ; but, if Mr. Reed's report is correct in the case of the natives of Bulilima District, the wages paid were altogether inadequate.

The men of the Bulilima District, it appears, unlike the true Matabele, were in the habit of assisting the women in cultivating their lands, a custom which most Governments of Native States in South Africa have the greatest difficulty in persuading natives to adopt, and one which should have been encouraged by every means. Therefore, accepting Mr. Reed's report as correct, I cannot help agreeing with him that it was most unjustifiable as well as impolitic to demand labour of these natives just at the time when they were fully occupied with their own cornfields, in ensuring their own means of livelihood, as well as in producing a future supply for the European settlers.

Such a course could but sow the seeds of discontent and rebellion.

No mention is made in Lord Grey's report of the agency through which the Native Commissioners obtained the supply of labour ; but I think there is no doubt that this was principally effected by means of the native police, a certain number of whom were attached to each Native Commissioner's office.

These native police, I have good reason to believe, were sent out to the various small kraals with the instructions to obtain labour, and I much fear that very little, if any, restraint was placed upon them, and that very slight regard was paid to the means by which they obtained the labourers.

I cannot help condemning the policy of granting such extensive powers to native police. It is always a most dangerous practice, and one which will certainly be abused.

At a time when a wise policy would have counselled that the utmost care be taken to create confidence among the natives, in the justice and clemency of the Government, these native police were let loose amongst them, free to give vent to all their natural greed and passion, and this, I fear, they were not backward in doing.

Statements have been made to the effect that amongst the Government officials there were those who acted in a most improper manner towards the natives, but as I have not had the opportunity of substantiating these reports by taking evidence on oath, I do not feel justified in taking notice of them.

I think, however, more care might with advantage have been taken by the Administration, in the selection of officials entrusted with control of the natives, some of whom were too young and inexperienced for the important posts they held, and were not men calculated to inspire the natives with respect, either for themselves or the Government that they represented.

It is, I believe, universally admitted that the native police were guilty of many acts of cruelty and extortion, and I cannot but think that the Native Commissioners must have been aware of the conduct of their men.

The Native Commissioners in their reports, with but few exceptions, do not admit that the natives showed any discontent owing to the labour regulations, but from what I know of natives I am perfectly certain that the labour regulations, and the manner in which they were carried out, could have had but the effect of causing discontent, and ultimately revolt ; and I can only attribute the apparent contentment of the Matabele to the fact that they were cunningly concealing their real feeling in order that, when the opportunity for revolt for which they were waiting presented itself, the white people in the country might be taken the more completely off their guard.

Richard E. R. Martin,
Deputy Commissioner.

16 January 1897.

REPORT on Question (B.) (CATTLE).

IN considering the cattle question I propose to confine my remarks entirely to Matabeleland, as it appears from the various reports that no difficulty has ever been experienced in Mashonaland, with regard to it, owing in great measure to the comparatively small number of cattle owned by the people, and it appears that previous to the issue of the " Sale and Disposal of Stock Regulations in 1895," no restrictions whatever with regard to their cattle had been placed on the Mashonas.

In Matabeleland the case was very different. The country was largely stocked with cattle, and after the war of 1893 the cattle question presented many and great difficulties and required very careful handling by the Government.

I gather from the several Native Commissioners' reports, which are supported by Lord Grey and Mr. Justice Vintcent, that the Company, after the war of 1893, claimed all the cattle in the country by right of conquest, as having been the property of the king.

Lord Grey, in his letter of 23rd June 1896, says, " nearly all the cattle belonged to the king."

The correctness of this statement I am not prepared to allow, and I am supported in taking exception to it by Mr. Carnegie, also by one who has spent many years amongst the natives, and who informed me confidentially that " the Company were wrong in thinking the cattle all belonged to the king."

Mr. Vintcent and his Resident Magistrate of Buluwayo apparently admit that the representative of the Company at the time recognised the fact that some cattle did belong to private individuals, but owing to the difficulty in distinguishing them from the king's cattle, it appears to have been thought expedient to claim all the cattle on behalf of the Company, as having been the king's cattle.

No doubt this was a convenient way out of the difficulty, but I consider it was a fatal one, and by pursuing it, in my opinion, an error was committed which could never be explained away to the natives, and one which they would never forgive nor forget, and which was bound to render any satisfactory settlement of the cattle question most difficult, if not altogether impossible.

From my own knowledge and experience of the Zulus and Swazis, to whom the Matabele were nearly allied, and whose customs regarding cattle were probably very similar, I am of opinion that, in all probability, many thousands of cattle were the property of private individuals, though, no doubt, a very large percentage of the whole stock in the country was owned by the king.

The immense value that a native places on his cattle and the jealousy with which he guards them are facts so well known that they hardly require mention, but I would point out that the possession of cattle alone enables a native to marry, the " lobola " or purchase money of the wife, being, according to native custom, almost invariably paid in cattle.

Thus the wholesale appropriation of cattle by the Company must have put a stop to the carrying out of one of the most strictly observed customs of the natives.

The effect that the seizure of their cattle must have had on the young fighting men who saw that they were thereby deprived of all chance of acquiring a wife can be easily imagined. Though the Native Commissioners, with the exception of the exception of three, state that no dissatisfaction was shown by the natives, I am firmly convinced that, owing to the wholesale seizure of cattle, universal discontent must have been in existence though perhaps concealed.

Lord Grey in his report says that after the war of 1893 the natives were allowed to continue to take charge of the cattle until the Land Commission should make its decision known.

But I am also informed that previous to the distribution of cattle, the Native Commissioners were instructed to supply the Government with 50 head of cattle each month, which they did through the agency of the native police. This practice I cannot help thinking must have been a source of great irritation and discontent to the natives.

I fully believe that many of those under whose charge the Company had placed cattle had, previous to the war of 1893, possessed a certain number of their own, and still considered some of the cattle claimed by the Company but left in their charge as their own property, and the result of these cattle-collecting visits of the native police must have kept them in a continual state of dread and uncertainty. They never knew when the next drain would be made on the herd in their possession, nor how soon they might be deprived of those cattle that they considered their own.

Lord Grey says that the Company had possessed themselves of about 80,000 head of cattle previous to the rebellion, but Mr. Carnegie asserts that some 200,000 head had been taken previous to the distribution in December 1895. I am not prepared to express an opinion as to the actual number, but I am fully convinced that sufficient were taken to lead the natives to suppose, previous to the distribution, that they would before long be deprived of all.

The Native Commissioner of Gwelo is the only one who admits that dissatisfaction was caused by the distribution of cattle in December 1895, but I am inclined to think a great deal of dissatisfaction must have been caused thereby.

It has already been pointed out that the difficulty of distinguishing the private cattle from the king's cattle was so great, that the Company decided to claim all private and king's cattle alike; but I am of opinion that the difficulty of distinguishing those natives who possessed cattle of their own originally from those who did not, which it was most necessary to do, in order to make a just and satisfactory division, must have been just as great if not greater.

From Mr. Carnegie's report I gather that in his opinion a fair division was not made.

Lord Grey asserts that by the division many natives possessed cattle who had not done so before.

Mr. Carnegie, however, while supporting Lord Grey's assertion, says in addition, that many who, according to native law were entitled to them, were left without their full share of cattle.

This was most unsatisfactory and was certain to create discontent.

Mr. Carnegie also says that as the cattle given over to the natives as their own property were branded, and papers stating his number given to each owner, similar to the previous arrangement when the Company claimed all the cattle, many of the natives believed that the Company would still claim them.

That the natives were under this impression seems to me likely, and I should imagine that they were confirmed in their belief by the exercise of the "Sale and Disposal of Stock Regulations" of 1895.

It appears to me that though these regulations may have been necessary and justifiable in the interests of the Company, previous to the division of cattle, after that division the Company were not justified in exercising them in the case of the cattle which by that division were now recognised as the actual property of the natives themselves, and I consider such a course was calculated to create distrust in the genuineness of the Company's promises. The native mind would not understand on what grounds the Company could place restrictions on him with regard to his own personal property.

Lord Grey says in his report that the Native Commissioners were instructed to register all kraals, giving the number of natives residing in them and the number of cattle at the kraal, and I quite agree that a complete and thorough registration was essential in order to arrive at a just division; but while this registration seems to have been made in most districts it appears from the report of the Native Commissioner for Umsingwane that no such registration had been completed in that district.

I fear, therefore, that as far as the Umsingwane district was concerned, the division of cattle could not possibly have been satisfactory.

My opinion is that the fatal mistake made by the Company in claiming all cattle as the property of the king immediately after the war, and the uncertainty that must have existed in the native mind regarding the proprietorship of the cattle previous to the distribution, together with the irritation caused by the frequent drafts made by the native police, and finally the unsatisfactory division, could not fail to produce widespread discontent and distrust.

Richard E. R. Martin,
Deputy Commissioner.

16 January 1897.

REPORT on Question (C.).

With regard to this question I propose to say little, as Lord Grey and Mr. Justice Vintcent have both reported upon it, the latter very fully, and I have been unable to obtain any information from private sources.

I beg to say, however, that I do not agree with Lord Grey, that no concession was granted to Mr. Homan.

It appears to me that a decided privilege was granted to him, to the detriment of other traders, and this, in my opinion, amounts to a concession, and was in conflict with Article 20 of the Charter.

I also am of opinion that the action of the Government was detrimental to the white settlers generally, who were dependent on the natives for their mealie supply.

I agree with Mr. Justice Vintcent, that the Company's Administrator acted "*ultra vires*" in withholding trading licences from other white settlers, and I am of opinion that they had a genuine grievance against the Company.

Richard E. R. Martin,
Deputy Commissioner.

16 January 1897.

REPORT on the "Cause of the Rebellion."

In my opinion the primary and principal cause of the Matabele rising was the fact that the nation as a whole had never been thoroughly subdued. As I have already pointed out in my report (*a*), although by the war of 1893 the military organisation had been completely upset, the spirit of the people had not been broken.

A large section of the nation, notably the Matoppo natives, whose chiefs have played such an important part throughout the rebellion, had never been dealt with, and it is an open question, in my mind, whether, so far as these people were concerned, the recent operations should not be considered as a continuation of the war rather than as a rebellion.

At the close of the war of 1893, as I have already said (*vide* Report (*a*)), scarcely any arms were surrendered to the Government, but most of them (on the information of Gambo, who was Lobengula's principal general) were buried with a view, there is no doubt, to utilising them again in the endeavour to re-assert their independence as soon as a favourable opportunity should present itself.

Under

Under these circumstances I consider that the only possible chance that the Government had of preventing this premeditated attempt to regain their lost position was the establishment of a strong and able native administration and one which should have considered the conciliation and welfare of the natives as the all-important objects to aim at.

But such a native administration was not created, as I have already pointed out in my Report (*a*), but on the contrary, I am fully impressed that in the general excitement caused by the rush for gold and other interests in the country, the cause of the natives did not receive the attention from the Government that deserved.

To use the words of one who is much interested in the country and whose opinion I consider of great weight "the native question was belittled."

This view is also supported by Mr. Carnegie.

Such a policy would, I consider, sooner or later have inevitably resulted in a general rising, but there were other agencies at work which hurried it on.

The labour and cattle regulations, and the manner in which they were carried out, were, in my opinion, a constant irritant to the natives, and were continually reminding them of the white man's yoke.

To quote the words of an old settler, "the principal cause of the rebellion was the fact that the Matabele were treated as a conquered people."

At the end of the year 1895, the withdrawal of the police by Dr. Jameson presented a splendid opportunity for the long-contemplated revolt.

Finally came the rinderpest while the distribution of cattle was actively going on, and the wholesale slaughter, with a view to check the disease, ordered by the Government, worked the natives up to a state of desperation that they could no longer suppress.

The M'Limo and his fellow witch doctors seized the occasion, and prophesied that the white people were doomed, and would now be driven out of the country.

The people believed the prophecy, the hitherto buried arms were unearthed, the murderous work began, and the rising soon became general.

In my opinion, then, the causes of the rising are the following :—

1. The fact that the Matabele had never been thoroughly subdued.
2. The labour regulations.
3. The cattle regulations.
4. The rinderpest and the slaughter of cattle.

The withdrawal of police by Dr. Jameson, though not actually a cause, afforded the opportunity for a rising.

I have, &c.
Richard E. R. Martin,
Deputy Commissioner.

16 January 1897.

From His Honour the Deputy Commissioner to His Honour the Administrator.

(No. A—14.)

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Buluwayo,
19 June 1896.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, in response to your Lordship's verbal request, a copy of a telegram received by me from his Excellency the High Commissioner, having reference to the alleged seizure of cattle by the British South Africa Company.

I have, &c.
Richard E. R. Martin.

From High Commissioner to Deputy Commissioner.

Telegram.

19th June.—Following telegram from Secretary of State. *Begins* :—Question in Parliament as to alleged seizure by British South Africa Company, about the end of last year, of about half of native cattle. Refer to Martin, and report by telegram if any truth in statement. *Ends* :—Please ascertain and telegraph as soon as possible what are the facts.

From His Honour the Administrator to His Honour the Deputy Commissioner.

Administrator's Office, Buluwayo,
23 June 1896.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, in answer to your Honour's letter, covering a telegram received by you from his Excellency the High Commissioner, that the facts relating to the cattle in Matabeleland are as follows :—

During Lobengula's reign very few of the natives possessed cattle in their own right.

Nearly all the cattle in the country belonged to the King, who lent them to the different regiments for milking purposes, the rights of ownership remaining with the King.

After the close of the war the natives dispersed into different parts of the country, and were allowed to continue to take charge of the King's cattle, which, by right of conquest, had now become the property of the Company, until the Land Commission, established by Matabeleland Order in Council, 1894, to deal with the settlement of the natives, should make its decision known.

The duties of this Land Commission were, *inter alia* (*vide* Clause 49), to direct the Administrator to deliver to the natives cattle sufficient for their needs, and it further provides that the Administrator shall give effect to such direction. By the terms of the Order in Council, the judge of the High Court, *ipso facto*, became a member of the above Commission, and on 10th September 1894, the High Commissioner appointed Captains Lindsell and Heyman, Commissioners. The Commission having been formed, forthwith entered on its duties, and within a few months made certain recommendations as to land, but found it impossible, for want of sufficient data, to deal finally with the cattle question. Shortly afterwards the High Commissioner relieved Captains Heyman and Lindsell of their duties, and left it to Mr. Judge Vintcent to complete the work of the Commission.

With the view of enabling a fair distribution of cattle among the natives to be made, instructions were given to the Native Commissioners to register all kraals, giving the number of natives residing in those kraals, also the number of cattle at the kraals. Owing to the size of the districts, it took some considerable

time to complete the work of registration, but this was eventually completed about the end of last October.

It was then decided that a sufficient proportion of the cattle should be distributed among the Matabele people, and handed over to them as their own property.

Instructions were given to the Native Commissioners in December 1895, to carry this into effect on an equitable basis, which, on the recommendation of Judge Vintcent, was approved by the High Commissioner. Before the distribution was begun, a meeting of all the indunas and headmen was held, some 200 attending. The principle of distribution was explained to them, and they expressed themselves well satisfied, and offered their assistance to the Native Commissioners.

By this distribution, 40,930 cattle, in most of which the natives up to that time had only milking privileges, were given over to the natives as their absolute property. The distribution was almost accomplished by the time the rinderpest broke out about the end of February. Many kraals which before the distribution had no cattle at all received their due proportion.

The balance of 32,000 cattle remained the property of the Company.

I should have preferred to have consulted Judge Vintcent before sending this statement to your Honour, but hesitate to trouble him at a time when he is so anxiously engaged with more pressing duties. The urgency for an immediate answer causes me to send it without consulting him, but I trust this statement will give you all the information the Secretary of State desires to obtain.

I have, &c.
Grey.

From the Deputy Commissioner to the Administrator, British South Africa Company.

(A—29.)

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Buluwayo,
19 July 1896.

My Lord,

As I have been instructed to inquire into, and report upon, certain matters connected with the administration of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, I shall be glad if you will furnish me with the information asked for in the following questions :—

(1.) What cattle regulations were in force in Rhodesia, previous to and at the date of the rebellion ? Who were the officials appointed to carry out those regulations, and what where the instructions issued to them ?

(2.) What was the estimated number of cattle in Matabeleland immediately after the conclusion of the war of 1893 ?

(3.) What is the approximate total number of cattle that the British South Africa Company had possessed themselves of in Matabeleland previous to the recent rebellion ; and upon what grounds did the Company claim such cattle ?

(4.) What practice was in force regulating the supply of native labour for Government and private employ, previous to and at the time of the outbreak ?

(5.) Was a monopoly or concession to purchase maize granted by Government to a Mr. Homan, and if so, over what area ? Do any documents exist confirming such monopoly ? What was the reason therefore ? What was its effect, and under what law was it granted ?

(6.) What was the registered number of kraals in Matabeleland previous to the recent rebellion ?

As it will be necessary for me to obtain independent reports from the various Government officials, your Honour would greatly assist me by instructing the several officials to furnish me with any information asked for, and copies of any documents bearing thereon that they may have in their possession.

I have, &c.
Richard E. R. Martin.

From His Honour the Administrator to His Honour the Deputy Commissioner.

The British South Africa Company, Buluwayo,
Administrator's Office, 25 July 1896.

Sir,

THE absence of the Chief Native Commissioner, and the unfortunate interruption in telegraphic communication with Salisbury, have made it impossible for me to answer in detail the questions you have addressed to me in your letter of the 19th instant.

The report of the Land Commission and the letter which I forwarded to your Honour on the 23rd ultimo, *re* cattle, will have supplied some of the information your Honour desires to obtain, but I must await the return of the Chief Native Commissioner and the re-establishment of telegraphic communication with Salisbury before I can furnish your Honour with the full statement you require.

With regard to the concluding paragraph of your letter, that I should instruct my officials to furnish your Honour with independent departmental reports, I have the honour to state that on any point which your Honour may require independent reports, I shall be happy to obtain from my officials the desired information, and immediately transmit it to your Honour.

I have, &c.
Grey.

From His Honour the Administrator to His Honour the Deputy Commissioner.

The Administrator's Office, Buluwayo,
16 September 1896.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Honour's despatch of 19th July, I have the honour to furnish you with the following information upon the several points mentioned therein.

For convenience of reference I shall quote your Honour's queries in full.

1.—" What cattle regulations were in force in Rhodesia previous to and at date of rebellion, and who were the officials appointed to carry out those regulations, and what instructions were issued to them ? "

In Mashonaland there were not, previous to the issue of the regulations of 1895, any regulations specially affecting the ownership of cattle ; natives had free right to dispose of their stock.

The position in regard to cattle in Matabeleland was fully dealt with in my letter to your Honour of 23rd June last, and I shall, therefore, not again refer to it here, except in so far as relates to the regulations under which natives were permitted to retain the use of the cattle. These regulations, which were issued by the Chief Native Commissioner, were explained by the Acting-Administrator at a meeting of indunas in Buluwayo in October 1894.

They are to the following effect:—

(*a.*) That the natives should continue to have the use of cattle for milking, as in the time of Lobengula.

(*b.*) That they should be permitted to dispose of cattle for the purpose of purchasing grain, clothing, or farming implements.

(*c.*) That disposal by sale or otherwise in terms of (*b.*) should be effected through the agency of Native Commissioners in order to ensure fair treatment to the natives.

(*d.*) That natives should be permitted to slaughter beasts required for food.

The Native Commissioners were entrusted with the duty of carrying out these regulations, and were instructed to explain their purport fully to the headmen of the kraals in their respective districts.

On the completion of the registration of cattle, alluded to in my previous letter, these regulations ceased to operate, and were replaced by the "Sale and Disposal of Stock Regulations, 1895," which apply to the whole of Rhodesia, and the "Matabeleland Cattle Proprietary Regulations, 1895." These regulations are in operation at the present time.

2.—"What was the estimated number of cattle in Matabeleland immediately after the conclusion of the war of 1893?"

As far as could be ascertained by registration and other means the number was about 130,000.

3.—"What is the approximate total number of cattle that the Company had possessed themselves of in Matabeleland previous to the recent rebellion, and upon what grounds did the Company claim such cattle?"

The Company had possessed themselves of about 80,000 head of cattle by right of conquest, nearly the whole of the cattle in Matabeleland prior to the war having been the property of the king.

4.—"What practice was in force regulating the supply of native labour for Government and private employ previous to and at the time of the outbreak?"

The Native Commissioners of the various districts were instructed to endeavour to supply labour for mining and other purposes. Many natives were located upon private farms and estates, and from these the owners drew the labour they required, agreements being made fixing the period of engagement and the wages to be paid. To ensure equitable treatment, Native Commissioners were instructed to register each individual agreement so made, in order that they might be in a position to see that the wages were duly paid.

At the expiration of his period of service each native, upon reporting himself to the Native Commissioner of the district, received a certificate setting forth that he had completed his contract of service.

The rate of wages varied from 10*s.* to 40*s.* per mensem with food and quarters, the term of service being from two to three months.

For the purpose of carrying on Government works, the indunas of the various districts were asked to supply sufficient labour, for which the Company paid 10*s.* per mensem with food and quarters, the term of service never exceeding two months.

5.—"Was a monopoly or concession to purchase maize granted by Government to a Mr. Homan, and, if so, over what area? Do any documents exist confirming such monopoly; what was the reason therefor; what was its effect, and under what law was it granted?"

No concession to purchase maize was ever granted by the Government to Mr. Homan.

The circumstances to which allusion is probably made are as follows:—

In June and July 1895 the Company had large numbers of horses arriving in Buluwayo for the Rhodesia Horse Volunteers, and as it was found to be impossible to purchase grain from the merchants, Mr. Homan was appointed to collect hut-tax, in conjunction with the Native Commissioner, in the Charter District. To facilitate this work, the Government for a period of six weeks refused to issue trading licences to traders in the Sabi and Charter Districts.

6.—"What was the registered number of kraals in Matabeleland previous to the recent rebellion?"

The registered number of kraals at the time mentioned was 2,662.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of your Honour's letter, I shall be happy to furnish you with any other information or copies of documents which you may consider necessary to enable you to comply with the instructions of his Excellency the High Commissioner.

I have, &c.
Grey.

From His Honour the Deputy Commissioner to His Honour the Administrator.

(A—61.)

The Deputy Commissioner's Office, Buluwayo,
29 September 1896.

My Lord,

With reference to my letter to your Honour of July 19th, and to your reply of July 25th, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to cause me to be furnished with full and independent reports from the several magistrates and Native Commissioners in Mashonaland and Matabeleland on the cattle regulations which were in force at the date of the outbreak, and the effect of their working in their respective districts; and also upon the native labour question, with special reference to the enclosed questions.

I have, &c.
Richard E. R. Martin.

List of Questions for each Magistrate and Native Commissioner in Matabeleland and Mashonaland.

1. Did there exist in your district, previous to the outbreak, any practice exacting compulsory labour from natives, either for public works, such as roads, &c., or for private persons or companies in mines or elsewhere? If so, to what extent did such practice exist, and what was its effect upon the natives?

2. Did you observe dissatisfaction among natives in your district or area, and if so, to what do you attribute it?

Did the present outbreak appear to you to have been connected with that dissatisfaction?

3. Were all the cattle in your district or area claimed or taken by the Company as being "king's cattle," and therefore its property after the war of 1893? If not, what proportion remained as private cattle belonging to natives?

4. Previous to the commencement of the "distribution of cattle" to the natives as directed by the Land Commission, what was the registered number of kraals and of the natives and cattle at the several kraals in your district?

5. Have there been any, and, if so, how many cases before you in which the seizure or attempted seizure of cattle has been in question?

6. Are there any kraals in your district or area where you have heard or known that natives have been in want of milk owing to the seizure or removal of cattle by the Company after such had been branded by the Company with their mark?

Were the natives in your district allowed to use the milk of these cattle branded by the Company as having been "king's cattle"?

Where were such cattle kept, and who looked after them?

7. Did you observe dissatisfaction amongst the natives owing to the working of the cattle regulations prior to the outbreak?

Additional Questions for Magistrates and Native Commissioners in Charter District.

Is it the case that at certain kraals in Charter District all the cattle, sheep, and goats have been taken by the Company into its possession? Have there been any prosecutions of Europeans for buying cattle from Mashonas; if so, under what law did such take place, and what was the result?

From His Honour the Deputy Commissioner to His Honour the Administrator.

(A.—65—96.)

The Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Buluwayo, 12 October 1896.

My Lord,

With reference to my letter to your Honour of 29th September, and previous correspondence, and in continuation of the inquiry that I have been directed by the High Commissioner to make, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to obtain for me, from Mr. Justice Vintcent, who was, I believe, for some time Acting Administrator, a full report on the cattle and labour regulations in force previous to and at the date of the rebellion, and the effect of their working on the natives; also information in reply to the following questions:—

Was a monopoly of buying maize granted to any person or persons? If so, when, and over what area?
Does any document exist conferring the monopoly?
What was the reason therefor, and what the effect, and under what law was the same granted?
Does any document exist conferring special powers on Mr. Homan to collect maize from natives?
At what date did these powers come into force, and when did they cease?
Over what area were they in force?
During their existence were private individuals prohibited from buying from natives for their own use?
What was the nature of these powers, what was their effect, and under what law were they granted?

You will observe I have asked Mr. Vintcent for certain information regarding the special powers granted to Mr. Homan, other than that furnished me by your Honour.

I have, &c.
Richard E. R. Martin.

(No. 0'97—2556.)

Administrator's Office, Salisbury,
8 January 1897.

Sir,

With reference to your communication of the instant, I am directed by his Honour the Administrator to forward the accompanying answers by Resident Magistrates and Native Commissioners in Mashonaland and Matabeleland to the questions submitted by his Honour the Deputy Commissioner in regard to native labour and the disposal of native cattle in those territories.

His Honour regrets that a considerable delay has occurred in completing these inquiries, but the difficulties of communication are, as Sir Richard Martin is aware, very great.

I am also to transmit a special report on the subject by Mr. Justice Vintcent, which was also called for by his Honour the Deputy Commissioner.

I have, &c.
James Robertson.
Acting Secretary to the Administrator.

The Secretary to His Honour the
Deputy Commissioner.

Answers to Questions put by His Honour the Deputy Commissioner.

From the Resident Magistrate at	Native Commissioner at
Salisbury and Charter.	Charter.
	Umtali.
Victoria.	Marandellas.
Melsetter.	M'Toko's.
Buluwayo.	Melsetter.
Gwelo.	Lesapi.
	Buluwayo (Chief).
	Ditto.
	Gwelo.
	Belinge.
	Gwandwa.
	Inseza.
	Umsingwane.
	Mangwe.

Resident Magistrate at Salisbury.

1. No such practice existed to my knowledge, nor was such a practice ever sanctioned by Government. Natives were allowed to substitute labour for the compulsory hut tax, and to a large extent availed themselves of the alternative.

2. There were no apparent signs of dissatisfaction in my district prior to the outbreak.
During the last three or four years a certain amount of trouble has arisen at many kraals throughout the district, owing to the presence in them of colonial boys who took Mashona wives and resided among the Mashonas. They were in the habit of constituting themselves referees or arbitrators in native cases, and to a certain extent oppressed the natives among whom they lived. I do not think the present rising was attributable in the slightest degree to this cause. My opinion is that the rising in Mashonaland was incited by Matabeles in the Charter district, also the western districts, and fostered by superstition. At the same time it is undoubtedly the case that in Matoko's district, in the north-east part of the country, some trouble had been provoked in consequence of the attempt to collect hut tax. This trouble was, however, local, and in its origin entirely unconnected with the Mashona rising. It was only after the rising had started in other parts of the country that the Matoko trouble became merged in the general rebellion.

7. None whatever.

Resident Magistrate at Charter District.

1. Not to my knowledge.

2. By the Sale and Disposal of Stock Regulations 1895, promulgated on the 1st of March 1895, the purchase of cattle from Mashonas was prohibited, except by written permission from the magistrate of the district. There has been no prosecution in my court under this head.

H. Marshall Hole,
18 November 1896. Magistrate for the Division of Salisbury.

Resident Magistrate at Victoria.

1. No practice exacting compulsory labour exists in this district. Natives have been asked to turn out and work for the Company for pay. They were never forced to obey, but considered it their duty to do so. It was generally done through the chiefs, to whom the advantages of working and securing money with which to pay the hut tax were represented by the Native Commissioner. Natives in the mines were obtained occasionally in the same way.
Questions Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. There was no rising in this district.

Resident Magistrate at Melsetter.

1. No, there does not exist any practice of enforcing labour in this district; all labour required has been procured without difficulty, natives being willing and anxious to work for the purpose of earning money with which to pay hut tax.
No dissatisfaction has ever been shown, but, on the contrary, native chiefs have repeatedly expressed to me their appreciation of the present administration; and when speaking of the rebellion announced that they had no sympathy with it, that they were perfectly satisfied and wished for no change. This is confirmed by the fact that there has been no trouble or dissatisfaction amongst the natives in this district during the late rebellion.

3. The cattle regulations have not in any way affected this district, the natives owning very few cattle indeed, and consequently no cause for dissatisfaction could have been given, and none has been expressed.

W. M. Longden,
Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate.

Resident Magistrate at Buluwayo.

1. Inspectors of police were sent to the different kraals of the district to obtain labour in proportion to the number of male adults at each kraal. The various inspectors assure me that no difficulty whatever was experienced in obtaining boys. The chief was simply informed that he was expected to supply a certain number of boys, at the same time being assured that they would each receive a weekly wage (never less than 10*s*., food and lodging), and that they would be well treated. A large number of natives were thus induced to come into work, many coming quite voluntarily. In no case, however, to my knowledge, and I have specially questioned the various inspectors on the subject, has physical force been used to compel the natives to come in and work.
Upon arrival at Buluwayo the natives were registered and given out by the native registrar to contractors, private persons, and firms, some being retained for Government works, and the police were specially instructed to guard the interests of the native as against his employer. The result was that after July 1894 large numbers of natives came into Buluwayo quite voluntarily to work, and the necessity for demanding labour from the chiefs altogether ceased. In fact the only period during which there was a scarcity of labour in Buluwayo has been since the present outbreak. At the present time, however, large numbers of natives are coming in daily in search of work. As a magistrate here since July 1894 I am in a position to state that the rights of the natives have always been insisted upon, and that in every case where any employer was proved to have ill treated his boys, or to have withheld wages, he was severely dealt with.

2. *Dissatisfaction amongst Natives.*—(*a*) I received no reports of serious dissatisfaction amongst natives of my district, though I am aware that there was a certain amount of dissatisfaction prior to the distribution of cattle as directed by the Land Commission, the conduct of the native police, and more recently about stringent rinderpest regulations.

(*b*) The present outbreak was due, in my opinion, to the two following causes :—

Firstly, and chiefly, the natives were never conquered by the war of 1893.
Secondly, by the superstition and faith in the M'Limo.

Immediately after the war of 1893 was over, the natives hid large numbers of guns and quantities of ammunition, with the clear intention of using them against us at some later and more opportune date. Early in 1895 a number of chiefs met secretly at Sekombo's kraal, and it is quite evident now that that meeting was held with the intention of conspiracy; but prompt measures were taken, and the affair was nipped in the bud. The

chiefs, however, were bent on the rebellion. and influenced the people through their belief in the god M'Limo. I am convinced that the cattle distribution question, conduct of the native police, and the carrying out of the rinderpest regulations, were simply excuses for the rebellion rather than causes of it.

3. *Cattle.*—As pointed out by the Land Commission, it was impossible to distinguish between what was known as king's cattle and private cattle. Very nearly all, if not all, cattle were, therefore, branded by the Company with the Company's brand. Each kraal, however, was allowed to retain a sufficient number of cattle for its own requirements, in some cases considerably more than was necessary for the natives who lived in them. Some natives were allowed to retain cattle as their private property, cattle claimed by them as their own private cattle.

4. *Census.*—I have no accurate information as to the number of kraals, natives, and cattle in my district previous to the distribution of cattle as directed by the Land Commission. Probably the Chief Native Commissioner would be able to answer the question.

5. *Cases in which Seizure of Cattle has been in question.*—No cases have been before the High Court and Magistrate's Court, Buluwayo, in which seizure or attempted seizure of cattle has been in question.

6. *Custody of Cattle.*—A number of cattle branded with the Company's brand were left at each kraal in my district in charge of the headmen of the different kraals. The natives were allowed to use all the milk of these cattle. I am not aware of any kraals being in want of milk.

7. *Cattle Regulations.*—As I have already stated, in answer to my Question No. 2, the natives were dissatisfied prior to the distribution of cattle as directed by the Land Commission, but immediately before the rebellion there was much dissatisfaction amongst natives over the rinderpest regulations. They could not see the necessity for destroying the whole herd of cattle simply because one or two had died of the disease.

Percy G. Smith,
Resident Magistrate.

Resident Magistrate at Gwelo.

1. The obtaining of labour from the natives previous to the outbreak was a matter left entirely in the hands of the Native Commissioner. I cannot, therefore, speak with any degree of certainty on this point. I believe labour was obtained in the following way. The Native Commissioner, on arriving at a kraal, would tell the induna that he wanted so many boys, giving the number he required. The demand was, I believe, invariably complied with. The boys thus obtained would be sent to the companies or persons who had applied to the Native Commissioner for boys. The wages the boys received would be settled by agreement between the boys themselves and the persons to whom they had been sent.
No complaints ever reached me from the natives, and I cannot say whether they regarded this method of obtaining labour as compulsory or not.

2. Towards the end of 1895 I received messages from several of the kraals in the neighbourhood of N'dema's complaining of the harsh treatment they alleged they had received at the hands of the native police. I reported the matter at once. With this exception I observed no dissatisfaction amongst the natives in my district.

3. All the cattle in the district were claimed by the Company after the war of 1893, but although the Company claimed all, none, or very few, were taken away. Cattle for slaughter purposes were sent here periodically from Buluwayo.

4. I have no record of the number of kraals, and of the natives and cattle at the several kraals in my district.

5 There have been no cases before me where the seizure or attempted seizure of cattle have been in question.

6. I have not heard of any kraals in my district where the natives have been in want of milk owing to the seizure or removal of cattle by the Company. The cattle were kept at the various kraals in the district, and the inhabitants of the several kraals had the use of the milk.

7. I observed no dissatisfaction amongst the natives owing to the working of the cattle regulations prior to the outbreak.

H. T. Longden,
Magistrate.

Gwelo, 21 November 1896.

Native Commissioner at Charter.

1. Compulsory labour did exist in my district to a certain extent, but was done through the chiefs the labour was obtained from. I have not supplied any mines with labour from my district. I have supplied public work and private persons with labour, and to my knowledge it had no effect on the natives with the exception of a few that deserted. They were satisfied, and I made it a rule with employers to pay into my office the amount due to each native, so that on expiration of their time they were wanted me (warned by me?).

2. I observed no dissatisfaction in my district prior to the outbreak, or the cause of the present outbreak appearing to be connected with dissatisfaction.

3. The working of the cattle regulations had no effect on the natives, and there was no cause for dissatisfaction.

4. I believe the taking of cattle and goats for hut tax caused dissatisfaction amongst some whose cattle were taken to make up deficiencies of others who had no cattle to pay for their huts. This system was never carried on during my term of service.

5. No Europeans have been prosecuted for buying cattle from Mashonas in my district; although I knew there was a law prohibiting Europeans from doing so, yet I was never officially informed of a law existing.
I have had applications from several people for permission to buy cattle, and I have always referred them to the Chief Native Commissioner.

H. J. Taylor,
Native Commissioner.

Chief Native Commissioner at Salisbury.

Re copy queries sent to Native Commissioner, Charter, to my knowledge no cattle, sheep, or goats have been collected since I took over Native Department.
Re purchase cattle by Europeans, no cases have come before my notice.
This may be due to paucity of European police in different districts.

H. M. Taberer,
Chief Native Commissioner.

Native Commissioner at Umtali.

That portion of your question which refers to an outbreak does not apply to this district, as there has been no outbreak here.

1. About a year ago instructions were issued to all Native Commissioners that no more cattle were to be taken for hut tax. "If possible, you are requested to make a point of instilling into the minds of the natives the idea "that the Government are not anxious to take their cattle as payment for hut tax, but that it would be for the "good of the natives themselves and of their districts that they should earn by labour the money with which to "pay their tax."—*Vide* Circular No. 10 of Chief Native Commissioner, dated 12th November 1895. Since then, when natives were required for any work, word was sent to the headman that boys were required for a certain purpose. He was also told the nature of the work, the amount of pay the boys would get, and the time they would be required for. So far there has been no dissatisfaction here. At the present time there are no less than 1,000 boys working who have been sent in by their chiefs in this manner. The amount they have earned is far above the sum they will be required to pay for their hut tax. It is the rule also to pay the native his wages in cash, and the money, whatever the amount is, is his to do with as he pleases. The chiefs are held responsible for the tax of their people. So far there is no dissatisfaction on that account among the natives of this district. I firmly believe the effect has been most beneficial, not only as regards their pay, but it has brought the native and the European together, for their mutual food question [?].

2. Nil.

3. I have noticed that since the system explained in my answer to No. 1 was adopted, the natives are not in the habit of rushing their cattle to the hills and rocks on the approach of the Native Commissioner. The only difficulty I can see to the cattle regulations is that the native has to get his permit from the Resident Magistrate instead of the Native Commissioner.

He cannot see, if he is under the Native Commissioner, why he should go to the former; and in many districts there are no magistrates. He, therefore, looks upon this as an obstacle put in his way to prevent him parting with his stock, and suspects that Government wishes it for hut tax, and does not look at the real intention of the regulation, which is to prevent him being defrauded.

T. B. Hully,
Native Commissioner, Umtali.

Native Commissioner at Marandellas.

I believe there did exist a practice of exacting compulsory labour from natives, but cannot say to what extent, as I was not Native Commissioner at the time.

It is hard to say what effect it had on the natives. They certainly did not like supplying labour. They preferred remaining at their kraals doing nothing.

I did not observe any dissatisfaction among the natives in this district in March. I do not know whether any existed a month or two previous to the outbreak as I was not in this district then.

From information received from natives I certainly think that the cattle regulations made the natives very dissatisfied. They looked upon the rinderpest as a disease sent by their God, and the white man would not allow them to use the meat, but made them bury all cattle that had died of the disease.

The enforcing of the rinderpest regulations cannot be said to be the cause of the Mashona rising, but I am of opinion that it hastened the outbreak.

Ernest Morris.

Native Commissioner at M'Toko's.

1. No practice existed in M'toko's district exacting compulsory labour for public works, roads, mining companies, or private persons.

2. Dissatisfaction existed on the north of my district, where we adjoin the Portuguese border, caused by rebel Portuguese natives who paid no tax inciting the Company's subjects to refuse to pay tax. This dissatisfaction was purely local, and the people have had no hand in the Mashona rising, or helped in any way.

7. No cattle regulations were ever enforced.

9. No prosecutions occurred, or sales of cattle, to my knowledge.

Native Commissioner at Melsetter.

1. I am not aware that compulsion has been used in this district in order to collect labour gangs, and whenever I have been under the necessity of collecting natives for labour I have never used force, but have induced the natives to go to labour by telling them that they would require money to pay their hut tax. I have found this argument always sufficient to induce them to go to work.

2. I have not upon any occasion noticed any dissatisfaction amongst the natives of this district, but on the other hand they appear to be well contented.

3. I did not notice any dissatisfaction at the working of the cattle regulations. I soon induced the natives to believe that the regulations were for their benefit. It must, however, be borne in mind that there has been no outbreak of rinderpest in this district.

Native Commissioner at Lesapi.

1. There never existed any exaction of compulsory labour whatever. On the contrary, labour was only obtained through our offering high wages. Since 1895, rate of native pay has been from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than hitherto.

2. Observed dissatisfaction amongst natives.

3. With regard to rinderpest regulations no inconvenience was caused of (?) this department. Natives removed their cattle further away from main road, and I am aware of only four solitary cases where native cattle were infected (about two miles from road), and these four cattle died of the disease. The only farm in this district which was not adjoining road to which rinderpest had spread was Fisher's (about four miles off road).

In conclusion, I put rebellion down to so-called witch doctor, who impressed upon natives that it was the white man who brought rinderpest and locusts, and other plagues upon them, and incited them to rise. I have no reason to attach Matabele rising to that of this district.

Chief Native Commissioner at Buluwayo.

1. The labour necessary to meet the requirements of the country generally, and of the mining community in particular was, in the first instance, procured through the indunas and headmen. I know of no physical force being used to compel indunas to procure labour. Labour was procured from the indunas through the police, and the natives received a fair wage. "Holes," or lower-class natives, were used principally. The higher-class natives, the "Abezansi," had a great antipathy to labour, which they considered to be derogatory. The hard-earned wage of the "Hole" was often taken by his former owner in the Abezansi section. Much discontent was thus caused, and as the demand for labour in the mining districts increased it was deemed advisable to call upon the Abezansi to contribute their share to the labour. In many instances they refused to do so, arguing that their slaves should earn money for them. This condition of semi-slavery could not be tolerated by a civilised Government, and in order to deal equally with all classes, the young men of the Abezansi were called upon to work for two months in the year. This they refused to do on the grounds of their former argument. In some cases the native police had to call out some of the young men to work. They were brought before the Native Commissioner, and handed over to a master to whom they were registered for a specified term and wage. Many natives, however, worked voluntarily.

2. I observed no dissatisfaction amongst the natives of Matabeleland up to the time of my leaving the country on account of ill-health, on the 18th February 1896.

3. All cattle in Matabeleland were the nation's cattle, and were therefore king's cattle, he being the despotic ruler of the country; these cattle were held in trust by the natives for the Company; the greater portion of these cattle were afterwards distributed amongst the natives in proportion to their standing, and then became their *bonâ fide* property.

4. See the answers of the several District Native Commissioners.

5. I cannot understand the purport of this question, or to what point it refers.

6. Native Commissioners were instructed to ascertain the kraals where there were no cattle, and to place certain numbers at these kraals for the use of the people living there. This was done. The cattle were kept at the kraal of the natives, and herded by themselves.

7. No dissatisfaction, but rather the reverse, since the distribution of cattle. Before the settlement of the cattle question they were not satisfied.

Herbert J. Taylor,
Chief Native Commissioner.

Chief Native Commissioner's Offices, Buluwayo,
13 November 1896.

Native Commissioner at Buluwayo.

1. Labour was procured through the indunas and headmen.

2. I noticed no dissatisfaction whatever in the district, and was travelling among the people up to the day I was warned to go into Buluwayo, viz., 25th March 1896.

3. All cattle in my district were branded C. C. The cattle were the property of the British South Africa Company, and by them held in trust for the natives pending the final distribution, which took place in November 1895.

4. I am unaware of any land commission or rules laid down by it. Kraals in my district numbered four hundred and eighty-six (486); natives, men and women, 7,120; cattle, 7,458.

5. No cases of seizure or attempted seizure were ever reported to me as having taken place, neither has any case of the kind come before me.

6. No kraals to my knowledge have ever been in want of milk, owing to the British South Africa Company having taken the cattle from them; but cases have arisen in which some one or two families had never possessed cattle in the king's or at any other time, and when such cases arose I always provided them cattle to milk. The natives had sole control of their cattle to milk them, and were also allowed to slaughter them for food, and for trading purposes amongst themselves. The cattle were kept at the various kraals throughout the district, the natives herding them.

7. I observed no dissatisfaction; the natives were perfectly satisfied with the arrangements prior to the first distribution, and expressed unanimous approval at the distribution.

R. Lanning,
Native Commissioner, Buluwayo District.

Native Commissioner at Gwelo.

1. It did exist for all these purposes, to the extent that supply was not equal to the demand. The contract monthly wage was 10*s*. The period three months with food. In many cases, however, I believe the wages were more than doubled by the employers, when the boys proved themselves worthy of it. The effect upon the natives, who are naturally very idle, especially where mining is concerned, which they also fear, was to make them shy, and very difficult to be got at. In my opinion, however, the system had no connection with the rising.

2. None that I could attribute to the labour question; any suppressed feeling that existed was more in connection with cattle.

3. All cattle in this district were claimed by the Company at this time as its property, and branded accordingly, and that with the exception of a few (which were subsequently distributed among some of the natives) taken possession of by the Company.

4. The list of kraals registered was unfortunately lost in the confusion of moving into laager, but the huts for taxing purposes were about 3,000. The number of cattle about 700. (No hut tax had as yet been levied).

5. There have been no cases arising out of seizure or attempted seizure before me.

6. There are many, and comparatively few had milk or cows to milk after the seizure. The natives who had charge of the cattle were allowed free use of the milk and pack oxen whilst in their possession. Cattle were left in charge of the natives at their own kraals, and inspected periodically by the Commissioner.

7. There was no demonstration of feeling, but it was there, in connection with the cattle question.

Harry Driver,
Native Commissioner, Gwelo.

Native Commissioner at Gwelo.

The practice of "compulsory labour" did exist, the wage for which was 10*s*. per month, with food. This however, did not cause dissatisfaction to the extent of leading up to the outbreak, though the natives, being naturally of a very idle disposition, did not accept the situation in the best of spirits. The difficulty, however, I found was not so much in obtaining the labour in the first instance as retaining when procured. Under the impression that the fault might lay with the employers, I inquired fully into the matter, and convinced myself it was not so. In many cases I found that when the boys remained, their wages were doubled and sometimes trebled, and that on the whole they were fairly treated. Possibly had the wages in the first instance been fixed at a higher rate, they would have been more content to stay, knowing that voluntary labour was being paid at a so much more advanced rate. It is not every person that cares to work in mines, and the fear raised in the minds of those who are compelled to do so naturally spread it to others. I am of opinion, however, this system had nothing to do with the outbreak. I would point out that in this district there was more labour required and provided than in any other part of the territories (I refer now to the Shulukwe section specially), but these people, though practically in rebellion, and drawn into it by the Matabele, cannot be associated with any of the murders, and the stores, though looted (I believe by the Matabele from the adjoining districts) have not been destroyed. Their surrender also, which is now proceeding very satisfactorily, is being made unconditionally, all the principal headmen having come in personally and remained with me several days. In the Mavene section, on the other hand, where less labour was collected, and more cattle taken and destroyed, is where the murders were committed, and the surrender less satisfactory. All this, notwithstanding, I must confess I did not up to the last suspect that matters would develop into a rebellion, or I should not have been travelling among the people as I had been up to within a very few days of the rising. In fact, I was about to start on another patrol, when orders came for me to disarm my police. My son, sub-inspector of native police, was out at the time. I cannot but come to the conclusion that the cattle question had much to do with the outbreak. Had the cattle been taken absolute posession of and removed after the war of 1893 by right of conquest (always recognised in Kaffir warfare), leaving only those it was intended the people to retain as their own, there would have been less feeling, but branding the stock and leaving it in the possession of former owners, and making frequent calls upon them for portions of these cattle, kept them in a perpetual state of unrest and of suspicion. It was upon making these periodical draughts upon the herds that the feeling was observable. The ultimate distribution of remaining cattle as directed by the Land Commission probably assured them somewhat (that is those who were fortunate enough to receive any, others would feel it more keenly), but the wholesale destruction, immediately after, of all the cattle on account of the rinderpest was the climax, and the appearance at the time of the M'Limo found them desparately susceptible of the religious superstition raised by that person. The Matabele police were never forced into labour, they were, in fact, the collectors of it, but the cattle question affected them; they all revolted.

Harry Driver,
Native Commissioner.

Native Commissioner at Belingwe.

1. Previous to the outbreak a practice exacting compulsory labour from natives did exist. Natives were compelled to work, for a period of two months, for companies or for private persons. This had, I consider, a beneficial effect upon the natives generally in this district, as it brought them into contact with civilisation, and accustomed them to the presence of the "white man" in the country.

2. I observed no dissatisfaction amongst the natives in this district previous to the outbreak.

3. All the cattle in this district were claimed by the Company. Those which the natives voluntarily produced for branding were left with the natives, but those unbranded were taken.

4. On my arrival here, in December 1895, the total number of kraals were 18; natives, 471; cattle, 181.

5. There have been no cases before me in which seizure or attempted seizure of cattle has been the question.

6. There are no kraals in my district where I have, or known that natives have, been in want of milk owing to the seizure or removal of cattle by the Company, after such had been branded by the Company with their mark. Natives in my district were allowed to use the milk of the cattle branded by the Company. These cattle remained at the kraals of the natives, and were herded by them.

7. I did not notice any dissatisfaction amongst the natives in this district prior to the outbreak owing to the working of cattle regulations.

Staley N. G. Jackson,
Native Commissioner.

Native Commissioner at Belingwe.

The natives in this district are Makalanga or Maroli and not Matabele, and the majority of them did not join in the rebellion. Those who rebelled were natives from whom I had collected no cattle, and were forced into rebellion by the Matabele in neighbouring districts. At the time of outbreak there was no rinderpest in this district, and the natives seemed contented and pleased at having escaped it.

The natives in this district were wild, more like bucks than human beings, and forcing them to work, through their N'dunas, has tendered towards taming them.

Staley N. G. Jackson,
Native Commissioner.

Native Commissioner at Gwanda.

1. Previous to the outbreak the practice of exacting compulsory labour from natives in my district for companies and private individuals did exist, inasmuch as the young men were compelled to work a period of three months in a year; of course working to the native was lowering, and if they could possibly get out of it they did, that is why we had to use the means we did.

2. I did not observe any dissatisfaction amongst the natives at all in the Matoppos Hills district, in my opinion it was rather the reverse, as they were almost the last to rise, then the majority were compelled to do so by the natives who fled into the hills from other districts for protection.

3. All the cattle in my district were claimed and taken by the Chartered Company as being the king's cattle and branded C. C., and allowed to remain with the natives.

5. The registered number of natives together with their cattle and kraals were as follows: natives, *i.e.*, men, women, and children, 8,411, cattle, 10,500, and kraals, 429.

5. I know of no seizure or attempted seizure.

6. I know of no kraals where I had heard that the natives were in want of milk, as it was my duty to ascertain whether there were any such kraals, and so to supply them with cattle, if possible, for milking purposes.

7. To my knowledge the working of the cattle regulations did not cause dissatisfaction amongst the natives in my district, but rather the reverse, they being pleased that the cattle question was at an end.

C. G. Fynn,
Native Commissioner, Gwanda District.

Native Commissioner at Inceza.

1. Previous to the present outbreak there did exist a practice exacting compulsory labour, to the extent that I called upon indunas to supply labour. In the event of their failing to supply same, and upon stating to me that they had no control over their people and could not manage them, and further asking me to act for myself, then I sent native police to collect labour.

2. I did observe a certain amount of dissatisfaction in my district amongst the natives as regards the cattle regulations up to the time of the division of cattle. I can only attribute the present outbreak to a certain extent to the native police and the labour question.

3 All the cattle were claimed by the Company with the exception of those purchased for work by the natives.

4. Registered number of kraals 400, over 3,000 head of cattle, and approximate population of 7,000 men, women, and children.

5. There were no cases of seizure or attempted seizure of cattle in my district.

6. To my knowledge there were no kraals actually in want of milk from the taking of cattle by the Company. A few cases were brought to my notice where natives were short of milk. These I supplied with cattle to herd and milk, although [not?] caused by the removal of cattle on the part of the Company. All through my district the cattle were herded and milked by the natives, and in cases where natives were short of food I allowed them cattle to trade and also to kill for food.

7. I did observe dissatisfaction amongst the natives owing to the working of the cattle regulations prior to the division of cattle and not to the outbreak.

H. P. Fynn,
Native Commissioner.

Native Commissioner at Umzingwane.

1. Yes, for companies and private employers. The indunas were called upon to supply labour, which in many cases they did, but some indunas complained that the young men would not comply with their orders. Compulsion of a more direct nature was then used upon the young and idle men, who were made to work for two or three months in the year at a wage of 10*s*. per month and food, under registration to the employer. The effect upon the natives, physically, morally, and financially, was decidedly good, but they, nevertheless, evaded the work whenever possible.

2. Yes. The levelling influences of our civilisation were causing the "Abezansi," or pure-bred Matabele of Zulu stock, to gradually lose their hold upon the allegiance of their former slaves, and the vast difference between the "Abezansi" and "Abebla," or "freedom," was becoming less marked. I noticed instances of dissatisfaction on these grounds among what may be termed the aristocracy of the nation. The labour question, too, caused dissatisfaction, especially among the higher bred Matabele who did not relish working side by side in a shaft with a "Hole." The rebellion was organised by a comparatively small section of the higher-bred Matabele, and was, in the majority of cases, forced upon the people. The organisers planned with great skill, and were favoured by fortune and by our weak condition. Their purpose was to recover their prestige, and though the above dissatisfaction was connected with the outbreak the labour grievance was more a pretext than the real motive.

3. Yes.

4. The Umzingwane district was formed but three months before the outbreak, and the registration of kraals, natives, and cattle had not been completed by me.

5. This question is vague, and does not show what "seizure" is intended, or by whom. In what respect, too, should the seizure be questioned.

6 (*a*.) No. (*b*.) Yes. (*c*.) At the kraals of the natives who looked after them.

7. No. The natives were very well satisfied.

H. Morrison Jackson,
Native Commissioner.

Native Commissioner at Mangwe.

1. (*a*.) Compulsory labour did exist in my district, inasmuch as it is the duty of the indunas in the district to comply with the demands of the Company for labour for public works, mines, and requirements of the country generally. As already stated, all labour was collected through the indunas, who never complained at having to supply it, but on several occasions appealed to me for assistance in getting their unruly subjects to come to work, in which cases I usually sent out the native police to bring them in.

(*b*.) Out of a population of 3,000 natives in my district, not more than 300 young men or "Majaras" were called out to work during the last 12 months.

(*c*.) I cannot say that having to work had a bad effect on the natives; on the contrary, being Makalakas, and residing not a great distance from the Tati gold fields, they had learnt the advantages of working for a salary, and seemed glad of the opportunities of procuring money wherewith to obtain stock. It was customary for the natives of my district on returning from work to report themselves to me, and they invariably expressed satisfaction at the treatment they had received while in employ.

2. I observed no dissatisfaction amongst the natives of my district. The majority of the natives of the district remained loyal throughout the rebellion, many of them rendering good service by assisting in building forts, &c. The few Matabele kraals in the district did make an attempt to join the rebels, but were suppressed. I attribute their rising not to feelings of discontent, but obedience to an order from the induna of their regiment, Mpotshwana of the Enyamayendhlovu, to join him in driving the whites out of the country.

3. The cattle question was settled prior to my appointment as Native Commissioner of the district.

4. *See* No. 3.

5. No cases of seizure or attempted seizure of cattle have been brought to my notice since my appointment.

6. I have known of no kraal in want of milk owing to the seizure or removal of cattle by the Company. The Company's cattle in my district were held by the natives in trust, and they used the milk.

7. I observed no dissatisfaction amongst the natives prior to the outbreak.

Barend W. Armstrong,
Native Commissioner.

To His Honour the Administrator.

Sir, Salisbury, 9 November 1896.

In reply to the numerous queries contained in the telegram hereto annexed, marked "A.," addressed by you to me, I have the honour, for the information of his Excellency the High Commissioner, to report as follows :—

1. The laws and regulations with regard to cattle in force at the date of the rebellion were the following :—

(*a.*) All the cattle removal laws in force in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope in 1894.

(*b.*) The Sale and Disposal of Stock Regulations, 1895, published in the local gazette under Government Notice, No. 18, of 1895.

(*c.*) The Matabeleland Cattle Proprietary Regulations, 1895, published under Government Notice, No. 49, of 1895.

With regard to the laws mentioned in paragraphs (*b.*) and (*c.*), it will perhaps be of interest to shortly detail the circumstances which gave rise to them.

On the conquest of Matabeleland the Chartered Company laid claim to all native cattle in that province, on the ground that being the property of the late King Lobengula they vested in the Company by virtue of conquest. The Land Commission, of which I was the President, after taking evidence on this point, came to the conclusion that while there were a few instances in which individual natives owned cattle, yet, in consequence of the difficulty of being satisfied as to who these individuals were, and what number of cattle they possessed, it was thought advisable to treat all native cattle as being King's cattle, and that the more deserving indunas and headmen should be presented with a limited number of cattle. This recommendation was approved by the Secretary of State. A portion of the cattle in Matabeleland were sold by the Company to private individuals, the remainder being left in charge of the natives to be held by them on the same conditions as applied during the reign of Lobengula, that is to say they were allowed to use the milk and to slaughter after having obtained permission of the Government. In consequence of the illicit sale by the natives of the cattle so held in trust by them, it was found necessary to issue the regulations mentioned in paragraph (*b.*) They applied to the whole of Rhodesia for the reason that had they been applicable to the province of Matabeleland only, the object in view could easily have been defeated by the cattle being driven from Matabeleland into Mashonaland and sold. The regulations mentioned in paragraph (*c.*) merely gave legal effect to the recommendations of the Land Commission as approved by the Secretary of State.

2. There were not previous to and at the time of the rebellion any labour regulations other than those published under Government Notice, No. 20, of 1896. These regulations are merely of a local nature, being applicable only to the towns of Salisbury, Buluwayo, Umtali, Victoria, and Gwelo.

3. Those of the Matabele who possessed cattle were not, as might have been expected, satisfied at the decision arrived at with regard to the proprietorship of the cattle, but when the natives were informed that it was the intention of the Company to give them absolute "dominium" in over 40,000 head of cattle, they expressed their satisfaction. Natually some delay took place in making an equitable distribution amongst the natives of these cattle, but no time was lost in carrying out this task which had not been completed when, unfortunately, rinderpest made its appearance. I have no reason to think that the labour regulations I have referred to above have in any way irritated the native employés.

4. No monopoly of buying grain was granted to any person or persons, unless it can be urged that the privilege conferred upon Mr. Homan, and to which reference is made in the next paragraph, was a monopoly.

5. From the records, I find that on the 5th April 1895 Mr. Homan addressed a letter to Mr. Pauling, Commissioner of Mines and Public Works, on the subject of the collection of grain from the natives in lieu of hut tax; a copy of this letter is hereto annexed, marked "B." This letter was, on 23rd April 1895, laid before a Council meeting at which the following members were present, namely, Dr. Jameson, Colonel Rhodes, and Messrs. Pauling and Duncan. After discussion, it was decided that Mr. Homan should be granted the right to collect meal and mealies from the natives in lieu of hut tax, for a period of six months. A copy of the resolution bearing on this subject is hereunto annexed, marked "C."

Mr. Homan was duly informed of the terms of this resolution by letter from the Acting Secretary to the Council, dated the 25th April 1895, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked "D." On the 1st May 1895 the Acting Secretary to the Council addressed a letter to the Chief Native Commissioner at Salisbury, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked "E." On the 1st August 1895 Mr. Pauling wrote to Mr. Homan a letter, copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked "F."

On the 25th July 1895 I find that the Secretary to the Administrator, by letter, instructed the Civil Commissioner for the District of Salisbury to issue no more trading licences for the Charter or Sabi Districts, except to Mr. E. E. Homan. This letter was, I gather, the result of instructions received from Dr. Jameson, who was anxious to procure at reasonable rates an ample supply of grain for feeding the large number of Government horses then at Buluwayo. (A copy thereof is hereunto annexed, marked "G.") It was hoped that Mr. Homan would be able to collect in his capacity as Government agent at his various trading stations about 5,000 bags of grain. As a matter of fact the venture turned out to be by no means a success, as I have been informed that not more than 300 bags of mealies were obtained through the instrumentality of Mr. Homan, and this system of collection was not, I think, disadvantageous to the natives, as, owing to the necessity of speedily obtaining grain, and as an inducement to the natives to pay their hut-tax, one sack was accepted in lieu of two previously taken in payment of hut tax.

I find on reference to a letter addressed by Mr. Hopley to Mr. Duncan, dated 10th April 1895, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked "H," the following memorandum, namely :—

The Resident Magistrate and Civil Commissioner, Salisbury.

The restriction in favour of Mr. Homan as to the number of licences issued for trading in Charter and Sabi Districts is to be withdrawn on 30th September 1895.

9 September 1895. *A. H. F. Duncan.*

The area over which Mr. Homan exercised the power conferred upon him was confined to the Sabi and Charter Districts, and it in no way debarred persons then holding trading licences from carrying on their ordinary business, including that of bartering with the natives for grain, nor were private individuals prevented from buying maize from natives for their own use.

The order forbidding the Civil Commissioner, Salisbury, to issue trading licences for the Charter and Sabi Districts to any person other than Mr. Homan, was clearly "*ultra vires.*" The Administrator apparently acted under the provision of Section 5 of Ordinance No. 2, of 1891, in ignorance of the fact that this section "*inter alia*" had been repealed by Ordinance No. 3, of 1895, published in the local Gazette on the 22nd May 1895.

I have, &c.
J. Vintcent.

"A."

TELEGRAM from Administrator, Buluwayo, to Judge Vintcent, Salisbury.

17th October.—Following received from Deputy Commissioner :—

Begins.—In continuation of previous correspondence, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to obtain for me from Mr. Justice Vintcent, who was, I believe, for some time Acting Administrator, a full report on the cattle and labour regulations in force previous to and at the date of the rebellion, and the effect of their working on the natives, also information in reply to the following questions. Was a monopoly of buying maize granted to any person or persons? If so, when, and over what area? Does any document exist conferring the monopoly? What was the reason therefor, and what the effect? Under what law was the same granted? Does any document exist conferring special powers on Mr. Homan to collect maize from natives? At what date did these powers come into force, and when did they cease? Over what area were they in force? During their existence were private individuals prohibited from buying maize from natives for their use? What was the nature of these powers? What was their effect, and under what laws were they granted? You will observe I have asked Mr. Vintcent for certain information regarding the special powers granted to Mr. Homan other than that furnished me by your Honour.—*Ends.*

"B."

Dear Sir, Salisbury, 5 April 1895.

REGARDING my conversation with you this morning about tenders for meal and mealies, owing to the present high prices of grain, I think it would be a considerable saving to the Company should they make the following arrangement with the undersigned.

That, given that you have Native Commissioners in the following districts, namely; Mazoe, Hartley, LoMagondis, Charter, and Marandellas.

The Native Commissioner to be given instructions that the natives in their respective districts have to hand over their hut tax in grain at a central spot in each district, and I to grant receipts for same to each owner of a hut.

The price of grain to be decided on between the Charter Company and myself. The Company to allow me 10 per cent. on all grain collected.

The Company to have the right of taking over all meal and mealies so collected.

Any balance therefrom, E. E. Homan to have the right of buying same at a price to be afterwards agreed upon.

I think more or less this is the general outline of a plan which might be agreed upon, and I should be glad to discuss the matter further with you.

I remain, &c.
Ernest E. Homan.

G. Pauling, Esq., Salisbury.

"C."

MINUTE of Council. 23rd April 1895, C.M.B., page 37.

Agreement with Mr. E. E. Homan for collection of Meal and Mealies.

Dr. Jameson laid upon the table a letter received from Mr. E. E. Homan, with reference to the Company entering into an agreement with him with regard to the collection of meal and mealies from the natives in lieu of hut tax.

After discussion, it was decided that this arrangement be entered into between the Company and Mr. E. E. Homan for a period of six months.

"D."

Dear Sir, Salisbury, 25 April 1895.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, with reference to the Company entering into an arrangement with you with regard to the collection of meal and mealies from the natives in lieu of hut tax.

In reply I have to inform you that this matter was laid upon the table at the last meeting of the Council, held here on the 23rd instant, when it was decided that an arrangement to this effect be entered into between the Company and yourself for a period of six months, and I have now to request you to consult the Commissioner of Public Works and the Chief Native Commissioner, in order that final arrangements may be come to.

I am, &c.
Acting Secretary to the Council.

E. E. Homan, Esq., Salisbury.

"E."

Dear Sir, Salisbury, 1 May 1895.

I AM directed to inform you that at a meeting of the Council held here on the 23rd ultimo, it was decided that an arrangement be entered into for six months between the Company and Mr. E. E. Homan with regard to the collection of meal and mealies from the natives in lieu of hut-tax.

Mr. Homan has been requested to consult the Commissioner of Public Works and yourself regarding final arrangements, and I am directed to ask you to instruct your Native Commissioners to render him any assistance in their power in order to enable him to carry out this agreement.

I am, &c.,

The Chief Native Commissioner, Salisbury. Acting Secretary to the Council.

"F."

Dear Sir, 1 August 1895.

WITH reference to the acting secretary's letter to you, dated the 25th of April, I beg to confirm your appointment as agent for the Chartered Company for the collection of grain in Mashonaland, subject to terms already stated, namely, 10 per cent. commission, for the period of six months from date of 25th April 1895.

Yours faithfully,

E. E. Homan, Esq., Salisbury. *George Pauling.*

"G."

The British South Africa Company.

The Civil Commissioner, Salisbury, Salisbury, 25 July 1895.

I AM directed to request you not to issue any more trading licences in the Charter or Sabi districts, except to Mr. E. E. Homan.

Percy S. Inskip,
Secretary to the Administrator.

"H."

Sir, Sinjanja, Charter District, 20 April 1895.

As it is not improbable that you will in future only issue a limited number of traders' licences for this and other districts, I beg that you will, in considering the applications made for 1896, bear in mind the following facts :—

1. That I was the first trader in this district last year, with the exception only of Short.
2. That I opened up the district by chopping over 300 miles of road to various points, at considerable expense to myself.
3. That the two stations I have built, on one of which I have erected an iron house, have cost me a deal of money and trouble.
4. That I have a large quantity of trading goods at the stations and on the road, having made early provision for the coming year.
5. That trading is my only business, and the means by which I live.

I have hitherto and will always be of such assistance to your Company's police as is in my power.

As I shall not be in Salisbury for some time, I have asked Mr. Grimmer, who is acting as my agent, to lay this matter before you, and I trust that you will give him an assurance that the licences for the two stations will be renewed at the beginning of next year; or, better still, if you will issue the renewals at once.

I am, &c.,

A. H. F. Duncan, Esq., Salisbury. *R. R. S. Hopley.*

P.S.—If I can be of any service in assisting you to collect grain for hut-tax I shall always be pleased to do so.—(Ind)—*R. R. S. H.*

The Resident Magistrate and Civil Commissioner,
Salisbury, 9 September 1895.

THE restriction in favour of Mr. Homan as to the number of licences issued for trading in Charter and Sabi districts is to be withdrawn on 30th September 1895.

A. H. F. Duncan.

The Matabele Rebellion and their Position in the Country.

The following remarks on the above subjects are derived from two sources. From conversations with the natives themselves and personal study of the native character, extending over a period of 14 years. White men who have lived longest in the country are most likely to know more of the natives' secrets than any others, though sometimes even they have been deceived regarding tribal wars which have taken place in their country.

The missionaries under Lobengula were all of one opinion in regard to the war-loving propensities of the Matabele tribe, whose existence of raiding, plunder, and bloodshed has lasted over half a century, and, therefore it was unexpected news to them to hear of the comparatively easy "downfall of Lobengula," in the late war of 1893. Since the present outbreak of 25th March, there is every reason to believe the old Zulu war-spirit lives in the breasts of these Matabele savages. Why, then, were they so easily overthrown in the first war? Was it true they, as a nation, were overthrown in the first war? If so, were they thoroughly subjugated? Their hiding guns, ammunition and spears, throws considerable doubt upon this. The right arm of the then Matabele nation may have been broken, but not the backbone; and to-day it is evident the right arm has healed up. In regard to the first question, perhaps the principal among other reasons was that the late king, Lobengula, never wanted to go to war with the English. His last peace-offering of money to make the heart of his enemy white was stolen by two white men, whose action practically caused the death of 35 of their comrades. This was the late king's last clutch at the straw, which failing, he died of a broken heart; yet, as the natives remind us, he died a king. In addition to this Gambo, and most of the men of the Ikapa division of the Matabele army, together with a few other headmen, were for many years in favour of the advent of the British Government.

The causes of the present rebellion are many. After the late war many brought in arms, thus acknowledging the supremacy of the white man; but there were others who did not. Those who did received, in return for this, half a sheet of paper stating they had given up their arms, and were returning home to herd the Company's cattle, "under the usual conditions." This meant herding the cattle until the authorities took them to slaughter or to sell.

Seeing their neighbours treated thus, many other natives hid away their arms in corn bins, gardens, and koppies, and it is now evident the majority of these weapons were never discovered. Ever since the late king's death, the natives have been, as they say, "longing for a fire at which to warm themselves"; in other words, they wanted a king, with whom they could be more in touch than they found themselves with the white government.

One abortive attempt was made to accomplish this, but failed; later on the Government suggested appointing a native, who should be the intermediary between the natives and the Government, but their nominee was unacceptable to the natives. Another, and last attempt, was being made by the natives when this outbreak began. Thus, during all the last year, the natives were seeking for some one to represent them to the Government, not that they were then wishing to rebel, but they wanted some one in whom they could trust and who understood them, their ways, laws, and customs. As it was, first one man came who told them he was their *inkosi*—king; then another came with the same story; to-day they had one king, to-morrow he left and they had another. Sometimes there would be two or more claiming the same title over the same people. Between them it was not astonishing the native mind, accustomed to only one king, became somewhat confused as to who was their master, and how far each one's authority extended.

In the meantime Native Commissioners were appointed in nine districts, into which the country was divided. Two districts were also reserved for native locations, but these being on the whole unhealthy, have, up to the present, not been occupied by the natives, who dread the fever, from past experience. Each Native Commissioner was expected to send 50 head of cattle from his district monthly for the use of the Company, and this number was considerably increased at times. Thus the natives speedily understood that their cattle—the food of their children—were fast disappearing, and as far as they knew would soon be all gone.

After over 200,000 head of cattle had been taken from the natives, a very considerable number of which had been their own private property by inheritance, a residue of about 80,000 were left. Of these the Company took some 45 per cent., and gave the rest to the natives as their own absolute property. It ought to be added here, that as these cattle were branded N.C., and papers stating his number given to each owner, similarly to the previous arrangements when the Company claimed all their cattle, many of the natives believed that the Company would still claim the cattle. This belief was fostered by some white traders for their own purposes. Further, most of the cattle were given over to the old people, and those who had wives and children. Hence the young—amajaha—fighting men belonging to the Insukumini, Isiriba, Umhlati, and other regiments, who, according to native law, would have possessed cattle, were left without their full share. No doubt many men received cattle who never owned a beast under the old régime, but the majority were on the wrong side of the hedge. On the whole, the action taken in regard to the natives' cattle created a very bitter feeling amongst the late owners.

Next comes the native labour question, which certainly had something to do with this rebellion. A proud and hitherto unconquered Matabele cannot be turned in a month, or a year, into a useful servant by kicks, shamboks, and blows. You cannot civilise him by quarrelling with him a few days before his pay is due, by stoning, or unjustly beating him, by cursing him for not understanding an order given in English, by being too kind to him. Let it be abundantly understood that none of these charges can be brought against many employers, but there were those guilty of such acts, and under the system of Government labour supply, the natives were unable to choose their employers. There are many details connected with the treatment of natives, personally known to myself, which prove conclusively that the wrong men were often chosen for handling such raw material, both in the mines, on the farms, and in the Government service. In fact, the whole question of native policy has been left since the war in an unsettled, and, therefore, most unsatisfactory condition.

Speaking, then, from their point of view, the natives practically said: "Our country is gone, our cattle have "gone, our people are scattered, we have nothing to live for, our women are deserting us, the white man does as he "likes with them; we are the slaves of the white man, we are nobody, and we have no rights or laws of any kind." Many reasoned thus among themselves, rightly or wrongly. Then the departure south of Dr. Jameson and his men, the news from the Transvaal, the dry season in parts, the locusts, the eclipse of the moon in March, the rinderpest which they were told had been sent by Lobengula from the Zambesi, their wavering belief that it might be possible for Umlimo to drive the white men out of their country, and produce their old king, Lobengula, all led up to the present outbreak, the sad results of which are known to us all.

We have previously referred to the attempts of the natives to re-establish the Matabele kingdom, and the following account of the last attempt, which was being made at the time of the outbreak, is given on the authority of four headmen known to myself, among whom were Umjan and Gambo. Umbuglu, the late head dance doctor, received Lobengula's word just before his death, to the effect that if ever he had the power he was to re-institute the "great dance," and with it the rites of the Matabele kingdom. The king's brother, Uferela, living in the neighbourhood of Umlugulu, decided with the latter and Manyoba, the witch-doctor, to re-institute this ceremony in March last, on the borders of the Filibusi mining district. Ufesela was to be king; Umlugulu, Prime Minister; and Manyoba, Secretary of State for War. Just when this rite was to be observed, Umzobo and Umfundisi, who lived some six miles away, fled to the Matopo hills, having committed murder. Mr. Jackson, the Native Commissioner, went after them with a company of native police. In the meantime, Bentley, Acting Native Commissioner, was murdered. White troops were sent there, and the dance, so far as I know, never took place. The war soon became general all over the country, which, had it been nipped in the bud, would never have spread beyond the Filibusi district. The reason why it was not checked at once is known to all in the country. The natives who were friendly to the Government declared it was a repetition of Zwana-ndaba, an old revolt against Lobengula which was promptly put down. They said it was madness to fight against the white man; had they forgotten the isiqwaqwa, Maxim gun, with what were they to fight? These friendlies were as ignorant of the plans of the rebels as were most of the white men, the reason that the rebels were afraid of being betrayed to the white man.

As to the position of the Matabele nation in the country at the present moment, let me say that under Lobengula there were two factions, one representing the old warriors, and the other the "young bloods." From all I can gather to-day these two parties still exist in the land, the one in the Matopo hills, and the other in bushy country in the North-West. Uyamande represents the younger men of the tribe, and he, being the son of Lobengula and one of the Insukumini, would, in their estimation, be most likely a fit and proper person to be made king. Usipampamu, who some months ago crossed the Zambezi, may have a few followers, though I hear the Barotse have driven him back in two battles. But the nation as such, in my opinion, is divided into two factions; the one under Umlugulu and Ufesela among the Matopo hills, and the other under Umtini Buqwele, and the others in the bushy country. The final stand will most likely be made among the Matopo hills.

But it is impossible to speak certainly owing to the difficulty of spying among the rebels. One does not like to show bias in anything relating to this native question, but when you know that some friendly natives have suffered the loss of their cattle, wives, and children, and, in fact, are themselves captive against their wills, one feels bound to state the fact, if nothing more.

As to the punishment of the rebels on their surrender, it might be suggested that they be put to work on the railway for two years, or till it reaches Buluwayo, without pay, since, according to Matabele opinion, it is more degrading, and, therefore, a greater punishment to be made to work than to be shot as an enemy. In regard to the government of natives in future, the question can be dealt with separately; but let it here be said, that the main points are the selection of the men placed in charge of the natives, and the clearness of the laws under which they are to live.

I have, &c.
D. Carnegie.

To Colonel Sir Richard E. R. Martin, K.C.M.G.,
Her Majesty's Deputy Commissioner,
Buluwayo.

Sir, Hope Fountain, 2 July 1896.

It seems to Mr. Carnegie and myself that some rather important information which we have received yesterday should be communicated to you direct as well as by the usual channels from the officer commanding the fort here, whom we at once informed of it.

Two nights ago two Abazansi, who are staying here with Mr. Carnegie, Mhlahleni and his son, went out as guides to Colonel Baden-Powell and Lieutenant Pike on a reconnaissance. While at Josana's kraal, close to the Kantors, the natives there told Mhlahleni that about three weeks ago the rebel indunas in the Matopo, representing the older section of the people, had called Nyamande, the son of Lobengula, to come to them from the Pembesi that they might consider his election as king. He passed down the Tuli-road, and after a solemn council was proclaimed king, having been already elected by the impis in the north. This proclamation was celebrated by all formal rites, including dancing at Umzilikazi's grave last full moon, slaughter of cattle, beer drinking, &c., by all the people under the Matopo Chiefs Sekombo, Umlugulu, Atfezela, Babyaan, Mhliso, and others. This news we believe to be trustworthy, and if so, it means that the whole Matabele nation is now united under one head lawfully appointed to their strictest customs.

Allow me to add as an addenda to the conversation I had the pleasure to have with you, and also to Mr. Carnegie's paper, two facts which may be of interest to you in regard to the late working of the forced labour in my district.

In Bulilima every one, men and women alike, turn out at the digging season, *i.e.*, the two months following the early rains, unlike the Matabele who dig before these rains, to work in their gardens and are then most fully employed cultivating their enormous fields of corn, and so on. As some idea of the value of this work to the country, let me only say that from Bulilima alone last year two traders told me they had taken over 600 bags of corn a-piece to sell in Buluwayo, and they were but two of many. Nevertheless, many of these people were last year called to work in Buluwayo, and other districts where they would earn from 10*s.* to 30*s.* a month, while their work at home during these months would be worth, at a low estimate, about 5*l.* per month at last year's price of grain, 10*s.* a bag. I may say I ventured to represent this last November to the Chief Native Commissioner, and he agreed with me as to the injustice and impolicy of calling the natives from their cultivation at this season, adding, he had already given the Acting Native Commissioner of Bulilima instructions to that effect. This I told my people, to their great joy and relief, and they were therefore much surprised when, later on, some of them were called from the gardens to work in Buluwayo.

Secondly, at the beginning of this year Mr. Hirschler wrote to me, asking if my people could not furnish him with a continuous supply of boys who would not constantly run away, to work a mine near Hope Fountain. I laid his offer before the chief and indunas, and told them what I knew about the employer and his manager. They were much pleased at the idea that a number of the boys should go together to work at the same place with some guarantee of fair treatment, and especially they were moved by the argument I thought myself justified in using, that if they went willingly to work in sufficient numbers they would not be troubled by the native police coming to raid boys, but could live in peace. They talked it over, and agreed, with the consent of the younger men, that 54 boys should go for three months, and if the work proved satisfactory, their places were to be taken at the end of their term by others, and so on every quarter. Let me say, that up till the outbreak these boys had very faithfully fulfilled their part of the contract according to their employer's report to me.

This seemed to me a very satisfactory arrangement, but on notifying it to the Chief Native Commissioner, at that time Mr. Thomas, he told me that all labour supply must pass through the Acting Native Commissioner's Office; that natives leaving their district to voluntarily seek service without going to the office of the Acting Native Commissioner (who would send them where he pleased) were liable to punishment, and I believe, for his letter has unfortunately been lost, he intimated that such a voluntary agreement could not be recognised as freeing the native from the compulsory two months' work. Such laws, which Mr. Thomas, as an official, was bound to administer impartially, seemed to me calculated to discourage all labour save that which was compulsory, and, indeed, captured by the police, as the natives complained that labour supplied by the Government officials meant that they had no choice as to who should be their employers. This raiding also meant that every young man fled into the bush on hearing a gun fired or seeing a police uniform.

I would respectfully suggest that whatever settlement may be made in future concerning the natives, they be left free to choose what period of the year they can best be spared at home, and for whom they will work, *i.e.*, to suit themselves as far as they can as to the nature of their employment, wages, treatment, &c. Any other arrangement seems to me to partake of the nature of slavery, which is surely repugnant to every English instinct.

Let me also add the slight and rough description of my neighbourhood in Bulilima, of which you spoke at our meeting, and which I regret has been so long delayed by my being fully occupied in nursing my colleague, Mr. Carnegie, who is unwell.

At the arrival of Umzilikazi in this country, the Amakalanga of what is now called Bulilima were roughly divided under three head men or petty chiefs, independent of each other, but subject to the conquering Mambo or chief of the Abalosi, up to the latter's overthrow by the Amaswazi. These head men were Menwe, or Menu, chief of all west of the Maitengwe River, and much the most important; Mnigau, chief of the Abaleya, who came from the Zambesi, near the Gwai, and were residing on the Lower Tekwane River; and Ngwonyana, chief of the Upper Tekwane River Valley.

During the reign of the Matabele these chiefs remained as head of their respective peoples under the Matabele Induna of Sabeni, and to-day Menu is head man of his people, the grandson of Mnigau (with the same title) is head man of the Abaleya. Ngwonyana, however, offended Umzilikazi, and was killed, his son being placed second to Gonde in the tribe.

Other head men were also made by Lobengula, such as Umswazi, Matundume, and Sinete; the Mapoko tribe, under Abangana were introduced. The latter, however, are now about to move into the Tati concession, and may be neglected.

Thus the present situation is roughly as follows: West of the Matenkwe, beginning in the south, are Umswazi, Matamdeune, Sinete, Menu in succession, and all or most of these are probably in Khama's territory by the boundary arranged by Mr. Chamberlain in his letter to the Bechuana chiefs in November last. Up to the present time they have been governed by the Acting Native Commissioner for Bulilima; their cattle have been branded and taken, and their boys and men called out to work by the Chartered Company up to the present outbreak.

East of these come the Mapoko, and then the Abaleya and Abangake, lying between the Maitengwe River and the rivers Tekwane and Makwa. West of the Makwa, and on both banks of the Upper Tekwane, lie the people of Gonde. I have already on my arrival made a report to Mr. Duncan on the fact that I owed my safety wholly to the friendliness of Mnigau and his people, and up to a fortnight ago they had remained peaceful, although their friendliness to me had cost the chief and some of his indunas known to be most friendly to me the loss of their cattle and much of their property at the same time that my place was looted and burnt. Mnigau has recently sent to tell me, as I told you, that all the Matabele, save the few who are determined not to rise, have been driven east of the Gwai, and all the Makalanga are friendly save only the people of Menu, who have all joined the rebels, and left Menu, far too old to move, alone in his kraal.

I have, &c.
G. Cullen H. Resd.

CIRCULAR, No. 10.

The Native Commissioner at *District.*

You are to make a point of instilling into the minds of natives the idea that the Government are not anxious to take their cattle as payment for hut tax; but it would be for the good of the natives themselves, and of their districts, that they should earn by labour the money with which to pay their tax.

You will have a good opportunity for doing this when complying with instructions contained in Section 1 of Circular No. 8.

H. M. Taberer,
Chief Native Commissioner, Mashonaland.

Native Department, Salisbury,
12 November 1895.

CIRCULAR, No. 8.

The Native Commissioner at *District.*

1. In consequence of the severe drought, and of the scarcity of grain, you are to postpone the collection of the hut tax for the next three or four months at least, and to utilise your time during such period in gaining a more thorough knowledge of your district, in making maps, drawing up careful statistics with regard to the amount of ground under cultivation, number of natives and huts, number of cattle, sheep, and goats, approximate amount of grain in possession of the natives of your district, and acquiring what other information in regard to natives may be useful.

2. In future, a Native Commissioner in Mashonaland, on joining the service, is appointed to a second class commissionership, at 25*l.* (twenty-five pounds) per mensem, and, after six months' service, is promoted to the first class, when the salary is raised to 30*l.* (thirty pounds) per mensem. This arrangement dates from the 1st instant, and applies to you. Kindly make out your pay sheets accordingly.

3. All correspondence must in future be addressed to the Chief Native Commissioner.

4. A copy of each issue of the "Rhodesia Herald" and of the "Government Gazette" will in future be supplied to you.

H. M. Taberer,
Chief Native Commissioner, Mashonaland.

Native Department, Salisbury,
11 September 1895.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Salaries, Fixed Department of *for the Month of* 189 .

Situation.	Name.	Period.	Salary per Mensem.	Cape Town Office.	Net Salary.	Total.	We, the Undersigned, do acknowledge to have received the Sums opposite our respective Names, being in full of our Salaries for the Period specified.
			£. *s. d.*		£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	

I, the undersigned, do hereby declare that the persons composing the above establishments were actually and *bonâ fide* employed during the periods above stated.

No. .

Lord *Rosmead* to Mr. *Chamberlain.* (Received, 6 March 1897).

(No. 145.)

Government House, Cape Town,
11 February 1897.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, in continuation of my Despatch, No. 118, of the 9th instant,* a copy of a Despatch from Sir R. Martin on the subject of his inquiry into the cattle regulations of Matabeleland.

I have, &c.
Rosmead,
Governor and High Commissioner.

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* No. 4335.

Enclosure in No. .

From the Deputy Commissioner, Salisbury, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

(No. 3.)

The Deputy Commissioner's Office, Salisbury,
25 January 1897.

My Lord,

With reference to my Despatch to your Excellency, No. 2, of 16th instant, I have now the honour to forward the following enclosures, which were unavoidably omitted from the above-named Despatch :—

1. A correspondence regarding the cattle regulations issued in Matabeleland in October 1894.

2. A return showing the number and distribution of police in Matabeleland, immediately after the withdrawal of Dr. Jameson.

I would point out, with reference to Enclosure 1, that the telegram from the Acting Secretary, Buluwayo, to the Administrator, Salisbury, dated 18th instant, apparently refers to the distribution of cattle in December, 1895, and does not appear to harmonise with the Native Commissioner's reports forwarded under cover of my Despatch, No. 2, of 16 January 1897.

I have, &c.
Richard E. R. Martin,
Deputy Commissioner.

From His Honour the Deputy Commissioner to His Honour the Administrator.

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Salisbury,
16 January 1897.

My Lord,

With reference to your Honour's letter of 16th September 1896, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with a copy of the regulations mentioned therein as having been issued by the Chief Native Commissioner and explained by the Acting Administrator, at a meeting of indunas in Buluwayo in October, 1894.

I should be much obliged if your Honour would let me have the document referred to to-day.

I have, &c.
Richard E. R. Martin.

From Acting Secretary to His Honour the Administrator to Secretary His Honour the Deputy Commissioner.

Administrator's Office, Salisbury,
16 January 1897.

Sir,

With reference to the letter of his Honour the Deputy Commissioner, No. A. 2—97, I am directed by his Honour the Administrator to inform you that the regulations referred to were issued only in Matabeleland and that no copy has been filed here. I have, however, by direction of the Administrator, telegraphed to Buluwayo requesting that a copy of the regulations be telegraphed here, and that a copy be also forwarded by post.

I have, &c.
James Robertson.

From Secretary to the Administrator to Secretary to the Deputy Commissioner.

Distribution of Cattle, Matabeleland.

Salisbury, 18 January 1897.

Forwarding, for his Honour's information, copy of a telegram received to-day from Buluwayo.

James Robertson.

Acting Secretary, Buluwayo, to Administrator, Salisbury.

Telegram.

Urgent. 18th.—Following was proposed distribution of cattle in Matabeleland :—

Bullallema District.—Total number of cattle, 21,450. To be reserved for farmers, 9,450. To be reserved for rations, 100. Balance to natives, 11,450.

Bubi District.—Total number of cattle, 9,250. To be sent to Mashonaland, 4,120. To be reserved for rations, 100. Balance to natives, 5,030.

Gwelo District.—Total number of cattle, 1,000. To be reserved for rations, 100. Balance to natives, 900.

Belingwe District. Total number of cattle, 15,500. To Sir John Willoughby, 6,975. To be reserved for rations, 100. Balance to natives, 8,425.

Gwanda District.—Total number of cattle, 9,250. To be distributed amongst farmers, 4,150. To be reserved for rations, 100. Balance to natives, 5,000.

Unzingwane District.—Total number of cattle, 9,000. To Sir John Willoughby, 1,875. To farmers in Matabeleland, 2,125. To be reserved for rations, 100. Balance to natives, 4,900.

Buluwayo District.—Total number of cattle, 9,500. To be sent to Mashonaland, 2,880. Farmers in Matabeleland, 1,295. To be reserved for rations, 100. Balance to natives, 5,225. Loot kraal, total number of cattle in possession, 100.

Grand Totals.—To British South Africa Company, 32,870. In reserve, 800. To natives, 40,930. Total, 74,600.

This is all the information in possession of Taylor, no report having been handed in.

From Acting Secretary to His Honour the Administrator to Secretary to His Honour the Deputy Commissioner.

Administrator's Office, Salisbury,
21 January 1897.

Sir,

WITH reference to our letter of the 16th instant, I am directed to enclose, for the information of His Honour the Deputy Commissioner, a copy of a telegram received to day from Buluwayo giving the gist of the regulations issued in Matabeleland in October 1894 with reference to native cattle.

I have, &c.
James Robertson.

From *Lawley*, Buluwayo, to Administrator, Salisbury.—(Dated 20 January 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

Your wire 18th. The instructions referred to were given to the Native Commissioners. The regulations were first explained to a meeting of indunas held in Buluwayo by Colonel Rhodes, who was at that time Acting Administrator, in October 1894. Native Commissioners were also appointed to various districts about this time, and they were instructed that on arriving at their various districts to call a meeting of all the indunas and headmen to define their different boundaries, and to explain the cattle regulations. This was carried out. The following is the gist in connection with the native cattle to Matabeleland :—

(1.) That the cattle be held in trust by the natives for the Company.

(2.) The natives to have the free use of the cattle for milking purposes under the same régime as during Lobengula's reign.

(3.) Permission can be granted to any of the natives wishing to dispose of any cattle held by them for the purpose of purchasing grain, clothing, or implements for tilling their ground, such sale, to ensure fair value being obtained, to pass through the Native Commissioner of the district in which the native resides.

(4.) All kraals to be registered, giving the name of the headmen, the number of natives residing at those kraals, also the number of the cattle at the kraals.

(5.) A certificate to be given to each headman certifying that he is in possession of so many cattle.

(6.) Permission can be granted to any of the headmen who may wish to slaughter cattle for their own consumption.

Please refer to your wire to Judge Vintcent of 20th August.

From Officer Commanding Police, Buluwayo, Matabeleland, to Chief Staff Officer, Police, Salisbury.

TELEGRAM.

January 23.—When Jameson left here there were only the following police left in Matabeleland :—Sergeant-Major Gwynne at Buluwayo, Troopers Marshall and Cooper Robertson in Buluwayo Hospital, both with a broken leg, Trooper F. Bowker at Inyati, Trooper W. Meyer at the Matopo Station near present Inugu. Total, five.

APPENDIX, No. 23.

PAPER handed in by Mr. Secretary *Chamberlain*.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE transmitted by the Colonial Office.

The British South Africa Company,
15, St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.,
24 March 1897.

Sir,

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, which has been considered by the Board of Directors to-day.

The suggestion made in Sir Richard Martin's Report that a system of compulsory labour has existed in any part of Rhodesia has astounded the Directors. They cannot credit the statements made. Certainly no authority whatever, direct or indirect, has been given by the Company for such a practice, and if it has prevailed it has been wholly without the consent or knowledge of the Board.

The Directors have taken advantage of Dr. Jameson's presence in London to submit Lord Rosmead's despatches to him and Dr. Jameson has attended the Board to-day. He states emphatically that during his tenure of the office of Administrator he has never sanctioned forced labour, and that if in fact anything approaching this has been allowed by any Magistrate or Native Commissioner it has been without instructions, and that any official being party to the coercion of the natives for labour purposes should be called to account.

Dr. Jameson further says that he does not believe that any system of compulsory labour could have prevailed without his knowledge, and on his recommendation the Directors will summon to England the Native Commissioners and other officials upon whose evidence Sir Richard Martin's Report is based in order that they may give evidence before the House of Commons Select Committee upon British South Africa.

The charges made by Sir Richard Martin are so explicit that I am desired by the Board to request Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to require the attendance of Sir Richard Martin in England in order that he also may give evidence before the Select Committee, when the Company will have an opportunity of testing the grounds upon which his Report is based. The Directors deem this step to be imperatively necessary.

The Company is also making immediate and separate investigations, and will communicate with the Colonial Office again at the earliest possible moment.

In the meantime I am desired to repeat the request contained in my letter of the 19th instant that, pending the receipt of this Company's reply to Sir Richard Martin's despatches, these despatches should not be presented to the Select Committee. As the Committee is not at present engaged upon the inquiry into the administration of the Company the time has not arrived for evidence to be adduced by the Company, and it is manifest that if the Committee is now put into possession of the despatches the position of the Company will be seriously prejudiced before the Committee. The Board therefore trust that on reconsideration Mr. Secretary Chamberlain will for the present withhold the communications received from Lord Rosmead.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office. (signed) *Herbert Canning*, Secretary.

(Copy. 6267—97.)

Downing Street, 31 March 1897.

Sir,

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th of March on the subject of Sir R. Martin's Report on the administration of the British South Africa Company.

I am to inform you in reply that Mr. Chamberlain had laid Sir R. Martin's Report before the Select Committee of the House of Commons before your letter reached him, but that he has now caused a copy of your letter to be sent to the Committee.

I am also to inform you that it will be for the Committee to decide whether they wish Sir R. Martin to be called as a witness; and Mr. Chamberlain presumes they will not come to a decision on this point until after receiving and considering the evidence which the British South Africa Company desire to submit as traversing or modifying any of the statements contained in Sir R. Martin's Report.

I am to add that it will, of course, also rest with the Committee to settle which of the Native Commissioners or other officers of the Company they will summon as witnesses.

I am, &c.

The Secretary to the British South Africa Company. (signed) *Fred. Graham.*

APPENDIX, No. 24.

PAPER handed in by Mr. Secretary *Chamberlain*, May 1897.

South Africa.—British South Africa Company.—No. 327.

Sir, Government House, Cape Town, 3 April 1897.

WITH reference to your Despatch, No. 497, of 25th September last, I have the honour to transmit a copy of a Despatch from Sir R. Martin, enclosing a copy of the evidence taken by a local Commission for the purposes of the South African Select Committee now sitting in London.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Rosmead*,
Governor and High Commissioner.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.,
&c &c &c.

No. 22. From the Deputy Commissioner, Salisbury, to the High Commissioner, Cape Town.

My Lord, The Deputy Commissioner's Office, Salisbury, 15 March 1897.

WITH reference to your Excellency's Despatch, No. 71, of 23rd October 1897, enclosing a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, which, as directed by your Excellency, I communicated to the various bodies, I have now the honour to enclose a copy of a letter received by me from the Secretary of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, covering the evidence taken in accordance with the suggestions of the Secretary of State.

I am forwarding by this mail, to your Excellency, the evidence above referred to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard R. Martin*,
Deputy Commissioner.

Parliamentary Evidence Committee.

Sir, Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, Bulawayo, 1 March 1897.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th November last, enclosing copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State respecting the appointment of a local Commission to take evidence for the purposes of the Parliamentary Select Committee, I have the honour to state that, in conformity with the instructions in the said Despatch, I have this day forwarded the evidence taken to your address at Salisbury, for transmission to the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Arnold*,
Secretary.

Sir R. Martin, Deputy Commissioner, Salisbury.

EVIDENCE taken before the COMMITTEE appointed by the BULAWAYO CHAMBER OF MINES, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, and the SANITARY BOARD, to collect Testimony to be submitted to the IMPERIAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE regarding the Administration of RHODESIA by the BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

PARLIAMENTARY Evidence Committee, Bulawayo, 1st March 1897.

Present:—J. Mudie Thomson (in the Chair); Colonel J. A. Spreckley; John Sampson; P. V. Weir; O. R. Armstrong.

THE Chairman submitted the following report, which the Committee adopted, and the secretary was requested to forward it, along with the evidence submitted, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

When it was announced that a Committee had been appointed by the House of Parliament, to inquire into the Administration of Rhodesia by the British South Africa Company, and further to deal with the points connected with the Raid in the Transvaal, it was felt by the leading bodies in Bulawayo, which concentrated Matabeleland, that it might be of service to have a local committee to take evidence for the purpose of fully informing the Parliamentary Select Committee.

A telegram was sent, through the High Commissioner, from the Chamber of Mines, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Sanitary Board in Bulawayo to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, recommending that this should be done. In reply, a letter was received in which the Secretary of State stated to the High Commissioner: "I request that you would inform these bodies that I have received their telegram, and that you will explain to them that Her Majesty's Government cannot appoint a Commission to take evidence locally for the purposes of the Select Committee, as suggested by them, without the authority of the Committee itself, which is not now sitting, but that a copy of their telegram will be communicated to the Select Committee. I would, however, in the meantime suggest that these bodies should jointly or separately prepare full statements of their views, verifying every fact on which they rely by the affidavits of two persons of respectability, unless such fact is a matter of notoriety, or not likely to be disputed. (signed) '*Selborne*,' for Secretary of State."

It was considered by the leading bodies in Bulawayo that it might be more regular and satisfactory to appoint a Committee who would follow Parliamentary procedure and take the evidence of residents in Matabeland drawn from every class.

As will be seen from the Minutes, the Committee sat from the 20th November 1896 to the 21st January 1897, and was able to secure evidence from residents of all classes.

The evidence which the Committee submits will be found voluminous, and every effort has been made to secure testimony from settlers of every description.

It will be seen that the British South Africa Company has given the utmost accessibility to every individual who desired to present either a suggestion or a grievance.

In this way, though there has been no actual representation of the public in the Council of the Government, public views have been invariably adopted.

Land

Land development has been facilitated so far as possible by grants and by importations.

Special attention may be drawn to the contrast regarding mining facilities given by a number of witnesses between the laws of Rhodesia and those in force in the Transvaal, Australia, Canada, and other countries. In this connection attention may be drawn to the evidence, such as given on 3rd December, to the securities afforded to investors in the flotation of companies.

As regards educational, religious, sanitary, hospital, banking, and similar amenities of a civilised existence, the evidence will be found profuse.

Postal and telegraphic matters were also dealt with (*see* evidence, 10th December) in detail, and will be found to have met the requirements of the country. Beyond that the communications (*see* evidence, 15th December, 14th January, and 17th January) will be seen to have been benefited by subsidies and otherwise as extensively as possible.

In other branches of social government, such as library, clubs, masonic, and other institutions, it will be found from the evidence that the Government has displayed the utmost liberality.

Special notice may be called to the comparison between the condition of the natives under the previous rule of Lobengula and that now existing, given in the evidence of Mr. Colenbrander on 3rd December.

It may be noted that throughout the evidence the inquiry sought to draw from witnesses who had experience of other colonies according to their different experiences whether so far as the Government could aid such matters their were kindred inferior or superior chances of men in various capacities being enabled to earn a satisfactory livelihood, a competence, or what might be considered something of a fortune. The invariable reply has been that Rhodesia afforded greater facilities for a worker of energy. It has also been questioned by this Committee from men of experience in such matters whether the British South Africa Company has been justified in proclaiming the conditions of this country in connection with the mineral, and agricultural possibilities; the replies have been unanimously in the affirmative, with, in certain cases, suggestions of such improvements that could only have been discovered by practical workers.

It has been thought fit by the Committee to include in the evidence collected certain suggestions regarding local conditions, as in the evidence of 3rd December and 21st January, which may be of assistance in arriving at an appreciation of the conditions of Bulawayo.

It may be pointed out that several suggestions are made in the evidence that alterations in legal and representative conditions might be made with advantage, but these are always accompanied by the statements that the Government has never failed to meet any demands for such changes practically as soon as they were presented.

In submitting what should be taken as the views of Rhodesians, in all deference this Public Committee, which has sat with open doors, has not selected witnesses, and has advertised in the public press for everyone to come forward who had views of any nature to be recorded.

It is begged that on the point of the administration of Rhodesia by the British South Africa Company its labour will be accepted as of importance.

J. Mudie Thomson, Chairman. *Percy V. Weir.*
J. A. Spreckley. *O. R. Armstrong.*
John Sampson. *C. Arnold*, Secretary.

Friday, 20th November, 1896.

Present:—J. Mudie Thomson (in the Chair); A. McKinnon; P. V. Weir; S. Redrup; Col. J. A. Spreckley.

The Chairman said the Committee should take the form of a Parliamentary Commission. Agreed to.

Proposed by Col. Spreckley and carried that the inquiry be proceeded with, and that men having local or general information be requested to give evidence before the Committee.

It was resolved that the Committee meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10 o'clock, and that the quorum of Committee be three.

Tuesday, 24th November 1896.

Present:—J. Mudie Thomson (in the Chair); A. McKinnon; P. V. Weir; S. Redrup; Col. J. A. Spreckley.

The Chairman read various extracts from Parliamentary speeches showing the scope of the inquiry.

The meeting then discussed the form of procedure of the inquiry locally, and tabulated the names of suitable witnesses who should be called upon to give evidence.

Thursday, 26th November 1896.

Present:—J. Mudie Thomson (in the Chair); S. Redrup; Col. J. A. Spreckley; P. V. Weir; A. McKinnon: O. R. Armstrong.

The evidence of the following was taken:—Father Daignault and Father Nicot.

Tuesday, 1st December 1896.

Present:—J. Mudie Thomson (in the Chair); A McKinnon; P. V. Weir; Col. J. A. Spreckley; S. Redrup.

The evidence of the following was taken:—Reverends C. H. Temple; J. C. Verey; Geo. Boys; Dr. Davies.

Thursday, 3rd December 1896.

Present:—J. Mudie Thomson (in the Chair); S. Redrup; P. V. Weir: A. McKinnon; O. R. Armstrong; Col. J. A. Spreckley.

The evidence of the following was taken:—P. D. Crewe; J. C. Knapp: Rowland Thompson; J. W. Colenbrander.

Tuesday, 8th December 1896.

Present.—J. Mudie Thomson (in the Chair); Col. J. A. Spreckley; O. R. Armstrong; P. V. Weir; S. Redrup.

The evidence of the following was taken:—W. Broad; R. Hovell; S. Lewis; Walter Forbes.

Thursday, 10th December 1896.

Present:—J. Mudie Thomson (in the Chair); Col. J. A. Spreckley; O. R. Armstrong; P. V. Weir; S. Redrup.

The evidence of the following was taken:—A. E. Holloway; Dr. J. N. Wilson; R. Gibson; W. Forsaith.

Tuesday, 15*th December* 1896.

Present :—J. Mudie Thompson (in the Chair) ; Col. J. A. Spreckley ; O. R. Armstrong ; P. V. Weir ; S. Redrup.

The evidence of the following was taken :—G. Jenkins ; F. Purdon ; Reverends E. A. Hammick ; L. Hope.

Thursday, 17*th December* 1896.

Present :—J. Mudie Thomson (in the Chair) ; Col. J. A. Spreckley ; P. V. Weir ; S. Redrup.

The evidence of the following was taken :—C. L. Norris-Newman ; H. Whitaker ; K. B. Gloag.

Thursday, 14*th January* 1897.

Present :—J. Mudie Thomson (in the Chair) ; G. S. D. Forbes ; John Sampson ; Col. J. A. Spreckley ; O. R. Armstrong.

The Secretary announced that Mr. Sampson had been appointed to act on the Committee by the Sanitary Board during the absence of Mr. Redrup, and that Mr. Gordon Forbes had been appointed by the Chamber of Mines during the absence of Mr. McKinnon.

The evidence of the following was taken :—J. H. Thomas ; W. J. Dawes ; C. F. Bere.

Tuesday, 19*th January* 1897.

Present :—J. Mudie Thomson (in the Chair) ; Col. J. A. Spreckley ; G. S. D. Forbes ; J. Sampson.

The evidence of the following was taken :—C. H. Zeederberg.

Thursday, 21*st January* 1897.

Present :—J. Mudie Thomson (in the Chair) ; Col. J. A. Spreckley ; G. S. D. Forbes ; O. R. Armstrong ; J. Sampson

The evidence of the following was taken :—P. H. Browne ; E. Ross-Townsend ; H. Blocker ; Dr. T. Perkin ; J. H. Hughes.

Thursday, 26*th November* 1896.

Reverend Father *A. M. Daignault*, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] What is your position ?—I am the Roman Catholic clergyman in charge at Bulawayo.

2. What has been your experience here and in other countries ?—I have lived in Canada, the United States, and Europe, and have been 12 years in the Cape Colony and Matabeleland.

3. What has the British South Africa Company done in the interests of religious bodies and observances ?—With regard to our own body they have given us stands in every important centre, such as Salisbury, Umtali, and Bulawayo, upon which to erect churches, schools, and buildings connected with our work. I think every other religious body has been granted the same privileges. Moreover the Company, or Mr. Rhodes personally, have helped us by donations. The Company has also granted to religious bodies, who have applied for them, mission farms for religious work among the natives.

4. In connection with religious observances, has the Company facilitated your work ?—There has been perfect liberty in every possible way, and they have helped rather than otherwise, *e.g.*, during the recent war, by doing all they could to facilitate the ministrations of the military chaplain. There has been no interference by the Chartered Company in any internal matters connected with our church.

5. What has the British South Africa Company left undone which is done by what may be described as Undenominational States ?—As there is no endowed church in this country, the Company does not consider itself obliged to do anything for any church. I see nothing the Company has left undone except this : they might have exercised greater control over the sale of intoxicating liquors and intemperance. I consider that both in Mashonaland and Matabeleland the excess in the sale of intoxicating liquors, and consequent intemperance, has been a curse, physically and morally, to many of the inhabitants.

6. What are the particular points they have failed in when compared with other countries ?—In some of the States of America the sale of liquor is as much restricted as is possible without practically stopping it. In other States the sale of liquor is absolutely prohibited. There are also States in which the cost of licenses is so high that it helps a great deal to diminish the number of canteens and hotels. Some similar means might have been employed with beneficial results. In several States the laws against drunkenness are more strictly carried out than they are here.

7. How does the tariff of licenses compare with that of the Colony ?—I cannot say, as I have not the tariffs, but I think it would help a great deal to a better state of things in this country to impose an increased liquor license, and to enforce a much more strict observance of existing laws, and to most severely punish people who violate them.

8. Have you seen the same disastrous consequences here as in other countries owing to liquor drinking ?—Yes ; I have known many cases of sickness and death brought on through excess in drinking. If we compare the population of Bulawayo with that of other countries, in respect to intemperance, I think we are as low as we can afford to be.

9. Would you ascribe this to laxity of regulations or to the abundance of money ?—To both.

10. What have you found to be the advantages to a mixed religious population accruing from the attitude adopted by the Administration ?—One great advantage, perfect religious liberty.

11 How has the Company acted in connection with the religious side, say, of an hospital ?—There again I have found perfect liberty for everybody, though the hospitals have from the beginning, by an agreement with the Company, been under the charge of Sisters, who belong to one religious body ; yet there has been absolute religious freedom.

12. What has the Company done in the interests of education ?—With regard to education the Company has done something similar to what it did with regard to religious bodies, viz., it has given stands where schools might be erected by representative bodies who were willing to do something for education. They have granted to the Dominican Sisters at Victoria, Salisbury, and Bulawayo sites on which they might build schools. The same has been done with other denominations.

13. What has the Company done for higher education, the establishment of libraries, &c. ?—Nothing yet for higher education, as there was no need. With regard to the library it has granted a site on which to erect a building, and if we identify Mr. Rhodes with the Company, it has made donations to the public library. But the Company, as a Company, with its Board in England, has, so far as I know, done nothing for education beyond granting the sites

sites and encouraged the public to come forward. An exception, however, has been made in favour of the Dutch Reformed Church which received a donation on the pound-and-pound principle to help to build their school in Bulawayo.

14. Has the community required any more than the Company has done?—The Company might have helped by means of grants those who undertook to provide for the educational needs of the present population. The matter is under the consideration of the Administrator, and a favourable answer is expected.

15. With regard to religious and philanthropic institutions, has the Government acted up to the standards prevalent in other countries, as a general rule?—Considering the actual population and also the recent establishment of the different towns in this territory, one can hardly expect the Company to have done more than they have done in that respect, and if we compare what has been done by the Company with what has been done elsewhere, I think the comparison would be favourable to the Company.

16. In relation to cases of poverty which you have found in your work, has the Company met them?—First of all, I have met with very few cases of pressing need, and whenever I have had such a case to deal with I have always found the Company ready to come forward and help. As far as I know, all those who have applied have been liberally dealt with. I must also add that the action of the Company with regard to supplying the natives with seeds and food, and trying to find employment for them, after they caused the Company such a loss of life, money, and property, is highly creditable, and I cannot instance a similar case of equal generosity.

The Reverend Father *Victor Nicot*, S.J., Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] Will you explain your position?—I am a Roman Catholic clergyman; I have been in France, England, Portugal, and since 1891 have resided in this country.

2. How have you found the British South Africa Company act in connection with attention to the sick?—The Company has provided for the sick in a very generous way. If I compare the accommodation which was provided at Mafeking by the British Government for the troops stationed there in 1891, the accommodation there seemed to me not to have been much better than the old Bulawayo Hospital which was done away with 18 months after the occupation of 1893. Victoria was provided with a handsome hospital in 1892. At Salisbury the hospital compares favourably with the one here, and this provision was made much sooner than the English Government provided for the people in Bechuanaland. As regards the stands chosen by the Company for the hospitals, they have been as good as could be obtained. One might say that the Company keeps possession of those stands and does not part with any portion of the ground, but the Company means eventually to hand these stands over to the public. I went yesterday to the doctor of the hospital and asked him what provisions had been made with regard to surgical instruments, and he told me he found them equal, if not superior, to any in South Africa; the same with regard to medicines. When we consider the small number of paying patients and the large number of non-paying patients, we can see what the Company has done for the public. The management of the hospital has been in the hands of a hospital board, composed of five members, only one of whom is a Government representative, which practically means that the control is in the hands of the public, yet the Company supplies the money, and it would be impossible to say that the Company has not been very liberal. For instance, the liquor bill and the accounts for eggs show that the patients are being provided for in a very generous way. Personally the higher officials of the Company, the Administrator and Mr. Rhodes, have shown their interest in the welfare of the patients in many ways. Almost at a moment's notice the extension of accommodation necessary for the provision of the wounded brought in from the field was made, and this was a highly creditable fact.

3. In connection with education, how would you say the administration has coped with the circumstances?—They have given stands for that purpose to those who were willing to undertake the work, but it is proper that the Company should, when the need is felt, act still more liberally.

4. Taking the general idea of the philanthropic side of Government, how has the British South Africa Company acted?—As regards hospitals, magnificently. As regards education, nothing has been done beyond giving stands for buildings; the rest has been left to individual effort. And as regards religious bodies, the only assistance given has been the gift of stands whereon to erect churches.

5. Would you have had an undenominational Government to assume control?—I do not mean to enter into that question, but what I think is that the Company could have helped more liberally, by means of grants or otherwise, those who took upon themselves to provide for the needs of the present population.

6. Colonel *Spreckley.*] Do you know of a single request, not exorbitant, which has been refused by the Company?—Father Daignault said: I cannot find a single authenticated case of real need which has not been satisfied.

1*st December* 1896.

Rev. *Charles H. Temple*, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] Would you explain to the Committee your position here?—I am the representative of the Wesleyan Church in Bulawayo; am fully ordained, and have control of our church work in this place. I came straight from college to Bulawayo, and arrived here in February last.

2. What has the British South Africa Company done in the interests of religious bodies in this country?—So far as the attitude assumed by the Company towards our church here and in Mashonaland is concerned we have nothing but praise to bestow on the Company. Taking this country in the first place they have been exceedingly good in helping us. They have granted us three stands free in this town, and upon the recommendation of Dr. Jameson they made a grant of 100*l.* for five years. Besides they have given us 5,000 morgen of land for mission purposes and industrial work among the natives. In Salisbury they have behaved even better. At the present time we hold as grants from the Company five stands for church work and residential purposes. In the country itself we have six farms granted to us. With regard to other townships we have the presumptive right to take up four stands in every new town that may be formed in the country, for purely church work. In Salisbury the same monetary conditions prevail, and the Company has agreed to help us to the extent of 100*l.* for five years, the same as here.

3. What has the Company left undone as compared with what has been done by other countries for undenominational purposes?—I do not think I can say more than what I have said in respect to our own church, and I think the same obtains in regard to other churches, and in saying this I think the same opinion is held by the ministers of other churches. We have had difficulties in Mashonaland in connection with the native question, but on the whole they have been very satisfactorily settled, and Mr. Rhodes has shown himself exceedingly willing to meet us in a fair, and even generous way.

4. Has the Company shown any desire to interfere with your internal control, or shown any sectional bias?—No; each church works on its merits and without any interference on the part of the Company.

5. What has the Company done in the interests of Education?—I cannot speak for Mashonaland, but in Bulawayo the Government have shown themselves willing to help to their utmost, and a scheme for better educational facilities was on the tapis when the rinderpest and the war broke out, in which the Government gave certain promises of assistance and these I think still hold good.

6. What has the Government done towards higher education, say by assisting the formation of a library, &c.?—I think the Government are doing their very best to help the intellectual development of the country, but considering all the difficulties the Company have laboured under during the past year their past action is very creditable, and they have given their support to the projected museum scheme.

7. In connection with philanthropic and religious institutions and other matters of a similar nature, has the Government here acted up to the recognised standard as compared with other countries?—I have had no experience of other countries outside England, but on the whole I think the Government has acted very liberally towards such institutions.

8. Have you ever had a case of poverty to bring to the notice of the Government, and if so, how have you been treated?—Fortunately we have never had any case to recommend to the Government.

9. Colonel *Spreckley.*] The Government has not done much for education so far, but do you think they ought to do more?—I think the place will warrant it in future, and that soon the old state of affairs will return when more white children will be here, and as a result there will be greater need for some public educational institution. A Government undenominational school is urgently needed.

10. Colonel *Spreckley.*] Comparing the size of the town with others of equal population, do the educational facilities here contrast favourably?—I have had no experience outside England. On one point the officials of the Chartered Company have not met us, that is, with regard to the Native Location. My colleague, the Rev. G. H. Eva, built a church for native work for those who had come up to this country; he went to great expense and had half a promise previously given to him that the freehold would be granted. During the war things got mixed up a little and Mr. Eva did not get his title, and when Mr. Shimmin applied to Lord Grey later on it could not be granted, and this seemed hardly pursuant to the generous action of the Company as previously shown. Mr. Shimmin promised to pay a small rental if the ground was given.

11. *Chairman.*] You mention that you had received two stands in the town; would they not have been suitable for your work?—No.

12. Mr. *Weir.*] Was this grant required on the Commonage?—Yes.

13. Mr. *Weir.*] That is the reason they could not grant title.

Joseph Crossby Verey, examined.

1. *Chairman.*] Would you explain to the Committee your position here?—I am Town Engineer and Resident Engineer to the Bulawayo Waterworks and Electric Light Company.

2. What has the British South Africa Company done to facilitate or hinder anything towards direct public supply?—Willoughby's Company would perhaps give more information regarding the Waterworks than I can, but from my own knowledge the Government has given every facility to enable the Waterworks to carry out their work of construction and opening up the streets and other necessary things for the water supply. More particularly during the late crisis the Government came forward in a very liberal manner. The rinderpest had polluted the stream to such an extent that the water in it was unfit for consumption; the Government came forward and gave me a free hand in order that the water supply might be placed on the best footing; several wells were deepened at the expense of the Government, and the amount spent both in labour and material I should estimate at somewhere between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* The Waterworks Company themselves spent some 1,500*l.* on the same thing, and owing to that action Bulawayo has now a purer and more plentiful supply of water than it has had during its existence.

3. What facilities or hindrances has it offered, compared with any system in vogue in other countries?—I might compare this with Barberton, which is 14 years old, and they are only now thinking of shipping their water-pipes for the supply of the town. The Transvaal Government on three occasions gave concessions to private parties over the water supply, and the formation of a company for this purpose was thus always prevented.

4. Has the Government here granted a monopoly to anyone?—No, not that I know of. It is quite free for any company to start a waterworks scheme.

5. Are there any other ways in which the Government have hindered or helped any supply?—so far as I am aware, No. I have been informed that they have given certain facilities towards the Timber Company in the shape of lending grain to enable them to commence work at once and supply the Government with timber.

6. In such matters as Freemasonry and other kindred institutions how have they acted?—Mr. Rhodes gave a corner stand and a grant of money, and said that whenever we wanted more money we only had to ask him for it.

7. Can you mention any branch of industry or profession in whose preliminary establishment the British South Africa Company is in advance of or behind any other State?—I do not quite agree with the monopoly they have given to the Cape surveyors, as only those who have passed the Cape examination are supposed to be eligible for the office and entitled to have their surveys recognised by Government. But if they make a rule of this kind, they should be consistent in its application. It is a notorious fact that one man who was only in the country a short time has been allowed, with others, to proceed with his surveying, although not having the necessary qualification, and I also think, if they intend to adhere to the rule, they should see that the acting Surveyor-General and the Examiner of Surveys are duly qualified by Cape law. There should also be a branch of the Surveyor-General's Department established here.

8. When you mention a monopoly to Cape surveyors you refer, of course, to the fact that the Honours qualifications were provided by Cape law?—Yes; the Cape examination is a very good one, but it is not the only good one in the world.

9. Is there any special reason for assimilating them?—I suppose it is done in order to maintain a uniform system with the Cape.

10. In special circumstances of difficulty or distress how has the British South Africa Company acted?—Before the establishment of the Relief Fund I had instructions from Mr. Duncan, the then Acting Administrator, to inquire into and make arrangements for the relief immediately of pressing cases, and afterwards there was a regular system adopted to provide for such cases.

11. Mr. *Redrup.*] I should like to know whether the Government have offered to meet the surveyors in order to alter the present arrangement?—From the last Chamber of Mines Report I see the matter is under discussion.

12. Has the Company placed any obstacle in the way of the settlement of the matter as regards the admission of surveyors?—I see no reason why they should allow a man to practise one year and disallow him the next simply because he was not a Cape surveyor.

13. Was it to adopt a uniform system, or was it in order that surveyors might have the best qualifications?—I know it was done on the strong recommendation of the Cape surveyors. The Surveyor-General allowed himself to be bullied by the Cape surveyors here.

14. Have the surveyors who are dissatisfied with present regulations approached the Government in the matter?—Yes; I have myself approached them five or six times.

15. How have they been received?—They have been put off.

16. Don't you think it is their duty to approach the Government as a body?—That, I think, is being done through the Chamber of Mines.

17. *Chairman.*] Is it the case that this was simply one item in a large code adopted by the Government?—I should not think that this was specially singled out. They made a number of local regulations, and where these did not meet any special case the Cape law was adhered to.

18. Colonel *Spreckley.*] What has a man to do to pass the Cape law as a surveyor?—He has to pass his theoretical examination, and in nine months afterwards pass his practical examination at Cape Town. In Australia the Government provides that great triangular survey of the country, as you may say, and a surveyor has only to chain off from the various points. The Government here provide nothing at all for the survey of the country, and the surveyor has practically to make a main triangulation of the country; therefore it is necessary that a man should possess in this country higher qualifications than in Australia.

19. Does the Cape provide this?—The average Cape surveyor is, perhaps, the best you can get, except the Indian.

20. Colonel *Spreckley.*] I could show them Indian and Transvaal qualifications, but they would not be received here.

George Boys, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] What is your position here, and what experience have you had in any other countries?—Here, as elsewhere, I have only been connected with my business as a brewer.

2. Have you taken any part in public institutions?—I am a member of the Sanitary Board of Bulawayo, but have never occupied a similar position in other places.

3. Have you been in a position to observe the nature of government in other countries?—Yes, in the Colony of Victoria.

4. Can you give roughly the general principles under which that Colony is governed as compared with here?—It is a self-governing Colony.

5. Taking the general condition of the individual in Victoria and here, what would you say is his political condition? What control can he exercise there as compared with here?—In the first place, Victoria is a self-governing Colony with responsible government. They have properly constituted municipalities. Here, of course, we only have our Sanitary Board.

6. Do you find here that the individual is totally ignored by the Government so far as his interests are concerned?—I can hardly say that, but Victoria is in a very different position.

7. In Victoria does his vote give him greater power of control?—We have a House of Representatives there which enables a man there to elect anybody he considers worthy to fill the position, and this does not exist here; and, as I have said, they have municipal councils there which we have not got here.

8. Does that provide him with greater advantages; can you give any instance?—As regards the municipal councils there, I may say that the individual there is more considered than he is in this country. All public institutions in Victoria in the way of gardens, parks, and other means of recreation, have been laid out and constructed, and are maintained by the Government without asking the taxpayer for a single sixpence towards their support. The Zoological Gardens and museums are supported in the same manner.

9. Where does this money come from?—From the public revenues.

10. Has anything been done with regard to parks, &c., here?—Yes, a park has been formed and is practically controlled by the Government with the assistance of the Sanitary Board.

11. Where does the Government get the revenue?—They have received no public revenue.

12. In those matters, which Government provides the greater benefit to the individual?—In Victoria there has been far greater assistance given to assist individuals to take up land; in that colony a man was allowed to purchase ground from the Government and was allowed some years to pay for it.

13. What is the system here?—I know of no means where the Government help a man to take up land.

14. In how far has the Government facilitated sanitary matters?—During the time I have been a member of the Sanitary Board they have done everything to assist us.

15. Whence does the Sanitary Board derive its revenue?—From the Government.

16. Has the public no say?—Certainly they elect members.

17. How far does the Government assist?—They have assisted us on several occasions with capital, the control of which is in the hands of the public through their representatives.

18. Has the Government here hindered or helped any industry as compared with other industries?—In my own business as a brewer I would not have received the same assistance in Australia as I have received here. I was given a grant of land when I first came here to establish a business. The village settlements in Victoria induce people to settle down on 10 or 20 acres of ground. The Government give these persons about 2*l.* or 3*l.* a month and they are allowed 20 years wherein to obtain title to it at 1*l.* an acre, and they are not obliged to pay the Government for the first three or five years. This method has been very successful, and in the way of produce subsidies have been granted by the Government after a certain amount has been shipped.

19. Do you think the country here is ripe for the village system?—Well, the drawback here is that the whole of the country here is out of the hands of the Government, so that there is nothing left for such an experiment.

20. Do you consider the commonage is too far off for a trial?—No, but there is the question whether it would be adaptable. In Australia they have put the settlements on good sites. The gold mines were started 150 miles from Melbourne, and to-day Ballarat is the greatest agricultural market in Australia; they have gone in also for extensive irrigation and have assisted settled farmers very considerably.

21. Do you think the Company has neglected that?—No; they have never had an opportunity of carrying it out.

22. Judging by what the Company has done in earlier matters or later matters, would they adopt the system here do you think?—I think so.

Dr. *Davies*, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] Would you explain to the Committee your position and qualifications?—I am the Resident Surgeon to the Memorial Hospital at Bulawayo, and was appointed to that position four months ago. I am Master in Surgery of the University of London, at which examination I won the Gold Medal, 1892; Doctor of Medicine London University, 1893; M.B., B.S., London University, 1891, with honours in medicine, surgery and forensic medicine; M.R.C.S. (England); L.R.C.P. (London).

2. Where have you gained your experience?—I have been resident surgeon and resident obstetric at Guy's Hospital, and have been connected with provincial hospitals at home, besides which I have had experience in private practice in England. Two years ago I visited this country, and most of my time was spent in the Cape Colony.

3. Will you explain in detail the position of the hospital here, having regard to your experience in similar institutions at home, and in South Africa?—I have been connected with the largest London hospitals, and know their workings intimately; I am also familiar with the workings of hospitals in smaller towns at home, which are regarded as cottage hospitals, and acquainted with different hospitals in the Transvaal and Natal, and in returning home from my visit to South Africa made myself acquainted with the working of the hospitals at Mozambique, Zanbibar, Port Said, Naples, and the Italian hospitals, and Milan, which latter has 2,000 beds, and is one of the largest hospitals in the world, and with that premiss I am in a position to compare the hospital at Bulawayo with all these different institutions. With regard to the accommodation at the Bulawayo hospital, at the present time there is space for 150 beds. It has been built on the very finest site in Bulawayo for drainage, and quite apart from other buildings, and as to its atmospheric position it is so situated that it is able to get the benefit of wind from any quarter, which is of very material import to any hospital. The building proper contains two large wards, and also one smaller one for private cases, and during the scare so much room was required to meet emergency cases that the Government was obliged to put up new extensions at a few hours' notice, and one would naturally think that being erected in such a hasty manner, in case of rain, they would not be of the best, but these extensions are, I think, really superior to the inside buildings, especially so as regards ventilation. The accommodation in the two large wards is equal to the very best in London at the present day. As regards the furnishing of these wards, this has been done in as good a manner as carried out in any hospital at home, and the care which is devoted to the patients is as good as that in the best hospitals in England, and is, in fact, better than in the small cottage hospitals at home, though this has only been in existence about 15 months. I can compare it very favourably with the hospitals in the Cape Colony, and with that at Coolgardie. The latter has been in existence for about two years, having been erected when gold was discovered in the vicinity, but it is so badly looked after that they have not been able to present the same beneficial results as obtain here, notwithstanding the fact that they have a railway, and we are 500 miles away from the line. They have the most meagre provision made for patients, although there is more sickness at Coolgardie than here. Not only has accommodation been made here for the whites, but there

are two wards set apart for blacks, irrespective as to whether they have been rebels during the war or friendlies, all are admitted. The Government have given a block of stands for the hospital, and have paid more than half the cost of the present main building, which amounted to over 6,000*l.*, and the extension wards which had to be built when the rebellion broke out were entirely put up at the expense of the Chartered Company. I think 2,000*l.* was subscribed by the public towards the building, and the extensions which were put up by the Government during the recent crisis would, at present prices, amount to 6,000*l.* at least, including the furnishings. When things get more settled I have not a doubt that the Government will transfer the hospital to the public for good, which would really mean, cash down, at least a sum of between 15,000*l.* and 18,000*l.* And then, as regards the equipment of the hospital, from a surgical point of view, we have up here at the present day instruments to the value of 500*l.*, besides what they cost to send out from home, which would probably amount to about 200*l.* or 300*l.* now. We are better supplied with instruments and medicines, and more fully equipped than any hospital in the Colony, and have instruments enough to enable us to perform any operation which might be necessary.

4. In what respects is the hospital inferior, or otherwise, to similar institutions of which you have had experience, considering the necessities of the local population?—It is far superior to any hospitals, either at home or in the Colonies, especially in the quantity of cubic space allotted to each patient. The internal accommodation of the Bulawayo Hospital is far superior to any hospitals with 100 to 120 beds at home, and much better than the hospital at Milan, which has been built many years, and which is regarded as one of the best on the Continent of Europe. There the beds are not kept very clean, and the nurses are very crude, and everything is very dirty. With regard to the hospital at Coolgardie, the two cannot be compared; everything there is on a most meagre scale, and the treatment is of such a scanty nature that the result is, that the patients suffer very materially.

5. You mention that the Government had paid a certain amount to the building; does the Government do anything towards the maintenance of the hospital?—As a matter of fact, since the hospital was founded the Government have, practically speaking, kept it going. The public have subscribed in a much better manner than they usually do at home, but their efforts would not have kept it going without Government assistance, which paid for many of the patients in the house who had no connection whatever with the Government. Since the crisis the Government have almost entirely supported the hospital. They have given us a free hand to get whatever we wanted, no matter the cost, and this has been carried out. The revenue for the last six months has been 6,923*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, out of which the public have subscribed 673*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, the balance of 6,250*l.* has been given by the Government, a thing which is, I believe, unique in the case of any London or Provincial hospital, or even in any of the Colonies, and, in comparison to the number of beds, I know of no single instance where a Government has contributed so large an amount as in this case. At present, although there has been no legal transfer of the hospital from the Government to the public, it is almost entirely governed by the public. The Board consists of five members, who look after the entire management; these five members consist of one Government nominee, who has devoted a large amount of his own and Government time towards the governing of this hospital, but, though he is chairman, the other four members are not bound in any way to the Government. One might mention some facts which bear out that the Chartered Company, irrespective of the expense, were willing to grant anything to the sick. For one month out of these six the liquor bill amounted to 240*l.*; the market bill for vegetables, &c., averages about 150*l.* a month, and milk of the best possible quality procurable is bought at the market, and over 150*l.* worth of eggs are bought every month. The patients, whether they are men who have been injured during the rebellion or not, are quite satisfied with their treatment, and, in fact, it is cheaper at the present moment for anyone to live at the hospital than in a private room.

6. You say that the Government gives about 1,000*l.* a month to the hospital; for what purpose?—Yes, in fact, one month it amounted to 2,000*l.* Besides that they have supplied all the money for the extensions to the hospital, and have given everything that was required. These building expenses have always been paid by the Government apart from the ordinary financial side of the hospital.

7. You mean the Government goes on paying out these amounts which are not in any way chargeable to the Government?—The resident surgeon is not in any way tied down to the Government. The visiting committee come round every week to obtain the grievances of patients, and if there is anything wanted it is done by the Government, so that these extra expenses do not appear in the hospital statements.

8. Do you know of any other instance where an hospital is supported by the Government?—In the Cape Colony they give a certain sum to the Kimberley Hospital, and to the one at Klipdam. It is only fair to the Chartered Company to say that Bulawayo at the present is regarded as a mining camp, and the only parallel to it is Klipdam, Nos. 1 and 2, where they have small hospitals accommodating four beds, and this cannot be compared with Bulawayo from the point of view of head room or trained nurses; they only have one nurse who has been properly trained at home. I think the number of people in the mining camp there would be about 5,000 to 10,000, and they have only this small hospital for the lot of these people, and there they have camp fever, which is really more pernicious than camp fever in Bulawayo. I know intimately the Frere Hospital at East London, which contains 12 to 15 beds, and is really the best hospital in the colony, but the hospital will compare favourably with it. There they have no proper instruments or nursing staff, while here these are fully provided.

9. Does any Government which gives any grant like this retain any small control similar to here?—In fact, where such is given the control is stricter. The Klipdam Hospital has the assistant resident magistrate of the district on its board, and I think everything which he decides upon, whether it is vetoed or not by the board, will be carried out. There is no hospital in the world which compares with Bulawayo in the vast preponderance of outside control considering the amount of money given by the Government.

10. Colonel *Spreckley.*] How is admittance gained to the hospital?—The hospital at the present date has non-paying and paying patients; the non-paying patients consist of the military chiefly, but others are admitted at once on the order of any member of the board, the resident magistrate, or district surgeon. These patients are given exactly the same diet and luxuries as those who pay.

11. *Chairman.*] As regards the death rate, is that favourable as compared with the number of patients?—Yes; in this connection there are several matters to be taken into consideration. A large number of the military patients admitted into the hospital are Imperial troops who have resided in Maritzburg, or else have come from India, so that many of them have no backbone left to combat illness, and on this account the death rate is above what it would be with local residents alone. I have warned the military authorities that if they have to keep troops here they ought to get men direct from home who are better able to stand the climate, as this sort of thing gives the country a bad name.

12. Do you know of any instance where a poor man has applied for admission and been refused?—No, not one, except where a man has applied for admission in an alcoholic condition; a good many such cases occur, and these are sent to the district surgeon. There is another point in favour of the Bulawayo Hospital; in many other institutions each patient has to supply his own sleeping outfit, cutlery, &c., while here all these things are found. Natives are admitted whether rebels or not, and the accommodation for them is far superior to that in any other hospital in Cape Colony or Natal. Their masters stand responsible for the expenses of their native servants' keep at the hospital, and in every case look well after them, paying everything, even in cases where their illness has been brought on by themselves. To show that these natives are treated well, it must be remembered that Bulawayo is at the very borders of the empire, and that naturally we have a rougher class of men in the place; but in the majority of cases they treat their natives well. Every Englishman has an idea that the niggers are badly treated, and so had I. During my sojourn in the colony we had to fumigate several Kaffir huts, and the natives left their sick persons to themselves. Not only that, but in the hospital one native simply jeers and laughs at another poor beggar drawing his last breath with unconcern, and will leave him to die without helping in the least. Now, as to the question of compensation; in the first place, the Government have provided hospital, surgical, and nursing services for every white and black man injured during the campaign, and the average amount which each injured white cost is between

200*l.*

200*l.* and 300*l.*; then when they are cured the Government has compensated them handsomely. A man with an injured arm or a bullet in his forearm has been compensated to the extent of 400*l.*; another man who has lost a limb has been compensated to the extent of 250*l.*, and many other cases have been compensated to the extent of between 200*l.* and 300*l.* for flesh wounds or other not dangerous injuries. If there is a chance of their requiring medical attendance at home, the Government have given them a letter to their head office to get the opinion of the best surgeons in London, and if any operation is required, the Chartered Company pay all expenses. They also pay their fare to Cape Town, which runs to over 30*l.*, and natives have been compensated to the extent of 50*l.*, and have received their coach fare and travelling expenses to Cape Town. Not only have these men been compensated to the extent stated, but the Government have promised those temporarily disabled billets on their return to the country. There is another point which I want to bring before you; the opinion at home and in the colony is that Rhodesia at the present time is simply swarming with malarial fever; it does not matter what a man suffers from, it is put down to "fever," that is, malarial fever. At least 75 per cent. of the cases of what is regarded as malarial fever is not malarial fever at all; and of the genuine cases, if you go into their medical history, they have in a large percentage of the cases contracted it in other parts. It is a well-known medical fact that if a man gets malarial fever, if he is not careful afterwards, he is very likely to have a recurrence even if he is residing at home, and a large number of the so-called cases of malarial fever are nothing more than sore throats, or any disease giving rise to pyrexia; even an excess of alcohol is put down to fever. There is very little fever in the country, and from the malarial-fever point of view it will compare favourably with any other place. There are a good many cases of dysentery; but a large proportion of these are alcoholic diarrhœa, and if kept in bed a couple of days and fed on farinaceous diet they generally get right. There is also considerable typhoid fever in the country, and almost entirely in the country districts, where the inhabitants drink from stagnant pools which they are unable to boil, and now especially dangerous owing to the amount of putrid animal matter drained into these pools; but it is not so bad as in the Cape Colony, where there is often an epidemic, while here there is nothing in comparison with it. And the question of drainage has been well attended to by the Government. Bulawayo is kept in a more cleanly state than any town of its size in the Cape Colony or the Transvaal. The drainage of Johannesburg is not nearly so good as here, and the same applies to Kimberley. I may mention a few facts on the drink question. While a large number of whites come up to the hospital in an alcoholic condition, I have never yet seen a native the worse for liquor. The Government regulations here compare most favourably with those ruling in Natal and the Transvaal in regard to the native drink question. For instance, at East London on a Saturday afternoon it is simply a disgrace to permit what goes on among the natives. You will find hundreds of them so drunk as to be unable to walk, and for any ladies it is absolutely dangerous to walk in the streets. The same occurs in Cape Town and other towns in the Cape Colony, and I have only seen two drunken Cape boys in Bulawayo, and never one Kaffir. I think the Government should devote more attention to the drink supervision. They should make most stringent rules on this question, and I base my opinion on my experience at the hospital. At the present time, considering the class of population resident in the place, it compares very favourably with any small town at home in reference to the drink traffic.

3*rd December* 1896.

Percy Durban Crewe, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] You have had some experience in Natal?—I have been there 15 years.

2. Would you mind stating the main parallels of government in Natal as a Crown Colony with your experience here?—As a Crown colony, one of the principal grievances there was that Government, having controlling influence by their nominees, vetoed popular measures, and the management of the natives was not under control of the Legislative Council, but under imperial authority; and in other ways, as far as officialism was concerned, there was a lot of red tape.

3. Can you give an instance where it was difficult to gain access to officials?—No, not from memory, but this was common knowledge.

4. Would you state what you have found in that particular branch here?—So far as my knowledge goes in this country, the Government officials have always been willing to meet anybody, and you could always see them at once.

5. Suppose any money was required for any special purpose?—If the doctor was here it did not take long; you could always get what you wanted in a reasonable time.

6. On what do you base that opinion?—On the fact that any scheme put forward, when shown to be for the benefit of the country, as, for instance, the importation of bulls, would receive the Company's support.

7. Can you give any particular parallels of government in the Crown colony, speaking of general legislation, or how long did it take to get through any suggested laws there as against any law or general ordinance here?—No; the only case I remember was the Langalabalele rebellion in 1876, when the Colonial Government authorities took steps on the spur of the moment to cope with it, and put the Natal Mounted Police into action, without reference to the imperial authorities.

8. Would you mind stating generally what you think are the advantages, if there are any, of our conditions here, not merely now, but in ordinary conditions?—I think one of the advantages is, that the present form of government brings into more direct contact the governed with the governing class than would be the case if the seat of government was at a distance: the result is, in my opinion, a benefit to the country generally.

9. Can you give any instance of a suggestion made to the Government here which has been adopted at once?—It is hardly fair to take an emergency, but I can mention one case where they acted promptly; the rinderpest question. We heard that the disease had broken out, and a few of us approached the Government, and they took the matter up at once. We wired to the judge at Salisbury, and he sent Mr. Duncan down immediately, and authorised the civil commissioner here to take the most active steps to try and suppress the evil, and this was a esult of public representation.

10. Leaving our recent troubles out of account, could you mention any particular cases where the system adopted here tends to the greater freedom of the inhabitants of the country; has the Company done anything to encourage persons in any way connected with the development of the land?—They have granted in certain cases portions of land for special purposes, such as tobacco-growing, &c. We waited on Mr. Rhodes here, and represented to him that the breed of cattle in the country should be improved, and the Company promised to import, I think, 40 bulls. They were actually bought, and started on the road up, but all died through rinderpest. We were to purchase them reasonably, and be allowed 18 months to pay for them.

11. Do you know where the stock was got from?—From the Colony.

12 Do you know any case where the Natal Government have acted similarly?—No, I cannot remember such an instance.

13. So far as that goes, which system meets more fully the requirements of the people?—The system here; the Government have given every encouragement since the war was over; they are importing a special sort of oats, and clover grasses, and are distributing grain, not only among the natives, but to farmers.

14. Is this to recuperate the country?—I suppose so.

15. Of course there have been heavy losses in the country on account of the troubles; would you state what the Government has done to meet those losses; you are a member of the compensation board?—Yes, the farmers were to be paid a stated price, and the Government have acted most liberally; the best proof of their having done

so is that there have been so few complaints. They have adopted a most liberal scale in the case of agricultural claims.

16. Would you say that the Government has harassed a man in his claim?—No, certainly not.

17. What is the total amount of compensation paid up to date?—Up to the present we have paid about two-thirds of the amount of all claims sent in, amounting to 377,005*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

18. What has the other third been left out for?—As a matter of judgment.

19. As a general rule has the board persisted in any criminal cases?—No; several cases have been taken up by the police, but not at the instigation of the board.

20. Going back to the beginning of the troubles here, you were placed in a position of importance?—I was a a serjeant in Grey's Scouts.

21. What was done by the Government to assist self defence?—When the news came in of the murders outside, it was decided to send out a number of men, but the difficulty was that, at the time, the ammunition was in the hands of the Imperial Government.

22. Did the Imperial Government put any obstacles in the way?—Yes; the patrol was stopped at the Umgusa for quite a day.

23. What took place?—I know the patrol eventually got away.

24. What was the report in town?—It was common report in town that they could not get ammunition. I consider that had the rebellion been dealt with promptly it would never have attained its ultimate dimensions, and had the patrol got away at once it might have put an end to the outbreak. There was no ammunition given out at all at first, and the delay was caused by the Imperial authorities.

25. Is that your definite opinion?—Yes.

26. Your opinion is based on your absolute knowledge of the natives?—I have been 29 years in South Africa; five years in this, and the remainder of the period in Swaziland, Zululand, and Natal, and everything tends towards that opinion.

27. That the rebellion could have been quelled at the outset had the Imperial Government not stepped in and stopped it?—Certainly.

28. Mr. *Armstrong.*] In many cases did not the compensation board advance respectable persons and farmers money if they were in difficulty?—Yes; there was a rush of people, and anybody who could furnish proof got advances in some instances up to two-thirds of their claim.

29. *Chairman.*] You advanced simply as a speculative matter, even before you went into details?—Certainly.

30. You are conversant with the Mining Laws here?—I have a cursory knowledge of them.

31. Have you a fuller knowledge of them outside?—I know the Transvaal Laws.

32. Would you mind stating the main differences between the two laws?—In the Transvaal you take out a license, and can only prospect on proclaimed ground; also in the country there can be no deep level claims, as the reef belongs throughout its depth to the surface claim holder.

33. The British South Africa Company have set themselves, so far as we know, to develop this country as far as possible. Can you, from your knowledge, give any instance where they have developed the country?—The whole opening up of the country has been directed to that end by the Company; the police, the roads, mails, telegraphs; and by trying to secure an adequate supply of labour for mining and other industries. They had before the Jameson raid police stationed all over the country.

34. Of the police I want to ask you one question particularly. Was the police force formed here a kind of tribute to the natives; a sort of deference to them?—It was appreciated by the natives in the first instance, but as regards it being done to please them, I do not know; but it was certainly appreciated by the young Matabele, who won't work for pay.

35. When one comes to think of the police in that way it was a recognition by the Government that the Matabele should have their own control, and they would do so?—Yes.

36. Have you any knowledge of any branch of the native police which worked well in any particular district?—No; I have come into contact with them, and, so far as appearances went, they were always civil, and their authority was recognised by the natives, but eventually it became otherwise; from a police force they became more like a brigandage.

37. Whatever may have been the wisdom or otherwise of this, the Company meant well, and intended to put them in charge of their own people?—Of course, under European supervision.

38. The Company meant to make these men rulers of their own country?—Yes; I think the idea was that they would be very useful, as they knew the ropes.

39. Could you suggest anything at all in connection with the development of the country which one might suggest to the British South Africa Company?—There is a scheme which would be a very good one in this country; to assist farmers in certain instances to help them to build dams for water; and in other countries, in the Cape Colony, for instance, they do, I believe, assist them. Such a system would be a very good one in this country where the river banks are high; at the present time, if applied, it would put a tremendous amount of ground under cultivation.

40. Would there be persons to put it under cultivation?—I do not know; probably there would be a number.

41. Would you state what ideas you may have regarding poverty in the country, and how has it been met by the Government?—I know that during the time of the rebellion they served out meal and stores to people who had nothing, and they are still doing so; and they granted free passages out of the country to those who could not afford to go at their own expense.

42. Have you ever known a case where they have not met actual distress?—No.

43. What have they done for the blacks?—They have served out a large amount of grain; they served out 40 bags in one district to the boys who had been loyal; it keeps them going. They have also supplied many of those who were rebels.

44. Would you say that the Government here have not merely met the absolute difficulties, but have provided for any possible difficulties that may arise in the meantime?—I think they are doing their very best in that direction to supply both whites and blacks.

45. Then any Exeter Hall stores are nothing?—Any natives who are starving either do not deserve assistance or are out of Government control.

John Charles Knapp, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WHAT is your position and experience here?—I am Managing Director of Rhodesia, Limited.

2. How long have you been here?—Three years next April.

3. Have you had any experience of other countries?—I spent some years of my youth in America, but have been in South Africa since 1877.

4. Would you mind detailing the laws in the Transvaal regarding prospecting; what has a man got to do?—I have not been engaged in the Transvaal for three years. Their rules were that you had to take out a license in the first instance; I think it cost 5*s.* per month, in addition to having to produce your poll tax receipt, which costs 18*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

5. Can a man there walk out from the place where he takes out his license and prospect anywhere, or what has he to do?—He has to go on to a proclaimed field to prospect.

6. Have you any idea what proportion the proclaimed portion of the Transvaal bears to the general territory?—A very small one.

7. What

7. What has a man to do after taking out a prospecting license in the Transvaal?—After locating mining claims he had to do some work on each claim every month; it was sufficient if he turned a sod; and, in addition, he had to pay a monthly license, at one time 10*s.* per claim, but since, I believe, reduced.

8. Now let us take this country; what has a man to do here?—A man here pays 1*s.* for a prospecting license, which gives him the power to peg 10 claims anywhere in the country, provided they are not pegged on improved lands or homesteads.

9. How do these 10 claims compare in area with one claim in the Transvaal?—The 10 claims pegged here under one license give an area of 1,500 feet by 600 feet, as compared with the Transvaal of 400 feet by 150 feet; and here they carry the right to the reef in all its dips, spurs, and angles, which include all deep levels.

10. In how far do the regulations here deal fairly with the investor in a development company in a new country, as compared with your knowledge of other countries?—I consider they deal very liberally with investors, who, in the first place, get prospecting ground for a nominal consideration, instead of having to pay a monthly license, and the amount of ground is considerably larger than is granted elsewhere to my knowledge. The British South Africa Company further appear desirous of meeting the requirements of the investors and the mining community generally; *e.g.*, the original laws regulating mining contained a clause to the effect that holders of claims were compelled to put in a 30 feet shaft, and cut the reef within four months of the date of registration on each block of 10 claims. As this regulation led to a great deal of practically useless work and wasted expenditure it was withdrawn, and holders of claims could concentrate the whole of their work on one property, and obtain inspection certificates for the lot, which enabled a company to thoroughly develop what they considered the most promising portion of their ground, instead of being compelled to dig 30 feet shafts on each separate block of 10 claims. I consider the conditions are, generally speaking, in favour of this country as contrasted with the Transvaal.

11. When mining passes the development stage, and becomes a mining company, what are the regulations?—Mining in this country can scarcely be said to have as yet passed the development stage. The laws regulating mining companies are too exhaustive for me to explain here, but they are set forth in the Mines and Minerals Ordinance of 1895.

12. In how far will these mining regulations deal equitably with investors in a mining company as compared with those of the Transvaal?—In the earlier stages of development they are much more satisfactory to the investor than those of the Transvaal, inasmuch as there is no heavy outlay on licenses before the properties are proved.

13. Have you been connected with any companies floated locally?—Several; the "Nellie" (Inciza), the "Criterion," the "Eastern Queens," the "Bulawayo Mining and Finance Company."

14. How far does the system adopted by the Company secure your investors in those companies?—The main guarantee they give is that they become large shareholders themselves in all companies mining for a profit; from the fact of them becoming shareholders they endorse the flotation.

15. Have they taken steps to make themselves sure of the genuineness?—They have thoroughly gone into the question of flotation.

16. They have employed men with sufficient qualifications to give them sufficient guarantee that the flotation covers the investor?—I presume so, although I do not know anything about the internal arrangements of the British South Africa Company.

17. Taking all things within your knowledge in which these are companies which have been floated, have you any knowledge where a company has been stopped in flotation?—I know of one instance, the case of a company at Gwelo.

18. Can you give the points in connection with it?—My information was that their prospectus was not a correct one, and the facts concerning it were not properly stated; so that the Company considered it was not a legitimate flotation, and therefore took steps to block it.

19. So that in comparison with your own companies you can say that the British South Africa Company has always made itself certain that things were genuine?—I should judge so, but I do not know as a matter of fact. All proposals submitted by me for the flotation of mining companies have been most carefully gone into by the administrator before receiving his approval.

20. Judged from the knowledge of things, the Company has taken good pains to know things were all right?—I think so.

Rowland Thompson, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WILL you state to the Committee what your experience has been?—I am secretary of the Sanitary Board here.

2. Can you put any facts as to how the Government has allowed the public to influence local matters in the shape of a Municipal or Sanitary Board?—They have given the public a voice in the election of members by allowing them to return three members by ballot.

3. How long has that been carried out?—From May 1894.

4. Was there anything like a town then?—I was not here then; it was in the old township; the town was not built at the time.

5. Did the Government then commence to pay any funds towards the sanitary condition of the town?—They immediately advanced 500*l.*

6. What members did they nominate themselves?—Three.

7. Were those officials of the Company; of the three Government nominees how many were actually paid by the Government?—There were seven members—three public, three Government nominees, and the chairman, who is the magistrate; two were paid officials.

8. Did those Government members have a controlling vote, or was it simply an equitable vote?—After Mr. Vigers left there were three Government nominees and the chairman.

9. Were those three paid by the Government as salaried officials?—No, they were all private persons.

10. Out of the seven how many are paid servants of the Government?—One.

11. In addition to those elected by the public the Government also puts in the district surgeons?—He comes in as a Government nominee.

12. Can you give any details as to the expenditure of the Sanitary Board?—The Government has given over 3,000*l.* since the start.

13. They have also advanced some money on their own account for the amelioration of the town?—Over 5,000*l.*

14. We have had some trouble here lately; they formed a laager round the Town House; how has the Government met them?—In all there were eight laagers, and the Sanitary Board have carried out all the regulations and provided everything in the shape of sanitation at the expense of the Government.

15. Would you mention any members of the board who specifically did work in that connection?—Mr. Redrup; most of the members were soldiering, and the town major and Mr. Redrup did the entire work; the latter took full charge.

16. Rinderpest was an affliction here; what did the Sanitary Board do in that way?—They were requested by the Government to have all carcases removed, and employed white and coolie labour for that purpose. They also appointed two inspectors at the expense of the Government to secure that the public had pure meat.

17. It naturally followed that there were some whites who could not find employment?—The Government asked the Sanitary Board to employ them in the park, where they acted as labourers.

18. What did they cost?—Up to about 1,550*l.*, and the charge is still continuing. After the rinderpest, when the sanitary contractor was unable to carry out his contract owing to loss of oxen, the carcases created a block, and the Government provided mules and donkeys for the purpose of their removal.

19. Will you detail how the night soil is removed?—Three waggons are employed for the purpose.

20. During the troubles how was that met, and what was the cost to the contractor who dealt with it?—Six shillings per pail was allowed.

21. The contractor carried on his contract, but the difference was paid by the Government?—Even though the contract was carried on the Government met him by supplying mules and donkeys, his own having died.

22. The sanitary board was responsible for all the amenities of the town; did the Government step in and help you in any way?—They did, in every possible manner. They authorised the employment of coolies and paid for them; also bore the expense of removing the carcases and burying them.

23. What is the commonage round the town?—Practically from the market square it is four miles in every direction.

24. How far does the town extend north, south, east, and west?—The plan of the township shows this.

25. What has the British South Africa Company done to provide facilities for market gardening?—They allow a man to take out plots to the extent of two acres, and one acre for brickfield plots to the west and north-east of the town on the commonage.

26. That means that as many men as would like to do it can start market gardening within this four-mile radius. Anyone can go as he wishes and take out market-garden licenses on the commonage and on the brickfields near the stream.

27. How many are there?—About 150 market gardeners or brickmakers.

28. What are the regulations under which they work?—For a market garden license 10*s.* a month, and for a brickfield plot 1*l.* per month is charged.

29. Anyone who wishes to have a market-garden plot can have two acres?—Yes, two acres on the commonage.

30. As long as a man continues to work that as a market garden the Government grants him his license?—Yes.

31. So far as perpetuity is concerned, he has only to work the land?—Yes.

32. Does that cover the whole area of the commonage?—The whole commonage is open on those conditions.

33. Will you state what there is regarding a fire brigade in the town?—A fire brigade was mooted by the sanitary board and supported by the Government, who contributed 100*l.*; Mr. Rhodes also contributed 100*l.*, and the sanitary board a similar amount. They sent home to England for the necessary hose, &c., to Shand, Mason & Co., and Merryweather & Co., and procured uniforms, helmets, hose, hose reels, buckets, and all necessary equipment. The government have given a portion of a stand for a dressing and store-room; also furniture for the use of the night watchman.

34. As secretary of the sanitary board, would this cover the requirements of the town?—Certainly, in the present conditions; a connection is being made with the Market-square Well, and additional hose is being ordered, so that in future we will be able to cope with any fire that may take place within the radius of the Market-square.

35. What movement has there been in town regarding a Municipal Act?—Applications have been made to the Government by the sanitary board for the promulgation of a Municipal Act. This has been drawn up by Sir Thomas Scanlen, and approved by the Administrator, and only awaits a suitable time for its promulgation.

36. Colonel *Spreckley.*] About the rates; does the amount paid by the inhabitants cover all the expenses?—No, it does not; the income is approximately 400*l.* a month, and the expenditure is considerably in excess of that.

37. Who supplies the deficiency?—The Government, without any further tax on the standholders.

28. What has the Government done in the way of parks?—They have granted two parks to the public; I do not know their area; the public have free access to them.

39. Who paid for the bridge across the Maatjesumshlope?—The Government.

40. What did the fencing of the parks cost?—The Government paid 500*l.* out of the 590*l.*

41. *Chairman.*] How has the Government met with any possibility of water famine?—When a water famine became imminent, they commandeered six or seven wells, and sunk them deeper, and this was sufficient to meet the emergency.

42. Would you mention what they did in the laager to supply water?—They supplied tanks, laid pipes on, and there was an ample supply.

43. There was a body here who had undertaken to provide water?—The Bulawayo Waterworks Company undertook to provide water, but they explained themselves in no way bound to provide the laager.

44. It was not their contract?—The contract was up to the end of 1897.

45. What did they do?—I believe they spent about 1,500*l.* on the Market-square Well, which was quite outside their obligations.

46. What did they do beyond the Market-square Well?—They sunk the two wells in the park.

47. This company which was not under obligation to do those things before a certain time, did so?—Yes.

48. What has the Government done in affording you any building?—They have granted the board a stand close to the gaol, No. 626.

49. Has the Government done anything at all for the better amelioration of the town in the shape of tree-planting?—Mr. Rhodes sent from Cape Town about 700 trees for the benefit of the park.

50. Are there trees for lining the streets?—There are trees that will in future be used for this purpose.

51. What has the Government done in the shape of Cemeteries?—They have located plots for the different denominations, such as Roman Catholics, Jewish and Protestant, and fenced them in.

52. It was found that the ground originally selected, which seemed very appropriate, has turned out unsuitable; what has the Government done in that respect?—They have been approached, and are perfectly willing to grant new sites to be selected by the board, which is practically the public.

53. Is it the case that there has been some starvation amongst the natives; what has the Government done to meet it?—They have supplied us with grain, but I cannot give the quantity, and others have been employed to the extent of about 40 a week.

54. Does that meet your requirements?—Yes, quite; we could not have employed more men.

55. What have you had in the shape of convict labour from the gaol?—On all applications through the magistrate we have received convict labour free of cost; I cannot give the number.

56. As secretary of the sanitary board, you have found cases of trouble and distress and sickness; how has the Government supported you in the matter of the hospital?—Most liberally.

57. Give an instance?—The Hospital Saturday Fund; the Government were approached on that, and ably backed it up, and it resulted in 800*l.* odd being collected. Any cases that came to me I sent them up to the Civil Commissioner, who gave them an order to the hospital; I have never known a man to be refused.

58. Can you give any number sent up in the year?—I cannot say.

59. You found no cases of any sick man being refused proper attention?—No.

Johan William Colenbrander, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WOULD you mind stating your position and experience?—Ever since I could speak I have had experience among natives in Zululand, Swazieland, and Natal, and came to this country in 1888.

2. Can you give the Committee a rough idea of the principle which governed the natives in your earlier days; were the natives admitted to a share in the government?—Swazieland was an independent nation, the Government there was paramount; the King had his Chiefs to consult, but practically he did as he pleased.

3. How did the British idea work in with it?—In Natal very well; the Natal administration is a very good one.

4. Can you give an instance how it works?—They have proper Native Commissioners, and all the Kaffirs are allowed to decide their own petty quarrels and retain the right of appeal. Women are the chief trouble.

5. Did

5. Did the Government there tend in any way to attract them or induce them towards progressive ideas?—They have "Edendale," which is a sort of progressive mission station, schools, &c., and have benefited the Kaffirs.

6. How does that contrast with here; has there been any opportunity of doing a thing like that in this country?—No, not yet.

7. Have there been any regulations in your experience with regard to natives in Natal, as contrasted with regulations for natives here, which have been advantageous or disadvantageous to one country or the other?—In Natal, as I said before, they have the regular Kaffir laws, which are recognised by the Government; here they have not, but I believe they are going to adopt the Natal system.

8. What has been the system here regarding natives?—The country here is raw, and the natives are difficult to deal with, and have never had a master, while in Natal they have been under the law for 60 years; here it is something so new to them that they do not understand.

9. As a general rule, what have they tried to apply?—The difficulty here is, they cannot understand being put into locations, having always been wandering about the country. Under their old system they could not live where they liked. In Natal you have locations; here they have locations, but unfortunately they are too far away.

10. Let us take one point; the matter of killing?—They are not allowed to do it here, and under the late king they could not do it; killing was regarded as a solemn matter.

11. Have they paid proper observance to our idea of killing?—I think so.

12. What was the nature of the tenure of land in the old times?—Although they did as they liked, they could not go where they wished; the king owned all land, and they had to approach the chief of their district, who approached the king.

13. Take the tenure of cattle, who owned them?—All were supposed to belong to the king, but there were private holders. In the early days a man was not allowed to sell a beast without the king's permission.

14. When we came in here and usurped the cattle, and afterwards returned them, they were surprised?—Yes, they were quite prepared to hand everything over after the first war.

15. After the Commission had sat, of which you were a member, with Judge Vintcent and Captain Lindsell, all the leading chiefs of the country were called in; were they quite prepared to deliver up everything and have no private property, so to speak; and when the Government handed back certain cattle to them, it was something totally new?—Certainly; they were not looking for a thing like that; the Company gave them back a lot of cattle.

16. So that really those men who got the cattle back never expected anything?—No.

17. Thereafter rinderpest occurred; they had those things given to them as a gift, and rinderpest took them away?—They did not understand shooting the cattle on account of the rinderpest after they had been given to them, and this, together with the interference of the native police, tended to make them discontented, and they fully expected all the cattle they had would be shot.

18. From your knowledge of the natives, would you say they thought it a trick?—Yes, to starve them; they did not appreciate the dangers of allowing the disease to spread, or understand how it would affect them.

19. After having had their cattle handed back to them, they thought this was some deep-laid scheme?—Probably they thought it was brought here as a sort of pest to exterminate them.

20. What would they think the cause of that?—They believed we brought it on purpose to punish them, just in the same way as they thought we caused last year's drought.

21. Colonel *Spreckley.*] Does the Company afford better satisfaction in the shape of preventing killing as compared with the olden days?—It is better; then it was dangerous to become rich.

22. *Chairman.*] Can you give any instance?—Umhlaba, Lobenguela's Prime Minister, was killed; he was rich in cattle and wives; he was smelt out by the witch doctors and strangled. I saw his dogs killed. Under the Chartered Company's rule they have a proper trial. The names of the two (Rwedela and Matombo) who were tried for the murder of a white man, first by the magistrate, and then by the judge, with four assessors, were tried according to British law, and had every chance of getting off, but they were sentenced to death on their confession.

23. Can you mention any other instance in the past days when there was a sort of autocratic case?—Yes, that of Lotche, who was a big chief of the Induba district, was killed through being accused of bringing the white people into the country; he was one of the king's advisers.

24. You were here in the days when the natives ruled the country?—I came here in the early part of 1888, and have remained ever since.

25. The Company, or various persons connected with it, have obtained concessions; were they properly obtained?—The concessions were gained through the king and his chiefs; I do not think he would recognise the rule of the white man better than his own.

26. You know the country then and now; which system tends to open it up better?—It would have been impossible in the past. Compare Tati with what you would have had to put up with; every month there was a scare, and everything at Bulawayo is different now to what it was in my early days.

27. Can you give an instance?—Everything belonged to the king in the early days; now a native can own property and his life is safe; then he never knew when he was to be smelled out; the native to-day can sleep peacefully, and he does not expect to be knocked on the head before sunrise.

28. How is the native better than he was?—He can go and work, while before, the Amaholi race could not go where they liked; everything they brought back from their hunting fields had to be handed over to the Matabeles.

29. Can you give any particular instance of a chief who is better off than he was?—I think Gambo is better off now than he was before; he may not have more cattle.

30. How is he better off?—He was in constant fear of his life, and possessed no cattle of his own; he can now own them, whereas what he had before was looked upon as king's stock.

31. Can you give any instance of any native who owns property?—In the king's time no man could own cattle; Umjaan now owns cattle which have not been taken from him.

32. The British South Africa Company supports him in his own property?—In the old days he could only hold them by permission of the king; now he can own them himself.

33. Going back to your experience in Natal, how has the Government here acted, so far as educational or religious matters, or any philanthropic body like the library is concerned?—Being such a new country they have given every possible assistance; they have given one mission, six stands, and 6,000 acres of land.

34. What did the Government in Natal do in that way?—They usually allow a block of land on the native reserves; they have mission stations outside the reserves where they try the natives at sugar-planting, and the Government provides for that.

35. How does the Government act in industrial matters in those States, and through which means?—It has been too soon to do anything in the shape of industry here.

36. Have they granted anything?—They have given the natives locations.

37. Has the Government shown a tendency to follow out those ideas?—I think they have, and are giving every facility.

Tuesday, 8th December 1896.

Wallace Broad, B.A., Geologist and Mineral Surveyor; Dufferin Gold Medallist of the University of New Brunswick; Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WOULD you state what has been your experience regarding political conditions elsewhere?—All my life I have lived in Canada, and am pretty familiar with political institutions there.

2. Would you state what were the main features of similarity of government there and here?—I cannot find any parallel; the systems are entirely different.

3. Can you mention any points in the system of government bearing upon the condition of the people there and here?—Of course Canada is a very much older country than this. In a general way the entire conditions are altogether different. In the former country, when a new portion of the country is opened up, the railway there precedes settlement. In this territory the railway is about the last thing they get. We have not the native question in Canada as here. There are a few natives left in the older portions of the east, but they do not figure at all in regard to the political situation, so that we have no native problem on our hands.

4. Would you state what are the leading features there and here, if a man wishes to go from England, Scotland, or Ireland, to settle in Canada?—Of course, if he comes, it depends upon what he has to do. The various provincial Governments often give a free grant of land to actual settlers for farming, and when there is not a free grant of land the purchase price is very small, and opportunity is often afforded to pay for this land by doing what we call road-making, by constructing new and repairing old roads, without actually laying out money. Two hundred acres is the usual size of farm granted; in some cases 100 acres.

5. Are any facilities given for stock or implements?—The Government of New Brunswick have done so under exceptional circumstances. They brought out a lot of Swedes, to whom they gave special facilities, but the ordinary settler comes on his own resources.

6. He obtains this tract of land for 20*l.*, or 2*s.* an acre, and also has to do road-making work in payment; for how long a period each year is his services taken up in this work?—Not more than a month, at the most.

7. How many months in the year can you do farming in Canada?—Six months of summer work, and six of winter. The winter is just as important as the summer; in the winter he cuts his fuel, and earns wages by lumbering.

8. Suppose a man is coming here for agricultural settlement, what has he to do?—He has to bring a lot of money with him.

9. What inducements have been held out to emigrants here?—None, so far as I know; I came voluntarily, and without solicitation of any kind.

10. Can you give the mining conditions in Canada and here?—The several provinces in Canada have each their own mining regulations, but levy a royalty on the mines, except under some old grants. In New Brunswick, in all later grants of land where mines are situated, the minerals are reserved by the Government. Canada is a big country, and each province regulates its own affairs. I know New Brunswick best; there the Crown lands are held by the Crown, and a prospector may take out a license; he has to pay, I think, from 5*l.* to 10*l.* for it, and that gives him the right to prospect for two years within a certain specified district, and on a limited area, and if he discovers a mine he has to pay land damages, if any, and a royalty to the Crown.

11. How does he acquire the ground on which he works?—He has to pay rent for it, or purchase it.

12. What does that usually amount to?—In certain places it would not amount to anything hardly. In the case of one little mine I know of it amounts to 100*l.* a year; it is paid to the owner of the ground.

13. What amount of ground can he take up after prospecting?—He can take up any amount, provided he pays for it, and the prospecting rights are not already disposed of.

14. What is the amount of royalty he has to pay in gold mining?—I cannot tell you. In most minerals it is a specified sum on the tonnage of ore raised; it is so on coal, and I think it is the same on other minerals. Just before I left New Brunswick the mining law of that province was radically altered, and I am not familiar with the new law.

15. What position did you hold in Canada in connection with mining?—For the last few years I had very little to do with mining, except in examining mines. For six years I was connected with the Geological Survey of Canada, which brought me much in contact with mines of all kinds in different parts of the country.

16. Can we take it that Canada affords as great inducements to farmers as this country does to miners?—This is a difficult question to answer, but it must be borne in mind that the scale of everything is very much lower there than here at the present time.

17. How would you compare the assistance held out by the Canadian Government to farmers with the assistance held out to mining here?—I think the Government here are very liberal in the latter respect.

18. Take a man who wishes to acquire a permanent competency; whether is he likely to acquire it more readily under the system of farming in Canada or in mining here?—The chances of making a fortune are greater here. You cannot get very rich in Canada on farming, but are always sure of a competence.

19. Take a man who becomes an emigrant from England; in which country would he be likely to obtain solid means; call it a fortune?—If he comes here with a capital and intelligence he should do much better than in Canada. If he comes here without any practical training, and without money, it is a piece of good luck if he gets on.

20. How would his capital here compare with the amount required in Canada to obtain an equally rapid fortune?—A man with 20,000*l.* here cuts a small figure; in Canada, in one of the smaller-sized towns, he would be considered a nabob.

21. Is there any great advantage in the Canadian system, so far as a man's individual liberty and available comfort are concerned?—Certainly, so far as things are concerned at present, there are more available comforts in Canada. I cannot say that a man in this country is troubled with politics at all. We have a sanitary board, who have an occasional election; beyond that there is no political franchise.

22. How have they managed the politics of the country so far as political liberty is concerned?—We do not vote, but are under no political restrictions. In Canada a man votes as soon as he becomes of age, and his name is enrolled on the voters' list.

23. Is there any advantage in the vote?—I consider so, because it allows a man to take part in the administration of the country.

24. Would it be an advantage here?—Yes, it would.

25. Would he secure greater advantages than he has now?—He would make his voice felt in the administration of the country; certain questions would be brought up for discussion and vote, to which he could say "yea" or "nay."

26. Are there many questions that would have been affected by a vote?—I think the Chartered Company have administered the country as well as if there had been a vote given.

27. Mr. *Armstrong.*] If each individual had a vote they would have had to find the money to run the country; do you think it would be better for the people to provide the money or have it run as now?—I am a believer in popular representation, but I do not think it would do here at the present time, as the size of the white population is too small, and I do not think if we had popular government compensation would have been paid for losses in the rebellion.

28. *Chairman.*] Do you consider this form of government has been a beneficial system of developing the country?—Most decidedly.

29. Has the absence of a vote been more than compensated for by not having to pay for that vote in the provision of funds for the support of the administration?—Decidedly.

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30. How have you found the administration treat a man who had a grievance?—Most courteously; I think in some cases too liberally; they have been most considerate always.

31. Have you had any experience in mining elsewhere than in Canada?—None; only there and in South Africa, though I have visited some of the mining regions of the United States.

32. How far do the regulations deal fairly with the investor in a prospecting company, are his rights secured?—I think so; so far as I see they are eminently fair.

33. That is the preliminary stage; in the subsequent mining stage what happens?—I think there is no hardship in people coming here to mine, and in mining companies I may say I know of several cases in which the Chartered Company have waived certain rights to which they were entitled under their regulations.

34. Can you give an instance of that?—It is of a private nature, and I could not well inform you.

35. Have you had any special connection with any public institution here?—In connection with the Public Library.

36. How far has the Government facilitated its progress?—They have been very liberal. I have forgotten the exact donation they gave; I think it was 500*l.*, and then they made an annual allowance of 200*l.*, on the pound to pound principle. I believe they have it in contemplation to grant the town a site for a general building for the library, museum, chambers of mines and commerce.

37. Did Mr. Rhodes make any special donation in connection with the library?—It never came to my notice; I fear I have been negligent in regard to the finances of the Public Library.

38. Do you think from a mineral point of view that the Government has been justified in holding out the attractions they have done for investors in this country?—Quite justified. From what I have seen of the country I have great faith in it as a mineral region, and I think it will be heard from one of these days as a great gold producer.

39. From an agricultural point of view has the Company been justified in holding out attractions for settlers?—I think so; I have seen some very fine agricultural tracts of country, well watered; in the dry season, perhaps, the water is not seen, but can be obtained with very little effort, and storage reservoirs can be provided at small cost.

40. How have they compared with tracts you have seen in Canada?—It is difficult to make comparison; we have an abundance of water there, and irrigation is seldom necessary. Generally speaking the conditions are quite different; for instance, here it is possible, with irrigation, to have two crops in one year, there you can only have one; here you have native labour, there we have none; here you have locusts and drought to contend with, there early frosts and often bad harvest weather. Each country has its advantages and disadvantages. On the whole Rhodesia offers as many inducements to the agriculturist as Canada, but here he requires by far the larger capital.

Robert Hovell, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WOULD you state to the Committee your qualifications?—I am an attorney, having been admitted a solicitor of the English court in 1887, of the Queensland court in 1888, and of the court of these territories in 1894, and have been practising under these admissions. For nearly two years I have been secretary of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce.

2. Dealing first with political conditions, would you state what your experience has been in that connection elsewhere?—Having been six years a solicitor of the Queensland courts and having come here from that Colony, I notice a great contrast. In Australia everybody takes a great interest in politics, here nobody does; everybody here simply concerns himself in making money.

3. Do they require to take an interest in politics in Queensland?—There they are entitled to the franchise after six months residence, and that leads them to take a great interest in the colonial politics of the place.

4. Then it becomes rather imperative for the public to take an interest in politics?—At the start of the Australian Colonies, the best men took an active part in politics, and that was a great thing for those Colonies; here the best men leave politics alone and take an interest only in syndicate and money-making matters. The reason why that is so, is owing to the curious administration of the country. The government here has been administered by an administrator who was singularly quick and had the art of administering a country in the peculiar condition this was in. I do not think any other course was open here at the time; Dr. Jameson's personal treatment was the best adapted to the needs of the country, though he may be regarded as simply a beneficent despot; he did not act on rules and regulations; he acted as each individual case led him; he did his best.

5. Was this to the benefit of the country?—People taking no interest generally in political matters gave him a freer hand; there was no appeal from him in any way; public attention was interested only in money making.

6. Suppose the public here had a desire to have a control in public affairs, would they have been prepared to bear the cost?—Certainly not; the administrator's system was best suited to the circumstances at the time.

7. So far as things have gone, in what way does either system meet more fully the local requirements of the people?—I think it would be better when we come to the proper stage to be governed by regulation instead of by personal direction.

8. Has the administration met the local requirements; has it established the necessary institutions?—I think, as a community, we suffer more by being tied to Cape Colony than having to be governed by the Chartered Company; the Cape Colonial system does not show appreciation of our needs, and besides that is not a progressive colony. They are a settled landed community and we are essentially a commercial and mining community.

9. Are there any other general conditions which would contrast with Queensland apart from the ballot; have the people in Queensland been more liberal in providing themselves with institutions as compared with the Chartered Company?—The administration here has been more liberal in providing for institutions; every association or club has received consideration at the hands of the administration; very often a site at Bulawayo has been granted free for the purposes of the club or association.

10. Has anything of the kind been done in Queensland?—Certainly, in Australia grants of land have been made for public purposes; that has been a matter which from the first has received attention in all the Australian Colonies; the right of public bodies to receive sufficient land for their purposes is well acknowledged in Australia.

11. In the opening up of Bulawayo as a new town there have been similar grants made to other public institutions?—Yes; besides the hospital there were nurses carrying on private business who have received a grant of a stand, and within the last few weeks a grant has been made to the Public Library, Museum, &c. The Freemasons of the town also had a stand given to them, and a site for a town hall has also, I presume, been granted to the Sanitary Board for the purposes of offices, &c. The Bulawayo Club has been donated two valuable stands by the British South Africa Company. The Stock Exchange has been donated a valuable stand by the British South Africa Company. There was a chess club started some time since and the administrator granted a stand, which I think was exceedingly liberal.

12. What is the basis of our legal condition?—We have taken over the laws of the Cape Colony, with necessary modifications.

13. What are the general principles on which that is based?—It is known as the Roman Dutch Law, which has an excellent foundation, but I do not think it is one that has kept up with modern requirements; it abounds in technical language, with legal maxims suited only to a nursery of commercial life and with primitive ideas of practice which should now have been long out-grown. Our insolvency law is 1843; our magistrates' courts law is of 1856; our high court rules are of 1856; all out of date, though amended in particulars by some later amending statutes; and our land transfer system is 200 years old—that system has not been coded in any one Act, it consists too much of a series of decided cases; the only recent legislation in Cape Colony on that system is a short Act of 1891, 22 sections, professing to regulate and amend the law. Many of the forms of the law we have taken over are very cumbersome and expensive, and filled with technical language and requirements.

14. Can you suggest any reason why they were taken over?—It would have been absurd to establish a new basis in the middle of South Africa; still it would be better if we all in South Africa could borrow from the innovations of English law and practice.

15. What has been done since the adoption of the Cape system?—An executive council has been formed to frame necessary regulations which have to be submitted to the High Commissioner, but the difficulty has been to obtain a quorum of the council. I refer you to the present agitation at Salisbury for amending the constitution of the council.

16. What formalities has a bill to go through before becoming law?—The council would pass such regulations as they thought fit; except in matters of local import the regulations would have to be submitted to the High Commissioner.

17. Would you give any instances of ordinances which have been amendments of the Cape system or have risen to meet our requirements?—In Cape Colony the English Bills of Exchange Act of 1883 was taken over about 1893, and last year that Act was extended here without alteration. Last year the New Companies Act, which Cape Colony adopted in 1892 from the English precedent, was extended here, that came to us from London; the extension had been delayed for some considerable time, owing to discussion as to whether it had better not be modified in one or two clauses; it was subsequently extended with the modifications contemplated. Personally, I think a fundamental London amendment (Clause 5) shows ignorance of our local conditions.

18. How has the ordinance system coped with the legal needs of our condition?—We did not want to make ourselves too different to the rest of British South Africa. The regulations issued by the council in Salisbury have been very small in matter and volume; as a legislative record they are most meagre; things have been done by personal direction, not by rule or regulation.

19. Have any difficulties in regard to legislation regarding our legal condition in reference to the promulgation of ordinances been caused by the distance from Salisbury or by the council sitting there?—Inconvenience has frequently arisen by this country being administered from Salisbury, but that has now been altered in the most glaring instances. A local branch of the Surveyor General's office is still needed here, but there again the precedent of the Cape Colony of having one central survey office is quoted without sufficient enquiry, whether our circumstances are different from those that led to one survey office in Cape Colony.

20. In connection with ordinary legal work, has any inconvenience been felt through Salisbury being the centre?—I think the absence of a judge for a long time here undoubtedly has been an inconvenience and has occasioned injustice in commercial matters, and it is rather inconvenient now that the judge lately appointed to Matabeleland should have to go to Salisbury to take the place of Judge Vincent on his leaving Salisbury on a well-earned vacation. The Chamber of Commerce saw the judge about that before he left here, and he paid great attention to the wishes of the Chamber, and said the judge's absence from Bulawayo was not likely to occur again, except on circuit in Matabeleland; he also laid stress on the practical difficulty of getting an acting High Court judge.

21. Were any difficulties caused in regard to the transfer of land through the absence of an office here?—Very great inconvenience has been occasioned by the absence from Bulawayo of a proper land office where titles can be obtained and the section of a stand marked off. Since the revolt in March the administration has been issuing provisional titles to Bulawayo stands, and these are transferrable.

22. You have given us two instances where the Company have come forward and met legal requirements?—I should like to say that the appointment of a judge at Bulawayo was put in hand as soon as the inconvenience of the absence of a judge was pointed out by a responsible body to the present Administrator. The Chambers of Commerce and Mines, however, urged on the former Administrator the necessity of a resident judge here, or of the extension of the powers of the magistrate, but until the last few months nothing further was done by the Administration.

23. Then can we take those as two instances of Salisbury being the centre where the Government have responded to your requests in the interests of the legal profession?—Certainly; so far as it is possible to favour Bulawayo without damaging the position of Salisbury as the Capital (from the standpoint of Cape Colonial ideas) the Administration have done so.

24. You mention some other matters which still require to be made, surveys, &c.?—Yes; those improvements require to be made, but what is keeping us back is following the lead of the Cape Colony; we are too much tied to the custom there, and should start by ourselves. Many of the changes here would probably be made in Cape Colony as well as here, because only knowledge of them is needed to show their advantages.

25. There are further remedies which of course will require to be made in connection with mining, commercial, and land transfer business; has the Administration shown any intention to hold firmly to the antiquated system of the Cape Colony, or have they shown a willingness to make themselves progressive legislation?—In some respects they are very progressive, and Dr. Jameson when here did lots of things of such a nature; these territories have made a new departure in the mining law; that was settled in London and never received the opinion or sanction of people here before being promulgated; it has turned out a most annoying thing; it is almost comic in the completeness of its failure; the Administration has promised that the new ordinance which is required to replace it shall receive the opinion of the local bodies before being promulgated.

26. Would you say that this ill-formed measure shows an absence of appreciation of our conditions?—From what cause it happened I cannot say, but it was evidently put into entirely incompetent hands in London to frame and settle.

27. As distinct from an ordinance, what is a proclamation?—Matters of local import are dealt with by the Administrator here by proclamation.

28. Have there not been instances where they have been referred to the High Commissioner?—Under the late administration of Dr. Jameson a thing was done straight off by him without proclamation, and there was an end to it.

29. Is there anything else in connection with the legal system to which you would care to refer?—No; I do not think so.

30. In regard to steps taken towards self-government, you hold a position in connection with some chamber, I believe?—I have been Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for two years; suggestions made from time to time by that body to the Administrator have repeatedly received the most favourable consideration.

31. Can you give any instance of any suggestion made through you which has met with a response or has been ignored?—Some suggestions have been ignored; we frequently petitioned for the advance of the railway, and Dr. Jameson promised it would be at Gaberones by the end of last year; it was not seriously set in hand until April this year or later; we also petitioned for a decrease of telegraph charges, but we were told that they could not be reduced until the line was duplicated; the Postmaster-General at Cape Town remarked that facilities were greater than a few years ago.

32. Can you name any instance where the Government has adopted any suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce?—The establishment at Bulawayo of the deeds office was due to repeated petitions of the Chamber. I know the Administrator intended that a deeds office should be established here before it was, but owing to some misunderstanding at Salisbury the Surveyor General was acting as Administrator, it was not established at the time that Dr. Jameson intended that it should be. The Chamber of Commerce and the Administrator conferred over the matter of Arab traders in this country; I am not able to state the outcome. The Government has done all in its power to meet all our wishes, and has at all times considered them.

33. They have made a certain grant of self-government?—They have shown a most thorough tendency in that direction.

34. Is there any other point to which you would care to refer in connection with an enquiry of this nature?—Speaking generally, although government by chartered rule is not the best, I consider it is the means best adapted to

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the country here at present. It moves quickly, and can be prompt in incurring expenditure. With regard to government by charter, the country was offered to Great Britain and to the Cape Colony, and neither would have it, and the results of the present system and of the circumstances under which the country was opened are satisfactory.

Samuel Lewis, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WOULD you state what your experience has been in connection with agriculture in any other part of the world?—I have been 19 years in Africa and have farmed in the Cape Colony, Galekaland, Transvaal, and Rhodesia.

2. What was the land tenure in Galekaland?—The tenure of land there was undertaken by emigrants under the 1879 Act brought out from home by the Cape, and there was also another Land Act of 1882. The tenure under the Act of 1879 was 10*s.* per acre, payable 1*s.* per acre per annum and 10 years was allowed in which to pay it in. They were restricted to 70 acres only, but had the right of grazing, extending over about 300 acres, which they could acquire five years after date of settlement at the same price, 10*s.* per acre. The Land Act of 1882 was likewise a failure, as the restrictions placed upon the settlers was so severe that without a good capital it was starvation to them. The extent of ground allotted was 500 acres, payable 15*l.* per annum for 10 years.

3. What was the specific reason for this?—It was to open up the country, but the whole arrangement was a failure. Out of the total number placed there only a few remained; I stayed there five years and had to make certain buildings, and in the event of not fulfilling any one of the regulations applied, or if absent from his place for six months, his ground was taken from him and he received no compensation. For this reason my ground was confiscated and I received no consideration.

4. You mention the Transvaal; how is land tenure there?—In the Transvaal I hired ground; the whole of the land is in the hands of investors and it is impossible to acquire ground unless at a heavy cost; it is all held privately; farms close to towns fetch a high price, and even to lease land is very expensive; farms near Johannesburg let at 1*l.* per acre per annum.

5. What are the conditions here?—I came here in 1895 with the intention of approaching the Company for land; I saw Dr. Jameson and he afforded me every inducement to farm; he told me I could obtain a farm under the regulations of the Chartered Company. Dr. Jameson likewise offered me every assistance in the way of cattle and implements to carry on farming.

6. Was this to be a free grant?—I was to pay the Chartered Company 3*s.* per morgen.

7. What was the extent of the farm?—Six thousand acres.

8. How was it payable?—It was payable, if I remember rightly in five years.

9. Payable at that rate in a period of five years?—Yes.

10. What was the result regarding the assistance in stock, and so on?—He offered me every inducement when he understood I was qualified to go into the thing, and guaranteed such things as a span of oxen, waggon, and the necessary seed and implements that I required.

11. What capital would a man have required to start farming here, taking your own case as an instance?—To start on an ordinary scale, with the necessaries that Dr. Jameson offered me, it would cost at least 1,000*l.*, not including the price of land.

12. What capital would a man have required to enable him to take up this farm on the conditions named by you, that is with the assistance offered?—None.

13. So you consider the conditions offered you as equivalent to the extent of 1,000*l.*?—Certainly.

14. Was this a general practice?—I believe not, but to *bonâ fide* farmers, they have not stood in the way of assisting them.

15. They took into consideration the man's own experience?—Yes; I had letters to prove my identity and past experience.

16. There have been no advantages in your previous experience so far as success of the farmer is concerned equal to those here?—In my stay in Africa during 19 years, I have seen no conditions equal to those of Rhodesia in regard to farming.

17. That is so far as the farmer's own success is concerned; how far would that apply to the proper development of the country?—Generally, the more the country is cultivated, the more will a country thrive; there are unlimited requirements for produce in the country, and no farmer could fail.

18. Where was your farm?—I did not acquire the farm from the Government, as I could not acquire a plot within 20 miles from Bulawayo, so I purchased a farm outside.

19. What do you think of the agricultural possibilities of the country?—I think the agricultural outlook is most excellent in every way, that we have, and will have for years to come, an unlimited market; and viewed in that light there is room for farmers to settle, and they can make sure of obtaining the largest market prices in South Africa for a number of years to come.

20. Mr. *Redrup.*] Therefore you think that the Chartered Company have been justified in inducing people to come to this country?—They have had every right to do so.

21. *Chairman.*] What has the Government done to give the people a say in their own affairs?—In my experience, the Company has given every facility to the inhabitants to assist at all times in the government of the country.

22. Have you had any exceptional facilities for forming an opinion of that kind?—I can go back to the beginning of the crisis, when every inhabitant was no doubt interested in regard to the progress of the country at the time, and it was requested by the general inhabitants that a Commitee should be formed, of their own selection, to work with the Government on advisory matters.

23. What was that called?—The Rhodesia Public Committee; the Government allowed the formation of that Committee, on which I myself was elected by a large majority; the Government gave us the privilege of sitting with them every day to talk over matters, and they worked in conjunction with us in any reasonable questions we put to them.

24. Can you give any instance?—There was a general belief in town that the necessaries of life were not sufficient at the time, and we conversed with the Government, and made inquiries as to what provisions existed, and their answers were highly satisfactory; they were working in every way to bring in food for the consumption of the population, and we informed the public, who were highly satisfied.

25. Do you know any other case in which the Government have met the desires of the public?—While I was a member of the Rhodesia Public Committee, there was a certain amount of poverty in the town, and the administration authorised the Committee to use their discretion, and every case recommended by the Committee was supplied with the necessaries of life. Again, at the same time, there was a vast nnmber of men who did not care to enrol; we approached the Government, and they gave us every opportunity of suggesting some means whereby they could be employed, and when we suggested several ways, they admitted all into their service at 7*s.* 6*d.* a day and rations.

26. Can you state if any further steps are necessary in the same direction, or how is the Government coping with cases which are not emergencies?—I consider the Chartered Company have done everything in their power so far as the general government is concerned.

27. Would it be any advantage generally if they admitted the public to a fuller share immediately in financial control?—No; I think not.

28. Colonel *Spreckley.*] Do you know any man who had a grievance, and could not get it redressed?—In my opinion they have been most unbiassed, and any man who had a grievance always had a fair hearing by the administration.

29. *Chairman.*] Is there any other thing you would like to refer to?—When the crisis commenced, no doubt every inhabitant of Matabeleland who had any interest was absolutely ruined; it was generally thought that no man

could see what might arise in regard to his compensation for losses. At the time Government was approached to pay compensation, and, in my belief, they could have met the requirements by paying 20 per cent. of the total amount claimed this year, as an advance, and settle the balance the following year, and so on, and no one expected any such thing as prompt settlement would be granted. However, by seeing the Administrator, compensation was granted on a scale unexpected by the whole of the claimants. I myself had a claim, and though I only received 50 per cent. of the amount of my claim, the general payment of claims has been most satisfactory.

30. What reason had you for thinking that compensation would not have been paid?—In my experience in Tembuland, Basutoland, and Galekaland, no compensation was ever given there for losses sustained during native rebellions, and it seemed a hard thing to expect the Chartered Company to make a precedent to the extent they have done. The traders and farmers in those territories were never compensated in the least during any of the native wars, and in view of my past experience I never expected this Government to adopt a different course. I should also like to mention the generous way in which the Chartered Company have paid off the wounded, the number of whom has been in excess of that in previous native wars; they have in every instance paid off these wounded men in a way that no other man has been paid off in other parts of Africa. In only a few instances in Basutoland did a man receive a pension of 100*l.*; in the majority of wounded cases (slight wounds) nothing was paid; here, on the contrary, all have been paid well; they have never, to my knowledge, paid anything like the same amounts they have done in Matabeleland. I know one instance of a man who was wounded in the Basuto war who obtained a pension of 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, but he was a permanent cripple.

31. Was this compensation paid in cash or in other value?—Cash in all cases; to my knowledge they paid right off. I made out an inventory of my losses early in the crisis, somewhere about June; and I stated to the Government that my finances were small, and that I wished to get some money on account, and without any proof they advanced me 200*l.*, and they did the same in most cases on application.

32. Is there any other point to which you would care to refer?—I think not.

Walter Forbes, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] HAVE you had any experience of other countries?—No; I came direct from England here.

2. What was your position in England before you came here?—I was agent for a large estate of over 40,000 acres for two years, and for 20,000 more for nine years. Here I am the manager of White's Consolidated Company, which holds about 550,000 acres of land in Rhodesia, and, besides, owns roughly about 2,500 claims and other interests.

3. Would you state what institutions were specially noticeable to you here as compared with other parts?—I was struck with the size of the town, its buildings, and its general adaptability for becoming in the future a large commercial centre. I cannot compare it with any similar place in another colony.

4. How do you find it strikes anyone coming out from England?—Most favourably; municipal affairs are more or less in their infancy I may say, but the basis for a good municipal administration is here, and it merely requires a little more general experience and elasticity in order that the constant changes necessary in a new country can be adopted without friction.

5. How have the postal and telegraphic conditions of the country struck you?—Favourably, though a large staff is desirable, but if a reduction could be made in the postal and telegraphic charges, I think it would be an advantage to the country; it is, I suppose, one of the chief means of revenue, which, however, I do not think would suffer by the reduction.

6. Speaking of other growths at home which tend to the amenities of life, how are they met here in institutions such as a library, club, or anything else, which is for the general comfort of the population?—To take three totally different institutions, the hospital, the club, and the library are admirably managed. The main elements of civilisation are very strongly developed in that way. Coming out here as a stranger from England, and having no experience of other countries, I was much impressed with the general go-aheadness of the country.

Thursday, 10*th December* 1896.

Alfred Ernest Holloway, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WOULD you state to the Committee your position here?—I am at present the postmaster of Bulawayo and have held that position since November 1895. Previously I had been in Mashonaland since the beginning of 1893.

2. What has the British South Africa Company done in establishing postal and telegraphic services?—The telegraphic service was established before I arrived in the country; it consisted then of a single line from Mafeking to Salisbury, with principal stations at Victoria and Tuli, and branch offices on the road up at Ramoutsie, Geberronnes, Palla, Mochudi, Palapye, Macloutsie and Charter. The postal system was conducted by means of a weekly ox wagon, which was replaced in June 1893 by a weekly mail service run by mules between Mafeking and Salisbury. There was also a service between the Transvaal and Tuli every week by mule transport, and the same existed between Umtali and Salisbury. After the Matabele war the telegraph line was extended from Palapye to Tati, which place it reached in January 1894; it reached Mangwe early in April in the same year; Figtree on the 26th June, and arrived at Bulawayo at about the same date. Since then Bulawayo has been in constant telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. The line was also extended north to meet the Mashonaland line at Charter, opening up the Gwelo and Enkeldoorn districts; I am unable to state the exact date this occurred, but it would be about October 1894. A mail service was also started, weekly at first; this service was run by oxen, but was afterwards turned into a regular mule service and ran twice a week. A mule passenger and mail service was also run between here and the Transvaal, *viâ* Tuli, weekly, and a bi-weekly service was also established between here and Salisbury.

3. How has that service coped with the requirements of the various districts where stations are established?—I think well; the population of Mangwe district would not be more than 50 when they opened a postal and telegraph station for them; Tati was a settled district, but the population was comparatively small, and I think did not exceed 250 whites when they opened a post and telegraph station, and it has never been taxed to its utmost capacity, nor for the matter of that has any other station been so taxed, and the same may be said of the postal and telegraphic resources of the country all round.

4. Would you say that the British South Africa Company has coped with the requirements of the population after representation, or by anticipating them?—They anticipated them, as far as I know, in every instance except one; the Salisbury Office was considered a grievance by inhabitants residing in parts of the town away from the office, who petitioned the Government, with the result that a second post office was established for their convenience at the Kopje.

5. Mr. *Redrup.*] Has the Government done anything to facilitate the distribution of letters and correspondence at the different forts?—The letters have always been sent out free to all the troops wherever stationed.

6. Colonel *Spreckley.*] There is a telegraph line from Gwelo to Selukwe and from Salisbury to Umtali; how were these run and at whose expense?—The lines were run by the British South Africa Company's Telegraph Department and the expense was borne by the Company. The Umtali line was afterwards extended to Beira, I believe by the Beira Railway Company.

John Neil Wilson, M.B., M.S.; Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] HAVE you had any experience before you knew of this country?—I have been practising about 20 years in Scotland, England, and in the Transvaal.

2. How long have you been here?—Five years in Rhodesia.

3. Could you state to the Committee what the Transvaal Government as a Government has done towards supplying and attending to the interests of hospitals, &c.?—Well, when I was in the Transvaal, the Government left the matter almost entirely to the hands of the public, with the exception of some slight aid in the shape of grants towards acquiring and furnishing the hospitals, but their maintenance was practically kept up by public subscriptions.

4. What has been your experience under the Chartered Company in that direction?—Speaking from 1891 to 1892, I was the first district surgeon appointed in Salisbury; there the hospital was entirely conducted and kept up by the Chartered Company; several of the inhabitants gave donations towards the building fund of what is now the present hospital, but generally the whole expense fell upon the Chartered Company. I left Salisbury when things were dull about the middle of 1892 on leave of absence, and proceeded to the coast, and returned at the request of Dr. Jameson to take charge of the Umtali Hospital, and also act as district surgeon. I took over that appointment about the middle of December 1892. With the exception of the nursing staff, which was kept up by the Church of England, the whole expense of the hospital and the other staff in connection with it was borne by the Company.

5. Can you give any idea of the number of patients there at the time?—Umtali was an exceptionally healthy place and we had very few patients; perhaps a dozen or 14 patients might be in at one time, and then perhaps for three weeks there might not be one.

6. The arrangements were complete if there had been any necessity?—I may state that several influential people from Salisbury, such as Lord Henry Paulet and Mr. Maund, who visited the hospital, said they had never seen a hospital better conducted. I left Umtali in June 1893, and came to Bulawayo, where I have acted on several occasions, temporarily, as district surgeon and also medical officer in charge of the hospital; and at all times, whenever I have asked the authorities for anything that was necessary to carry out my duties, my request has invariably met with prompt attention.

7. In what respects has the condition of the medical attendance by the British South Africa Company been inferior, or otherwise, as compared with your experience in other countries?—I consider that the Chartered Company have always kept up an efficient staff of medical practitioners acting as medical officers in charge of the hospitals, and also district surgeons.

8. Taking it from your experience, a sick man who has means or who is without means; how has he been attended to compared with your knowledge of similar cases elsewhere?—In many cases I think he has been attended too well. In the early days of Salisbury and Umtali the public generally looked upon the hospital as a free board and lodging establishment, and practically demanded to be admitted.

9. Just compare your knowledge of, let us say, the poor sick at home, or elsewhere, where you have had experience; compared with any man who is sick here, where has he the greater chance of receiving treatment?—I consider here, because, in the first place, a man who is sick and certified as being a fit person has no routine to go through; he simply goes to the magistrate on an order from a medical man or a minister of religion, and he obtains admittance to the hospital at once.

10. Mr. *Redrup.*] How have the natives that have become sick been treated by the Government?—The natives in Salisbury in 1891 and the beginning of 1892 were placed in a separate ward in connection with the hospital, and received both medical and nursing treatment.

11. *Chairman.*] Can the Committee take it that what you have said applied both to whites and natives?—Yes, the natives have always been well treated, from a medical point of view, by the Chartered Company.

12. From your knowledge of the country, would you say that the native had as good a chance of medical treatment by going into the hospital as if living in his own kraal?—A great deal more so.

13. Mr. *Redrup.*] Do you know of any case where a native has been refused?—Only in cases where he has had very severe syphilis, and in cases of smallpox; I have never actually seen smallpox in the Company's territories, but provision was made to isolate natives in huts in case of an outbreak.

14. *Chairman.*] Would you say that very severe cases of syphilis or smallpox were ignored by the Company?—Certainly not; they would not be admitted to the hospital, but would receive attendance by the district surgeon, and that applies equally to natives.

15. Mr. *Redrup.*] Have the Company, irrespective of hospitals, given grants of land for private nursing establishments?—Yes; I made an application in conjunction with Archdeacon Upcher, to the Acting Administrator (Colonel Rhodes), who was in charge of the country in 1895, to get a grant of a stand for the purpose of erecting a private nursing establishment on it on behalf of two nurses who had been nursing privately in Bulawayo, and by return of post received a communication asking me to point out a site, and the stand No. 96 was immediately granted to me for the purpose, and a building was erected thereon. The stand was sold, owing to a dissolution of partnership between the nurses, about the end of last October, and I valued the stand and buildings separately; the building was put up for 800*l.*, and I valued the stands at 1,100*l.* or 1,150*l.* The stand and building were sold by public auction for 1,900*l.*

16. *Chairman.*] Can one take it that the Company granted a stand as private property on no agreement that it was going to be kept for any specific purpose for this nursing home?—The stand was granted on condition that it should not be used for the purposes of trade or manufacture, and no period was fixed. Owing to the dissolution of partnership and the sale having taken place, the Company withdrew the reservation, granting free title to the stand.

17. Is there anything you would like to say, apart from your position as a medical man, in connection with the Government, or the comfort one experiences under this form of rule, as compared with your experience elsewhere?—I have always been perfectly well satisfied during my connection in my professional capacity with the Company's rule, and also since I have been severed from them. Certainly, with very few exceptions that might occur to anyone, I have never had any trouble with the Government. I have been a speculator in the country and have gone in for mineral properties, stands, and land, and so on, and in any difficulty that might arise in connection therewith, on applying to the representative of the Government, I have always met with advice and assistance in placing matters right.

18. Taking this as a system of government and contrasted with any other form elsewhere, has it tended to the greater furtherance of the prosperity of the country?—Certainly; the system in vogue here is the better one, as compared with the Transvaal, for instance.

19. In the various countries wherein you have lived you have doubtless taken an interest in the political conditions; have you had in any country in which you have resided any more personal freedom or possibilities in the shape of political liberty, taxation, or anything like that?—Certainly not.

20. So far as the Government of the country could affect the position of anyone of your status, have you found elsewhere more facilities than here for progressing your work?—Certainly not, otherwise I should not be here.

Robert Gibson, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WHAT are you?—A builder and contractor.

2. What previous experience have you had before coming to this country?—As a tradesman I have worked in the Colony, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State, and in Scotland.

3. How long have you been in Rhodesia?—About six years.

4. Are you in a firm ?—In the firm of Butters and Gibson.

5. Can you give the Committee any idea of the extent of the buildings or contracts you have done ?—Since we started here I should think we have done 40,000*l.* worth of buildings.

6. What has been the status of the artisan here, and what has the Government done to make his existence comfortable or otherwise ?—They have been just the same as in other countries ; only they could make more money here up to the time of the war ; the wages were 25*s.* to 30*s.* a day of eight hours.

7. What has been the cost of a man living here ?—Up till the time of the war about 10*l.* a month I should think, but it is higher now

8. What have been their conditions so far as saving, as compared with other places ?—I reckon they could save as much as they could earn in any other part of the world, except parts of the Transvaal ; a man in the trade can put aside 16*l.* a month.

9. Can a man do that elsewhere ?—Certainly not.

10. Taking all that a man has to spend in the town, how much can a decent-living artisan put aside a month here ?—About 4*l.* a week.

11. Have you any experience elsewhere where a man can put aside 4*l.* a week ?—No, not that I know of. Having been at one time secretary of the Carpenters' Association, I had communications from all parts of the English-speaking world, and nowhere could this be done. I had reports from all the principal towns in Canada and America monthly, such as Quebec, Montreal, and all the leading towns in the United States and Australasia.

12. What were the possibilities there of a man setting aside a certain amount out of his wages ?—I could not tell you. He can save 14*s.* a day here, which is as much as he can earn almost anywhere else.

13. You have had experience of various places where a working man has been able to have his say in political and general matters ; how does this contrast with conditions here ?—He has as much freedom here as elsewhere a householder has nothing to pay.

14. The great point we want to get from you is, whether a working man here has got as fair a chance of setting aside as much here as anywhere else ?—Certainly more here.

15. Colonel *Spreckley.*] Has labour been a drug in the market ?—Sometimes we have been pushed for men, and sometimes have had enough, but not many men have been idle in the town ; there has always been enough work.

16. Mr. *Redrup.*] Just previous to the commencement of the war, if all the contracts signed had come into operation, would you then have had enough men ?—Not at that time.

17. *Chairman.*] How have you found generally here the insistence of carrying out signed contracts when the trouble arose ?—I have carried out all contracts except one; Williams' Buildings ; which amounted to somewhere about 14,000*l.*

18. You were not compelled to carry it out ?—They have not done so yet ; the Government took the buildings from us.

19. Do you know within your own knowledge of other contracts which have been waived on account of circumstances ?—I know of three contracts ; I should say they amount to 7,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* each.

20. Have you ever been given an addition to your contract price owing to the high rate of transport ?—Yes, with the Stock Exchange.

21. Which they had no reason to do ?—If not, I would have had to go upon the Government, I suppose ; I would not have been able to complete it had it been insisted upon at the original price.

William Forsaith, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WHAT has been your experience here ?—I have been in this territory from the early days ; from about February 1894.

2. You are, I believe, associated with some local association ?—I am connected with several companies and associations ; the Miners and Prospectors' Association of Matabeleland, of which I am on the executive committee, and at present acting secretary.

3. Have you ever had any occasion to make any representations to the Government ?—Several.

4. Could you mention any particular points ?—Yes, in regard to the arming of men going out into the country, as it was considered unsafe for them to go out ; and we suggested this, from the Miners and Prospectors' Association, to the Government, to provide the men with arms and ammunition for self-protection. The Government met this request at once, and each man gets rifle and ammunition free ; the rifles have to be returned, and the Government look to us.

5. This was done directly on your recommendation ?—Yes ; we send up a recommendation, signed by two of the executive committee, and the Government only issue arms to those recommended by our association.

6. How long did they take to agree to this ?—Four days.

7. Dealing with this as a phase of the Government acceding to what I might call self-government, what is your opinion of it ?—I regard it as a certainty ; it must come as soon as we are strong enough to undertake it ; it is too early now.

8. You have had some experience of the mining conditions of the country ; have you had similar experience elsewhere ?—Yes, for 20 years in the chief gold fields in South Africa ; Lydenburg, Pilgrims' Rest, Barberton, Malmani, and the Rand.

9. Would you explain to the Committee, let us say, if a man arrives in the Transvaal with the intention of pursuing mining, what has he to go through ?—Get a licence at a charge of 5*s.* per month on Government land, and 7*s.* 6*d.* on private land, and to start with, pay a poll tax of 18*s.* 6*d.* You can peg out as many claims as you like if you get other licences, and on paying 5*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* per month for each one, and if you peg on private proclaimed ground, the owner gets half and the Government the other half of the licence money. I think the same should apply here, or farmers should get some compensation.

10. Have there been any hardships in that connection up to date ?—No ; not so far as I know, except that the Transvaal charges 4 per cent., and here the Government only charges 1 per cent., transfer dues.

11. If a man has paid his poll tax and gets a licence, can he set to work and tear up the ground ?—Only on ground proclaimed by the Government.

12. What proportion does this proclaimed portion bear to the general territory ?—Very small. You cannot prospect on any portion of the country without the permission of the farmer, if it is on ground not proclaimed ; the farmer has the right to peg off some portion of his farm on it being declared open ; I think he has the right to one-tenth, and he takes good care that it is the best that he gets.

13. Mr. *Redrup.*] Have you not usually to pay high options ?—Yes ; it debars a poor man from taking it over.

14. *Chairman.*] The proclaimed portion is a very small part of the whole territory ?—Yes ; the Rand and other proclaimed ground is a very small portion of the Transvaal, but they always grant enlargement where reefs are discovered.

15. What is the system here ?—You simply take out a 1*s.* licence and go wherever you like. A block of 10 claims is 1,550 feet by 620 feet, English measure, and you can take out as many extra blocks as you like for 5*l.* each.

16. What is the Transvaal block ?—It is much smaller ; 150 feet long (*i.e.*, in the direction of the reef) and 400 feet broad ; I think it is about one-fifteenth of a Rhodesia block ; I think a claim would be about two-thirds more than what it is in the Transvaal ; 10 claims in the Transvaal would cost 50*s.* a month on Government land, and 75*s.* per month on private land.

17. What is the law here ?—The Government allow one-half of what you peg.

18. The

18. The amount of ground which you are allowed to occupy as compared with the Transvaal, is from one-fifteenth to one-twentieth; starting on his own license a man has about 15 times the extent here that he has in the Transvaal: His license here costs 1*s.* while in the Transvaal it costs 18*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* per month?—Yes, that is so.

19. Let us take a man who has paid for his own individual claim license, what does that carry?—In the Transvaal it carries all the right only to the ground pegged and beaconed, and he is not bound to go to any further expense beyond the license.

20. Suppose he does not work on it?—That would not be to his own benefit, and the Mining Commissioner has the right, on finding out that you are not properly working the ground, to compel you to take out a digger's license of 20*s.* per month per claim or abandon the ground. In the Transvaal he cannot follow his reef on any dips, spurs, or angles outside the perpendicular area of his ground as in this territory.

21. Mr. *Redrup.*] Is it not a fact that you have to do a certain amount of work monthly?—The Transvaal law says you have to work the ground, but if you only dig a trench that is sufficient.

22. *Chairman.*] Will you explain the conditions here after a man pays his license?—He has to sink a shaft 30 ft. deep on each block of 10 claims, and he can go to any part of the country, and on the strength of his 1*s.* license can occupy a block of ground 1,550 ft. by 620 ft. on any man's private farm or anywhere else; he has to do this 30 ft. of work on each block within 12 months.

23. What can he do in the shape of underground work?—He is not obliged to stick to his 30 ft., and can follow his reef into adjoining blocks of ground to any depth.

24. Have you any idea to what depth the reefs may go?—I have been down 3,000 feet in some parts elsewhere, and taken laterally one might cut any number of reefs, and there is no reason why the reefs in Rhodesia should not go down to any depth they can be practically mined.

25. Take a miner who wants to set to work at his business, in which country has he got the better chance?—In the long run I do not think he has much advantage in this country as against a prospector's chance elsewhere. Of course in regard to prospecting over a given area he has a great advantage here.

26. Colonel *Spreckley.*] You mean that if a prospector sells his claims all the money goes out of his pocket; he pegs off 10 claims, and if I buy them half you give to the Government?—Certainly not, he takes the whole lot; but you only buy a half interest in them, the other half belonging to the Government.

27. *Chairman.*] Taking the investor in a prospecting company, how are his interests secured as against what happens elsewhere?—I think here far better than in the Transvaal.

28. Has a man got a better chance for his money here?—Most decidedly; the investor is better secured than he is in Western Australia or in the Transvaal.

29. Mr. *Redrup.*] Do you think from what you have seen or know of the country that the Company has been wise in inducing people to come here?—Most decidedly.

30. *Chairman.*] What experience have you had?—I am connected with a number of syndicates.

31. What portions of the country have you been through?—The Gwanda, Bembesi, Belingwe, and several other districts.

32. From the portions of country through which you have been, and taking that as the basis of your opinion, is the Chartered Company justified in inducing people to prospect?—Yes.

33. Have you turned your attention to farming?—No.

34. Mr. *Redrup.*] I believe you were the first secretary of the Sanitary Board; how were they treated by the Government?—I found them well treated; in those days they did not give so much as they do now, but I believe the Government met them in every way, and so far as I know they never asked for anything they did not get.

36. *Chairman.*] Did the Government grant sufficient to administer the sanitary affairs of the town?—Yes; I do not think that the Committee asked anything unreasonable, and what they asked for they got.

37. Would you like to say anything more in continuation of your evidence?—One thing which is a test of the country is the number of prospectors who are going out, and it speaks well for the way they have been met by the Government; I cannot say how many have gone out, but I know that six have gone to the Bembesi, four to Filabusi, three to Belingwe, three to Gwanda, three to Selukwe, two to Mangwe, and two to Khami river, also three to Umsingwani. These men would not have gone out unless the Government had met them fairly.

38. Have those prospectors who were out when the rising took place, been compensated for the loss of their tools, &c.?—I know of several cases; Bell, Macdonald, Ellis and many others, to my certain knowledge, were compensated for the loss of their tools, &c., but I cannot give the amount they received; some were not in full, but all were satisfied with what they got.

Tuesday, 15th December 1896.

George Jenkins, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WOULD you state your position here?—My position here at present, is as expert mining engineer.

2. Where has your previous experience been?—In the United States, and in Old Mexico.

The following statement was read by Mr. Jenkins, and accepted by the Committee, viz.:—

I have had 10 years' experience in mining in the United States of America. I left the United States of America in the month of September 1893 for South Africa, and I arrived in Bulawayo in the month of June 1894, and I have lived in Rhodesia from that date up to the present. During my residence in Rhodesia, I have been engaged in mining most all of the time, and I have carefully watched every action by the Government in connection therewith. I have made careful comparisons between the mining laws and customs of the United States of America and those which are in use in this country, and I find that those of Rhodesia compare very favourably with those of the United States of America. I have found the Government at all times to give careful consideration to anything that has been advanced by any resident here for the advancement of the mining interest in the country, and in this respect I may mention the assay offices that have been established in several of the large mining centres, where samples were treated at cost price, and the acceptance by the Government, almost in full, of the memorial which was submitted by the Chamber of Mines, which dealt with several minor changes in the mining laws. Also while the Government here by law have the right to lay claim to 50 per cent. of the claimholders' interest, I find that in no instance has this claim been enforced in full. Upon the whole, I have found the Government here to be fair, just, and everything that could be looked for in a country like Rhodesia, and it compares very favourably with the Government of the United States of America.

3. *Chairman.*] Let us take the case of a man who has had some experience, and wishes to come into this country to prospect, could you detail any contrast as between here and where you have been previously?—The conditions respecting prospecting are exactly similar, as I presume the regulations here have been drafted from those of the United States.

Mr. Jenkins handed in the following written statement, *re* the Mining Laws and Customs of the United States of America, which was accepted by the Committee, viz.:—

Any native born, or naturalized citizen of the United States of America, who has become 21 years of age, who may discover a vein, lead, lode or deposit in place, possesses the right to peg one claim by right of discovery, and one claim by right of location, upon such vein, lead, lode, or deposit.

A claim is 1,500 feet along the line of outcrop, and 300 feet upon each side of the outcrop.

Both sides and end lines must be parallel to each other. A discovery notice must be posted at the point of discovery, a copy of which must be registered in the office of the Recorder. Such discovery notice shall give a full description of the property and its location in respect to natural objects. In pegging a claim the miner shall drive a stake of not less than four inches in diameter at the following points, each stake to be not less than four feet in height. One stake upon each corner, one in the centre of each side line and one in the centre of each end line, the latter upon the outcrop, if any. Each stake must be numbered, and its position in regard to the compass given, and a full description of same placed upon the discovery notice. The owner of a claim possesses the right to mine all minerals upon all dips, spurs and angles. Upon irregular bodies of mineral that are not located between two well defined places of rock with a downward trend, both side and end lines shall pass in a perpendicular line indefinitely downward. One hundred dollars worth of labour must be expended upon a claim each year commencing from the first day of January after the date of location. Upon 500 dollars having been expended upon one claim or a block of claims, title may be obtained to the property upon payment of 5 dollars for each acre of surface land contained in such claim or claims. If the ground contains both alluvial and bodies of mineral in place, the purchase price shall be 10 dollars per acre. In the event of two veins crossing each other either in dip or strike all mineral contained within the junction of the two veins shall be the property of the oldest location, but the claim-holder of the second vein shall possess the right of way through any such vein for the purpose of mining such parts of his vein that occurs beyond the junction. Should two or more veins join together in depth and become one vein, all mineral below the point of fusion shall belong to the oldest location. Should the owner of a claim pass beyond the lines of his claim and mine bodies of mineral within the lines of another claim, the owner of the second claim shall be entitled to claim damages equal to double the value of such mineral mined. The labour upon a claim may be performed in making cuttings, sinking shafts, driving tunnels, building roads, or in any way that will show that it is the claim-holder's intention to develope the claim. In localities where no vein can be discovered upon the surface a tunnel claim may be located, which allows the locator to drive stakes along the line of the proposed tunnel for a length of 3,000 feet, which upon being registered reserves the right to prospect along such line, and upon the discovery of a vein to peg two claims one on each side of the tunnel. Such tunnel must be worked continually, but it shall not be considered abandoned until the miner has failed to perform any labour for a period of six months. A claim-holder has the right at all times to mine any or all such bodies of mineral as may be discovered within his claim, and the profits derived from such mining are his sole property. He also possesses the right to cut any timber upon Government land free of charge for mining purposes. Also to peg a mill site or water right upon the same conditions as a mining claim, for the milling of such bodies of mineral as may be discovered upon such mining claim. No farm or township shall be located upon mineral land. In districts where water is troublesome if a claimholder makes a drainage tunnel, each claimholder who shall derive any benefit from such drainage tunnel shall pay his proportional part of the expense incurred in making such tunnel. Any claim upon which no labour has been expended for one year dating from the first day of January succeeding the date of location shall be deemed to have been abandoned, and shall be open for repegging. The end lines upon all claims shall pass in a perpendicular line indefinitely downward. Where there are several veins striking the different directions but no regular vein it shall be deemed an irregular body. All hot mineral springs are reserved as the property of the Government for public use. Any citizen has the right to peg 160 acres of coal land. An alluvial claim must be proved to contain payable gold before a title will be granted to it. All claims must be surveyed by a Government surveyor before applying for a title.

4. How has the British South Africa Company adopted or ignored any practical suggestions offered by miners?—As far as has come under my notice they have met any reasonable suggestion in a fair and open manner, and where it has been to the benefit of the mining industry they have only been too pleased to act on suggestions made.

5. Now we will take this 50 per cent. right?—As I understand the 50 per cent. clause in the Chartered Company's regulations it is this: That upon a number of claims being floated into a mining company, the Chartered Company reserves the right to claim 50 per cent. of the vendor's interest.

6. Have many companies been floated on these lines?—I do not know of any companies; I think only development companies have so far been floated.

7. Could you give the Committee any idea of the vendor's claim or interest?—The common average of dealing with vendors is upon the basis of one-third to the vendors; one-third set aside for working capital and one-third generally goes for promotion and general interest.

8. One-third is the average interest of the vendor's claim; that means that the Chartered Company's claim would be one-sixth, which comes to about 16 per cent?—That is so; in that respect I may say that the company always expresses their willingness to accept one-third only in place of 50 per cent., which brings it down to one-ninth; I have also found the company willing to consider a cash consideration at even lower prices.

9. Do you know the charge for royalties?—I might refer you to Mexico; there everything is carried on by special contract with the Government; there are no fixed charges, but from the average custom which is carried out there their mining laws are most oppressive; their claim as per contract would amount to from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the total profits of every company formed.

10. Mr. *Weir.*] Is that good for the landowner and the proprietor?—It has been a great detriment both for the Government and the people.

11. *Chairman.*] Have you travelled in this country at all; would you say from your own observation that the Government has been justified in attracting miners and prospectors to this country?—Certainly.

12. Could you give any more general statement on the point?—Owing to the large number of ancient workings we have in this country, prospecting has become far easier than in any country of my experience, and so far it has more than made up for any difficulties that we may have encountered in connection with those drawbacks usually incident to a frontier country like Rhodesia.

13. Coming back to the laws for a moment, how do they secure advantage, or otherwise, to the investor compared with what you know of other places?—One great advantage has been that the Government holding an interest in all mining propositions they have naturally been driven to study each mining proposition separately.

14. Taking it generally, how do the conditions of living and fortune-making compare with other places?—In the case of a man connected with mining, he has 100 per cent. better chances here than in any part of the world I have been in.

15. Taking these regulations generally, are the conditions appropriate to the country?—There is one point in which the law is very favourable to the country, and that is, that the small amount of work that has to be performed in the United States has been the cause of large tracts of country being tied up, while here the large amount of labour required has not allowed syndicates or companies to in any way reserve such tracts from work.

16. Which system then do you think tends more to the development of the country?—This, by far.

17. Is there anything further you would like to remark upon?—I may say that owing to the way in which the Company has met the general inhabitants here, mining has proceeded so fast in Matabeleland, that the development up to date is equal to what has been accomplished in other countries in a period of four or five years; also the reservation of rivers and large streams by the Company, will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to large companies; it will stop any trading in water, ponds, or rivers, which is practically blackmailing.

Frank Alexander Purdon, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WOULD you state what has been your experience in this country?—I came into Rhodesia in the end of 1890 with the pioneers.

2. Would you run through its general history in rough outline?—When we entered the country in 1890 Mr. Colquhon was Administrator, and we were practically under military discipline until 1891. There was an attempt to get an executive formed, and everything was going on satisfactorily until 1893, when we had to enter Matabeleland owing to the invasion of Mashonaland; since then things have gone on very well. The form of government was changed in 1894, when a Council was formed and the judge was appointed, and things went all right up to the end of 1895.

3. Coming to an abstract question, how has the Government acted in regard to individual progress?—They have always assisted. I have known cases where a man has not had money, and the Administration has always helped him. I remember the cases of Messrs. Head and Moore and others who were assisted on the Umtali road; they helped them with loans and goods; they have also assisted in giving protection on claims and waived their legal rights of forfeiture. At the present moment we all have free protection to the end of June next. The original regulation was that we had to put down a 30-feet shaft on each block of 10 claims within four months from registration.

4. What alteration was made?—This year they waived their right to enforce this for a period of 12 months; previously, if a man was unable to carry out his quantity of work and went and explained his position to the authorities, he very often got protection on his claims for a further six months.

5. In comparison with your experience elsewhere, how has the Government acted to facilitate the development of the country?—They have always done their best, both by developing the country and assisting the claimholder in every possible way. In Hartley district, when we could not get on for want of funds, they allowed us credit from their stores.

6. Taking the matter generally, has the Company shown any desire to be grasping?—They have not shown any desire to grasp; there is only one point in that connection, and that is the 50 per cent. of vendor's shares.

7. Now, what proportion does that bear to the capital of the Company as a rule?—One-sixth, I should say; it was not the original idea; but under the new mining regulations it appears so.

8. Let us take a company with a capital of 150,000*l.*?—I should say that 30,000*l.* would go to the vendor.

9. What would be the average number of claims that company would hold?—Probably 300.

10. So that this company with its capital, 30,000 shares out of it goes to the vendor, and the company obtains half of that; therefore that means that out of the 300 claims the company only takes one-twentieth, so that the idea that the Company own half of these claims is erroneous?—Yes.

11. Taking general averages in companies which have been floated, the British South Africa Company's share is virtually one-twentieth?—Yes; the Company have never enforced the 50 per cent. I know of one case in which they only charged 10 per cent.

12. In a case like that of 300 claims on the same scale, their interest would not be more than 10 per cent.?—Not more than that.

13. Could you state how has the Government met any suggestions for remedial measures?—They have always considered them, and, if found advisable, have acted on them. When a suggestion was put to Dr. Jameson with regard to the pegging out of claims, when each claim had to have a centre beacon and a corner peg, he altered this at once.

14. Would you say that the Government here has practically admitted the general resident to a share in the government of the country?—Not exactly; but I should say they have always admitted their views were possible.

15. This clause enables the Company to scrutinise any flotation; have they done so?—In the case of the Gwelo-Matabeleland Company they interfered and tried to stop flotation.

16. In return for the 50 per cent. clause, do they run the country?—They charge this as a tax.

17. So that really the only source of revenue is the 50 per cent. clause?—The only source of revenue will be, I should say, their shares in companies floated; I think that the 50 per cent. clause is to give them an interest; and it is a very much easier charge than what is made in the Transvaal, for instance, for the poor man.

18. Colonel *Sprcckley.*] Do you know of any man who could not pay his claim license who had his property taken away from him?—No.

19. *Chairman.*] Have you known any case of a poor man being starved out?—There is no such thing as a poor man being starved out; the Mining Commissioner has discretionary power to prevent this.

Ernest Austin Hammick, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WILL you please explain your position in Bulawayo?—I am the Rector of St. John's Church.

2. What has been your experience elsewhere?—I have served 10 years in England and 10 in Zululand and Australia.

3. What has the Government done here for religion?—My own personal knowledge is limited to the knowledge of the Church of South Africa, and they have given a subscription of 100*l.* towards the building here.

4. What has the British South Africa Company left undone towards undenominational churches?—I do not think they have left anything undone; they have done all that could be expected of them; they have allowed perfect religious liberty.

5. Would you state what the British South Africa Company has done to meet educational requirements?—I do not know, beyond that they granted the Bishop a site for a school.

6. Were they approached for anything further; have they ever refused on being approached; would you state what the Company has done for any philanthropic institution?—They have given a subscription to the Library; but otherwise I do not know that they have done anything; that is all I am aware of.

7. In this connection generally has the British South Africa Company acted up to the standard of other countries within your knowledge?—They have certainly acted up to the standard of the Australian Colonies.

8. Can you suggest any reforms?—Nothing in that way; certainly not. Of course it is impossible for a State Government to do anything from the religious point of view.

9. But in general philanthropic work have they omitted to control things?—No, not that I know of.

10. During our recent troubles there have been some cases of hardship and poverty; how has the Government met these?—As far as I know they have been met very liberally by grants of food and assisted besides to their homes.

11. Has there been any starvation?—There never ought to have been; it would have been entirely the fault of the man himself.

12. Is there any other matter you would like to speak of?—It is a pity that they should allow unlimited gambling at the athletic sports; never even the Australian Governments permit this.

13. Are such matters supervised by the Government direct or by the police?—I think that when an invasion is likely to be made by "spielers," *i.e.*, cardsharpers, &c.; they put the police in charge, and they control the thing.

14. Is this a new thing, or has it been a practice?—I asked if it was permitted here, and inquired if the Cape Colony law allowed it, and I was told not.

Lothar Hope, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WOULD you mention what has been your experience in mercantile affairs?

Mr. Hope put in the following written statement, which was read and accepted by the Committee as evidence, viz.:—

As you have called on me to give evidence bearing upon the facilities afforded by the British South Africa Company for general business, I shall be glad if you will kindly receive the following as my answer to this inquiry, and I hope that other members of the mercantile community of Bulawayo and Rhodesia generally will not hesitate to endorse what I am saying on this subject. It is a well-known fact that the British South Africa Company have from the very start smoothed the way for commerce in their territories and, with no exception known to me, all those who ventured to start business in these parts have visibly benefited by the way in which the British South Africa Company supported commercial undertakings. There is no restriction to trading wherever people wish to go and open business, and the usual licensing fees paid, the merchants are never hampered by any regulations by which other governments create further revenues, and which would in any way clash with the freedom of commerce in their territories. The British South Africa Company's telegraph secures communication with the south and the world, and their postal arrangements have been made to fit in with the requirements of the public and of merchants in particular. Any suggestion for improvement in both the British South Africa Company's telegraph and postal departments is, to my experience, always carefully considered and acted upon, if feasible and not pigeonholed, as usually done elsewhere in South Africa, if the outside public venture to make propositions to the authorities. As a matter of fact the merchants of Bulawayo, as represented by the Chamber of Commerce, are rather in a unique position towards the Government of these territories. Whenever they have a grievance their way is open before them, as every facility is given them to approach the administrator with a view to get redress, and the promptness with which such matters are attended to by the British South Africa Company is no doubt one of the great advantages the mercantile community enjoys under the British South Africa Company's rule, and a point which compares so very favourably with the way such matters are usually managed in other Colonies. This not only applies to the British South Africa Company's arrangements regarding their postal and telegraph services, but also to other matters; the desire of the British South Africa Company apparently is to meet any wishes of the mercantile community, which has also influenced their decision in connection with the local court of law, the appointment of J.P.'s, &c., and in every way the British South Africa Company endeavours to work in harmony with the merchants, thereby quite clearly doing everything that can be done to facilitate commerce and business generally. There is another point which cannot be sufficiently recognised by the merchants of Rhodesia, a point which would have spelt heavy losses to most of them had the British South Africa Company not promptly stepped in and had they not generously compensated the public, the customers and constituents of the merchants, and the merchants themselves, for losses sustained in consequence of the rebellion of the natives. It is obvious that special thanks are due to the British South Africa Company by the merchants for having made good such losses, and I have no doubt that they will one and all acknowledge that the fairness of the treatment of this delicate point has been a great boon to them. Another matter that has come to my notice is that the British South Africa Company have done a great deal to facilitate the transport of goods by having arranged for proper outspans, grazing and water rights all along their roads, which latter they endeavour to keep in repair, and from what I know of the present condition of these roads there is a marked change to the better immediately carriers enter the British South Africa Company's territories; good roads are desirable everywhere, but are of greatest importance to the commerce of a new country where all transport has to be done by waggons. I have no statistics which would bear in any way upon the evidence given.

Thursday, 17th December 1896

Charles Louis Norris-Newman, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WHAT is your position here?—Journalist and Manager of Companies, Editor of the "Rhodesia Weekly Review," and Managing Director of the Review Company, Bulawayo Land Investment Company, the Grimsby Matabeleland Development Company, and the Southern Cross Development Company.

2. What have you written on the country and other parts of South Africa?—I am the author of a book entitled "Matabeleland." I have also written histories of the native wars which occurred in Zululand, Basutoland, and the fighting in the Transvaal between the Boers and the British since 1878. I have also been an official in Basutoland and other native territories.

3. Can we take it that you have a fairly comprehenslve knowledge of the natives?—I speak Zulu and have followed native affairs for 20 years very keenly.

4. How has your knowledge been gained; by close intercourse with them?—Close intercourse with them and by living and travelling amongst them.

5. Coming to Matabeleland, what has been your experience here?—I was sent up in the very earliest days, just after the completion of the first war, as special commissioner for Reuter's Agency to make inquiries as to the truth of the Wilson disaster. I remained here as Reuter's special commissioner, and started a newspaper in the Old Camp, which is now the "Rhodesia Review." I have travelled throughout the various portions of Matabeleland, but have never been in Mashonaland. I was in Bulawayo when the rebellion broke out, and was requested by Mr. Duncan to take charge of the Intelligence Department, as staff officer.

6. What did that Intelligence Department involve?—Obtaining information from white and native sources, and tabulating it and issuing it to the various places in South Africa and to our own various centres daily, by telegraph and other means of communication.

7. Was this information anything like extensive?—It was as full as we could get; I could not tell you the volume, but I can say that the statements obtainable from the various sources were made up as soon as possible.

8. Taking it generally, say newspaper columns, how much would there be in the course of a week?—A great many columns daily.

9. Was the Intelligence Department so conducted and in such a fashion that no detail missed you?—I think so; every day there were reports in from people who had escaped, and from spies and friendlies, and the information was as complete as possible.

10. Can you furnish a chronological epitome of the principal events that have succeeded the occupation of the country?—This can be obtained from my book.

11. You have had experience of British occupancy in various countries; how has the white man here under the conditions of government had a chance of going ahead?—In my estimation it has been the only native territory that, after conquest, has been thoroughly open to European occupation.

12. Are there any differences between this and any other places you have known?—The great difference to me seems to be the fact that in other native countries which have been conquered by the Colony or by an European Government no inducement has been offered; in fact, steps have been used to stop settlers especially from residing in Basutoland and Zululand. This seemed to be the wish of the Imperial Government, by the advice of administrators,

trators, for fear of bringing about a renewal of hostilities between whites and blacks, but in this country the Government tried their best to throw the country open, safeguarding as well as they could, and minimising the risk of collision with the natives in a way that the Imperial Government has never done before.

13. Can you give any instance of anyone who has not succeeded through living here?—In my general observation, which has been expressed in my writings, no man who has been honest and sober had any need to go away; they have been able to find a living and more than a living, and for a newly-opened country no other has held out the same inducements, and this is simply attributable to the fact that the Chartered Company has been desirous of seeing a good class of white men settled in the country.

14. Now take the native; you have seen how he has been treated in other countries?—The natives here have been treated a great deal too leniently, and we do not make them understand a clear line between conquered and conqueror.

15. What has been done elsewhere?—Elsewhere they have given back the entire territory to the natives, and divided it up amongst petty chiefs; they then began fighting among themselves and returned to their previous conditions. Here they have been treated well; the effect would have been greater had the cattle been taken away and divided at once or not taken away at all. I consider that it was a very proper system to inaugurate by taking all power away from the chiefs; the moment you set them up again or they are not controlled by one head centre, there will always be difficulties.

16. Now contrasting the two, the method in which the Company treated the white man and the coloured man, what would you say on that point?—Experience has now taught us what should have been done. The Chartered Company undoubtedly made mistakes in the early days, which turned out to be fatal ones in regard to the settlement of the country and the natives; they have allowed themselves to be influenced by men who believe that the natives had a certain amount of gratitude, but the native word is not to be relied upon, and the only principle is *fortiter in re*, combined with justice for all.

17. As an English country what would you suggest?—I should certainly consider that the form of government by the Chartered Company, with certain modifications, is the best possible form.

18. What are those modifications?—A more firm grasp upon the natives in the way of control; consideration is considered a weakness. Provided the Chartered Company are allowed by the Home Government to take proper control, there is nothing to prevent this country turning out a good one.

19. Taking your experience elsewhere for the emigrant, what would you say a man's chances here are?—Much better than either Basutoland or Zululand; these countries are not so suitable for white occupation; Basutoland is a mountainous country and there is no scope for agriculture at all.

20. Take a man from Europe who wishes to look for a fortune, does this country, according to your experience, offer him a justification to come?—It offers him, I think, a greater inducement than any other part of the British dominions at the present time.

21. You have been here while the population was settling down; how has the Government met any suggestions made for local remedies in the shape, say, of local self-government?—Fairly well; I consider the drawback we have suffered from mainly is not having had a visible head to go to; we have had a governing council at Salisbury, but most of them are usually absent, and an administrator at Salisbury is not sufficient for us here.

22. How has the Government met any suggestions from the local bodies in the town as to remedial improvements?—They have met every one of them as far as possible.

23. During the recent rebellion here there were certain suggestions made by the public from time to time; how did the Government meet those?—Where it has been clearly proved to be the voice of the public they have met them in every reasonable way, but they have certainly been averse to being led away by demagogues.

24. Has there been any point the Government has missed to the detriment of the public?—None whatever, except the mismanagement of the natives; with past experience before them they should have governed the natives on a firmer system.

25. Have you made any study at all of the mining condition of the country?—Only as a business man, not as a miner.

26. Colonel *Spreckley.*] In a country like this, where you find the stamp of man you get in a new country usually, do you think they have knocked the natives about?—I don't think so.

27. The native always had a chance of complaining?—And the Government have been too anxious to support natives as against white men, the latter having nearly always been punished.

28. *Chairman.*] As a journalist could you cite any case where a man has been punished?—I know of several cases where white men have, I think, been punished rather severely; the natives, as a rule, are so provoking and annoying that it is difficult to prevent anyone striking them.

29. Could you mention any man who has been punished?—I could not from memory, but from my knowledge there have been over 100 cases brought up, and after trial found guilty, and I remember one case where a man was fined 100*l.*

30. Is there anything you would like to add to the evidence you have given?—There are two points in my 20 years in South Africa which I might mention, viz., that the best form of government is that of a subsidiary agency as against direct imperial control, and of all the colonies open for settlement Matabeleland offers more inducements to men with trades, professions, or capital than any other. There is one other point to add my testimony to, that I have seen a large number of those colonies started, and in none have I seen such a good class of men as pioneers as in Matabeleland.

31. Taking another point, would you say from your experience of other countries that the Chartered Company has been justified in attracting people here?—Certainly; there are certain small portions where fever exists, but with ordinary care Europeans can live and work in more than half the country Rhodesia.

32. You have recently returned from England?—Two months ago.

33. Have you found any detriment to your health?—I have been here three years and never suffered at all; it depends on a man's individual habits.

Thursday, 17th December 1896.

Henry Ernest Whitaker, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WOULD you explain your position here?—I am a broker.

2. What has been your experience elsewhere?—In the Australasian Colonies for 30 years; in New Zealand most of that time. I am intimately connected with the political aspect of the country, my father having held prominent positions in the Ministry, and I have had every opportunity of discussing the politics of the country.

3. What was your father's position?—For 40 years, off and on, Premier and Attorney General.

4. Had you a native question in New Zealand?—Yes.

5. What were the main points in connection with it?—We fought the natives for 20 years and had several outbreaks at various times.

6. What were the results?—The results were that we never conquered them; they adopted a system which I am very much in favour of, and that was, that when they conquered any portion of country they gave the natives back a certain amount of land and never asked them to work but allowed them to live by themselves.

7. They adopted a system of isolation?—Yes.

8. What class of native is that compared with those here?—Sir George Grey, Mr. A. J. Froude, and other prominent men expressed the opinion that the New Zealand native was the most intelligent in the world, and isolation has been to his advantage and to the white man too, in that it has opened avocations for white population to settle in the country. In New Zealand we have very few social evils, and have no rows with the natives, and do not look upon them as a factor in our community.

9. How has this system succeeded; has it made the native an outside factor?—In New Zealand there are natives in the Upper House, and they elect four members for the Lower House.

10. In their own community the local government exercises authority, and in that portion of territory restricted to them they have magistrates, and so on?—Exactly the same; they have native land courts to deal with their grievances which are not necessary in this country.

11. Would you say that a system of that kind could be applied here?—Undoubtedly, and with great advantage; they have a system in New Zealand which puts a white man before a black, and there is no such thing as coloured labour in that country or in Australia.

12. The only point on which one might want to get further information is how does the native feel that his share of so many members in the Upper and Lower Houses cope with the situation?—He is there, of course, owing to the differences in the lands; they were allowed to sell certain portions of their lands, though certain portions they were not permitted to part with, and it was therefore necessary to have natives in the House to see that legislation in reference to their lands was carried out.

13. Is this a species of sop granted to them?—It is absolutely necessary.

14. To cope with the situation in New Zealand would you say it was advisable?—Yes.

15. Suppose the principle were adopted here, would it be advisable to entertain natives as members?—No, I should not think it advisable.

16. How has the system of isolating the native worked in promoting emigration into the country?—It has been the principal cause of emigration; white people in this country look on certain positions of labour as *infra dig.*, which elsewhere are considered quite honourable, and so they do not do the work they otherwise should, consequently there is not the number of people to produce the wealth of the country.

17. Does the native conduce more or less to the development of the country?—He is absolutely a drawback. This is a better climate than most Australasian colonies, and the facilities for getting water are a great deal better; in fact there, where you may have to go down 3,000 feet, in this country you have only to go down a very short distance to reach water; this country offers undoubtedly greater advantages.

18. And this would be further facilitated if you had white instead of black labour?—Undoubtedly; of course white labour is considered too high, but it can be made quite as cheap as in Australia; the great thing, of course, is if you have the number of people and they are doing well it is all attributed to the wealth of the country.

19. Would you say that any system of extensive emigration would be advantageous to this country?—Certainly; they had a system in New Zealand, after the war, where they had 10,000 troops fighting the natives, and on its conclusion the Home Government said they would withdraw all troops except one regiment, and in their place adopt a body of "Forest Rangers," which settled the question, and they afterwards went in for an emigration scheme; they had three farms of emigration; one of 40 acres for each man, which means about 400 acres in this country, and his wife had also so much ground allowed to her. Another system was assisted emigration; any person by paying a portion of the passage money could get his people out; another system was that of advertising for people in London and the large towns who were brought out in shiploads, and an emigration barracks was established where they were fed by the Government until they were absorbed, and they maintained that system for many years.

20. Do you think the Chartered Company would be justified in applying any system of emigration to this country?—I should think that all three systems working well in Australia and New Zealand would act here; it would introduce an English element into this country which would be felt all down the country.

21. Taking the agricultural possibilities, would the Chartered Company be justified in attracting people to the country?—Undoubtedly; it is not so suitable as New Zealand, but it is more so than the Australian Colonies.

22. Colonel *Spreckley.*] Regarding the native question; in Australia they do not force the natives to work; if you do not give them land, what would you do?—I would give them land and leave them there to work out their own destiny.

23. In the last war they did set aside a lot of land and they would not live there?—But they should be made to live there, and the introduction of white population would compel them to do so.

24. Mr. *Weir.*] Do you let them have their own king in New Zealand, inside their own location, or who is the head?—There is no king; that question crops up at times and they generally look to the head man, but there is also a sort of magisterial court. I do not think the natives would be different in this country to what they are there. If they began fighting they would soon bring their cases to the law courts. Sir George Grey started the system after coming from South Africa, and since then it has been carried out and improved upon.

25. *Chairman.*] How long did it take to get to peace?—We never had any more outbreaks after '64 or '66. They had what they called the King County, where the Government did not bother them; there was one chief who held out for a long time, but a few years ago he came in and surrendered. All over the country they have certain locations set apart for their use, in possession of which they are not disturbed.

26. Colonel *Spreckley.*] Would not the question of natives become a serious one here if that system were adopted?—There is a very much superior class of native in New Zealand to what there is here, and keeping them separate would be an advantage just as it has proved to be there, for if the niggers here go on as at present you will in time have a mongrel breed of natives who will not be isolated.

27. *Chairman.*] When isolated in the form you speak of are they increasing?—No, they are not; it is the bastard we have to guard against, and the question is a serious one.

28. And the result of that in a few years would be the arising of a very serious political problem?—You can see it in America and in other parts of this country that it is coming to be a serious question, but they can check it in this country now if they start it, and in regard to labour it takes six boys to do what one white man does.

29. Mr. *Weir.*] Would it not be rather difficult to start it suddenly considering what the neighbouring states have done?—I do not think so; it is a white man's country, and as white men we must understand that black labour is not to be used, and that fact would be felt all through South Africa.

30. Take a man coming through Johannesburg who sees his brother miner doing nothing but "boss" up niggers, would he come up here and work with his hands?—There is nothing to stop him; in Australia they have a system of contracting where a man engages with a company to do so much work; he immediately goes round and gets his chums and employs them, getting a little gang together and lets his work out on piece, which is a usual system there, and as soon as it were known that similar methods were employed here you would have a large influx of men from Australia, and I think such a system must appeal to every man's mind.

31. *Chairman.*] Would you take it that the natives should be put totally out of the market?—The only place in Australia where they allow black labour is in Queensland. They send up to the South Sea Islands and engage them from that part for the sugar plantations, where white men cannot do the work; these men are brought up on two and three years' engagements.

32. In fact, the whole presumption is that the native is to be out of the market?—Yes; let it be supplied by white men. I have no hesitation in saying that that course has caused the great prosperity of Australia. By such a course the individual and collective wealth of the country would be increased. Supposing a lot of the large companies went to the Government and said: "Now we will undertake to employ 200 white men if you will bring them out." Round about your mines you would see thriving homesteads and houses, and you must remember that all the ills in the country are due to the want of cultivation by the natives. It is an easy matter to settle people on farms here and employ them to cultivate the ground. For instance, here is a question, the scab question, there is no

such

such thing in Australia, and there should be none here. This country is admirably suited for sheep, and diseases amongst cattle and sheep ought to be driven out the same as in Australia, and if a man's knowledge after living in a country is not sufficient to cope with competitors, he cannot live anywhere.

33. You have been here about three years; taking the manner in which the British South Africa Company conduct the Government of the country, how does it compare with others?—There are three kinds of government; representative government, government as a Crown Colony, and government by charter. The purest form of government, of course, is representative; next to that is Crown Colony government. This country can only accept the present one, and it is the very best at present. I know a good deal about Fiji, and the Governor of New Zealand was High Commissioner of that place, where there were nothing but rows and trouble. The delay is always great in representing things at home, which does not suit a progressive country like this, where, if such were done, people would not live in it.

34. Do you think it would have been advisable in this country to have introduced self-government, which entails financial responsibility and the supplying of revenue?—It could not have been expected with the present population.

35. Suppose this country had to bear the burden of its own cost of government?—I should certainly say that it could never have borne it. The present form is, in my opinion, the best for a young country.

36. Is there anything further you would like to say?—No; I am very strong indeed on the black labour question, and the emigrant question, which is a question, if people would only take the trouble to look into, would make them thorough converts to the view I advocate. I do not think the mining laws here are as good as they are in Australia, where a man pays his 1*l.* a year for his mining right, and not until registration does he have to pay so much per block; it works very much better, and there is not so much complication.

37. Have you found any case of a man suffering wrong through not understanding it?—I cannot name a case.

38. Mr. *Redrup.*] Do you know that the existing laws are being revised?—No, I don't know. The great thing is that we must follow the lead of someone. The first laws we had were adopted from the Californian system, and these were at a later date adopted by Australia, where they have been in operation for 30 years; they are very short and simple, and having worked so well for so long in that country, they would work equally well here.

39. *Chairman.*] Do you know of any case where any man has met with any difficulty?—Not to my knowledge, but I can see that he might. A man in this country has to lay, perhaps, 50*l.* out of his pocket and then go to a man of wealth with his claims. Now to encourage him I would give him a miner's right for 1*l.*, and let him pay so much on registration; otherwise with the work he has to do he is compelled to sell his labour in a cheap market; in Australia he has also to complete so much work in order to retain his ground.

40. Mr. *Redrup.*] Has a poor man arriving in this country, where he can get his license for 1*s.*, which is 15 times more than he can get in Johannesburg, a better chance than in Australia?—He has a better chance in this way that he gets assistance from capitalists; the system in Australia is different, and you come upon very rich patches there.

41. Do you know of an instance here that after a man has pegged out 10 claims he has had difficulty in selling them?—I don't know of any such instance.

42. *Chairman.*] Take a man landing here with an intention of mining, are his chances as good as in Australia?—I should say that the chances for any man landing here are far greater than in Australia.

43. Have you devoted any attention to agricultural matters in this country?—No; I know a good deal about horses and stock.

44. Has the British South Africa Company been justified, from your experience of other countries, in inviting people to come here?—Unquestionably they have; the country is more favourable than Australia, but not more so than New Zealand.

45. Having lived in New Zealand would you say that the Government here in general matters, talking of such matters as libraries, &c., has acted up to the system which has been followed in other countries?—As far as the Australian Colonies are concerned I should say they have done more than what has been done in Australia, where they do give such things as sites, but the way this Government has endowed libraries and other things, and the contributions they have given to the several institutions in existence have been more liberal than in Australia.

Kenneth Blackwood Gloag, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WHERE have you had previous experience?—In the Western States of America, where I lived for five and a-half years.

2. During that I presume you made close observation of the conditions of Government?—Yes, I think so.

3. How long have you been in this country?—Seven years; I came up in the beginning of 1889 from Mafeking.

4. Taking your experience in California and elsewhere under which conditions has a man the better chance of going ahead in fortune making, and so on?—Decidedly better chances in this country; California is over-populated, and there is much more competition there; if a man looks after himself here his chances of success are greater.

5. What class of men came into the country at the time you speak of?—The general run of pioneers you meet in any new country.

6. Has this arisen in any fashion from the form of government?—I don't know whether that would affect it or not, or merely that because it was a new country; I don't think those coming in would study the matter.

7. Suppose they had gone to California, would they have been better off?—The taxes here have been very light, and I have thought all along they would have increased them; in California I cannot say their chances would have been so good.

8. Taking what the Government grants you in California in contrast to what openings are here, what chances would an emigrant have in either country of getting on?—He would have a better chance out here, because if a man cultivates stuff he can get a nearer market than he can in California, where he has usually to go to the backwoods to obtain ground, and where the area is small, 100 acres; here you can always buy land from the Company at 3*s.* a morgen, which is 1*s.* 6*d.* an acre, and they let him buy, I think, as much as he likes to take up.

9. Is the Company justified in encouraging a man to take up ground like that; is the place of such a nature that a man who accepts the attractions held out by them is warranted in taking up a large block of ground?—I think they are perfectly justified in inducing men here.

10. You mean that they do not sell you rocky ground for your money?—A man would naturally go and select his ground.

11. Taking your experience in California, in which country would you say had a man a chance of, as you put it, bettering his position?—I should think that after the few years I have been in this country he has a much better chance here: there is a greater demand for labour in Rhodesia, and he can command a much higher price than he can in California.

12. Taking it simply as a general matter of the country, have the British South Africa Company been justified in making it known to the world that this was a country where a man could get on?—I think so; the best proof is that those men who have come here have mostly got on. The merchants right through in this town have bettered themselves. I have done so most considerably.

13. What would have been your prospects, say, in California, where you have been?—Circumstances were entirely different there. Since I arrived here I have had some money left me, but with the same amount in hand I could not have increased it in California so much as I have done here.

14. What has the British South Africa Company done to facilitate the ordinary conduct of your business in the shape of roads, postal and telegraphic communication, &c.?—I think, as far as the telegraphic system goes, I was

much surprised to see it in a new country so well advanced as it was compared with places in the States, and I think it has met the public requirements.

15. You take an interest in general politics, don't you; what has the Government done here to give the people a say in their own affairs; have they listened to representations from Institutions and Chambers?—I think when they have been brought up by the Chambers they have been treated with consideration. During the rinderpest outbreak they called together all the merchants in town and asked them to appoint a committee from the Chamber of Commerce to help them in getting goods along the road and to aid them in suppressing the ravages of rinderpest.

16. And efter these various bodies had given their views, how did the Government receive them?—The suggestions were followed out up till the war broke out, when they had to look after the protection of lives outside.

17. Would you say that the Government had acted in an autocratic fashion for the procuring of dividends or making money on their behalf?—I don't know.

18. As a general observer would you think they have done so; has the Company acted in such a fashion with yourself as not to attract everything out of you?—Yes; so far as I have known they have.

19. Would you like to say anything further?—With reference to the looted goods, there should be some inquiry, and I think the Government should assist us in regard to the duties on goods which have never come to hand, and approach the Imperial Government in the matter.

Mr. *Weir.*] I believe this matter is now before the High Commissioner.

20–21. *Chairman.*] Has the Company neglected the interests of merchants in that respect?—I think they have been a bit lax; we cannot get a direct answer from them in the matter.

22. Mr. *Redrup.*] Have the Government compensated people in their own territory?—Yes, handsomely.

23. *Chairman.*] Can you give any instance of actual compensation?—I put in a claim for what cattle I lost, and they paid me in full without any hesitation.

24. How long between the time of putting in your claim and getting your cheque?—About a couple of days after my claim was heard.

25. So that throughout general mercantile losses during the war have been fully compensated?—Yes, handsomely.

Thursday, 14*th January* 1897.

John Henry Thomas, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WOULD you mention to the Committee what has been your experience?—Five years with J. & R. Morley, London, and with Harvey, Greenacre & Co., in Natal, and had a business of my own in Bechuanaland; for two and a half years I have been Manager here of Whiteley, Walker & Co.'s. business.

2. What has the Government done to facilitate mercantile matters?—I am on the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and have often Interviewed the Government with the Committee when we always found them most obliging and willing to hear any suggestions we made to remedy matters complained of. They also compensated men who had their oxen shot and country storekeepers for stores looted by natives.

3. Can you give any instance in which the Government has fostered mercantile business during the crisis?—They have guaranteed spans of salted oxen for storekeepers which has enabled us to keep going—not to me personally—but I know this has been done. Transport riders have also ridden loads with oxen which have been guaranteed by the Government, which could not otherwise have been obtained.

4. Can you say that any mercantile business nas been saved?—I could not say that; it has made a very material difference in their financial position.

5. Mr. *Armstrong.*] You also know some merchants required it, and the Government gave bonuses to the merchants for getting up food supplies?—I was not aware of that; personally we have never asked for or received any.

6. *Chairman.*] What has the Government done here in connection with assisting merchants, say, by means of communications?—They have laid down a telegraph line and run a bi-weekly coach service to Mafeking and a weekly one to Gwelo and Salisbury, and in any new country at this stage no more is expected; and they also advised free by telegraph waggons passing Tati and Mangwe.

7. Was there anything in the shape of roads which they might have done?—I could not say; I have not been on the roads for some time, but I think they compare favourably with roads generally in South Africa.

8. Mr. *Forbes.*] Did they help the men who were building the roads?—I cannot say.

9. *Chairman.*] Now let us take postal matters in the country; have the Government succeeded in fostering a postal system?—A very fair one; where a man is a prospector outside the postal districts they generally lend you a "boy" to take your letters and messages, and I think they have done their best in the matter.

10. How have they coped with those matters as compared with elsewhere?—I think they have been a little slow, *i.e.*, the coaches run rather slowly.

11. Is the Government to blame for that?—I think the Government ought to bind the contractor down to carry out the terms of his contract, and I know that in Natal, Cape Colony, and the Transvaal this is done.

12. Is there anything else you would like to say in connection with the manner in which the Government has acted towards the merchants; could the Government do anything further to facilitate matters?—I think they have done very well up to the present.

13. So far as the Government of this country is concerned with a company establishing a large mercantile business it would be as fully justified in getting a profitable return as elsewhere, so far as the Government can influence matters?—I think the Government have assisted the merchants as much as could be expected, and it has distributed its favours fairly.

14. Is there anything further you would like to say which the Government can control?—Everyone here has had a rough time, and it shows the Government have done well to bring the country through such a crisis in such a successful manner.

Mr. Thomas read the following written statement, which was accepted by the Committee as evidence, viz.:—

I am against any change of government for the following reasons:—

1. Because the present form of government is better adapted for a new country like this than Imperial rule, the Administration being willing to hear any suggestion or alter laws to meet present requirements, which is not my experience in Crown Colonies.

2. Because the Chartered Company has proved itself a sympathetic government by giving compensation for losses caused by war and rinderpest, which has enabled large numbers of men to make a fresh start in life, and who to day as transport riders, miners, farmers, and business men are doing well, which is a contrast to the many who are to be found to-day in the Protectorate ruined men, having received no compensation for cattle shot, or help to reach their homes.

3. Because in the British Protectorate no better police protection has been afforded by the Imperial Government, as can be proved by the heavy losses caused through goods being looted, although representations were made to the authorities from the Chamber of Commerce here as early as March last for that purpose, neither

neither have they shown any sympathy, or made good any losses which have been caused through their inability to protect stranded goods, and I venture to say that if the natives had risen in the Protectorate the whites would have fared quite as bad, as there was no more police protection than here, whilst I very much question if anyone would have received any compensation.

4. Because the commercial prosperity has been fostered and helped by the Chartered Company in the great crisis which this country has passed through.

5. I am against any change because the present Government has got into good working order and knows the requirements of the country, and any experiments made by inexperienced men from home might retard its progress.

I think the Chartered Company's territory will compare favourably with any country in South Africa as regards commercial progress, and that business generally is carried on on as sound a financial basis as can be found in any part of South Africa. I do not say the Chartered Company have made no mistakes; they have kept far too little white police in the country for the protection of the white population, whilst they have trusted the natives too much, and raised a police force from them which at the first opportunity turned traitors, and who up to the present very few have been punished. I think very great care should be taken in using natives as police.

Also as regards titles to pioneer farms, I do not believe these given or tendered are in accord with those promised to the pioneers at Victoria, as no mention was made in the agreement of the numerous rights withheld by the Chartered Company, and up to the present they have not given such good titles as were expected from them, but on the other hand the great work the Chartered Company has done in opening up new markets, extending commerce, and providing for the civilised world a country where white men can thrive and prosper, I venture to assert it has more than justified its existence, and I believe every commercial man will most strenuously oppose any transference of government to imperial or any other outside rule.

I would also like to state that personally or the firm I am connected with have never applied for or received any grant, concession, or compensation in any shape or form, or received any Government contracts.

The following is copy of a letter written by Leo H. Whitfield, and 23rd December 1896 :—

I, the undersigned, Leo. H. Whitfield, Transport Rider, was stopped at Macloutsie on Saturday the 21st March 1895, with five waggons and 78 oxen loaded for Bulawayo in healthy condition; on the 22nd March they were taken to a Government farm; on the 24th March symptoms of sickness appeared, and the following day the whole lot were shot by the police. My oxen were strong, and could easily have reached Bulawayo with the loads. I remained about a month with my loads, when I paid for them to be removed to the Rebate Store. I received no compensation whatever, and have been ruined by this loss. Many Transport Riders have been treated the same way; I could give the names of dozens. The Bechuanaland Protectorate Government appear to have no sympathy whatever with Transport Riders, and would not assist them in any way. On the 5th April a policeman was sent from Macloutsie down the Crocodile River road stopping all transport, having no consideration; if you were far from water you had to remain there, if you moved your cattle were shot. This is the reason why so much goods were stranded which would otherwise have been taken to the nearest forwarding station. The police protected stranded loads in no way whatever. No measures were taken by the authorities to prevent looting. This is how Transport Riders are treated by the Imperial Government, whilst in the Chartered Company's territories. Transport Riders received compensation for cattle shot, and have been able to get another start, whilst those in the Protectorate were utterly ruined; I think every Transport Rider should do his utmost to prevent this country being handed over to the Imperial Government, as I believe they will.

(signed) *Leo H. Whitfield.*

William James Dawes, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] What has your experience been in connection with transport elsewhere?—Before I came here I was connected with the mail service in the Transvaal several years.

2. How long have you been connected with it here?—Two years with Zeederberg.

3. Could you give the Committee an idea of what the Government has done for transport?—My only connection with transport has been since the rising of the natives. At the beginning of April, Mr. Zeederberg went down to Pietersburg for Mr. Duncan, the Acting Administrator, and arranged for and brought up 60 loads from Pietersburg, consisting of meal, flour, rice, and foodstuffs. This was a Government Order.

4. For what purpose were these brought up do you know?—So that there should be plenty of foodstuffs in the town; the Government had to get it up for the troops and the people. I might add in connection with that that they offered special inducements for these to be brought up; they paid us a margin and 4*l.* for every ox which was affected by rinderpest, whether on the road or on arrival here. They further commissioned Mr. Zeederberg to buy 10 mule outfits, which were loaded up at Pietersburg and brought through, and 22 mule outfits were purchased by Mr. Zeederberg for Victoria. In addition to that they entered into a large contract with us to bring up a lot of wagons from Mafeking with foodstuffs and grain; this is about the extent of my experience.

5. Could you go back to the start of the mail service here, and run through the principal features, and how it has gradually developed to meet the growing requirements of the country?—In the first place we had one service per week from Pietersberg *viâ* Tuli.

6. Did that originate from the Government or from Mr. Zeederberg?—That was before I entered the service, but I think it was a Government contract. The second was the opening of the Mafeking line in May 1895, which had two services per week each way. We had a contract for five years to carry 2,500 lbs. of mail twice each week both ways; it had to be done in six days under a very heavy penalty.

7. Did the Government offer any facilities along the road?—At that time there was no necessity to ask the Government; they did everything possible, but we went along smoothly. The next contract was in August 1895, also for a service twice a week from Salisbury to Bulawayo, to carry 1,500 lbs. of mail matter, to be done in three days, under heavy penalties. The next line to be opened was the Belingwe; this was at the request of Mr. Laing and other people in Belingwe; we were not subsidised by the Government, the understanding was that if the thing worked well and the district justified it, they would subsidise us. We were just on the point of going to the Government when the rising broke out and we shut up. The next line was from Gwelo to Selukwe; a service twice a week, which was also undertaken with penalties attached. That is the whole of the mail service.

8. Mr. *Armstrong.*] Previous to that there was a mail service running from Iron Mine Hill to Victoria?—Yes, I am speaking only of my own knowledge; there was a mail service there all the time.

9. *Chairman*]. Taking the condition of the country before the rising and before exceptional circumstances arose, knowing the country as you do, would you say that there was any part of the country which you would have served?—No; I know of none; it covered all.

10. Now you have had experience in the Transvaal regarding mail matters; how does the manner in which the Government here has facilitated transport and mail service compare with the assistance given by the Government of the Transvaal?—I would prefer to work for the Chartered Company, because they are very much more prepared in any case to meet you when difficulty arises than in the Transvaal.

11. Would you say that the Government has done all in its power to present the people of the country with an efficient service?—Yes; everything they could do.

12. We do not want any figures, but do you get a fair subsidy?—Yes, I think so.

13. Were any exceptional methods resorted to during the troubles ; if so, would you state what they were ?—Our first difficulty was in connection with the rinderpest ; we could not have got our stables supplied, and the Government here lent us spans of mules for the delivery of grain for our different stations for two or three weeks. They have also lent us grain when we have been stuck owing to the rinderpest, and later on what with the rinderpest and the rising, when Mr. Zeederberg thought it was hardly worth the candle, the Postmaster General at Cape Town said he would meet us in the matter of fines in every possible way and not press us.

14. Had you to resort to that ?—Yes, and they met us in the matter ; we could not possibly have run unless they had done so ; the fines are so heavy that had they not met us in that way Mr. Zeederberg would have had to give it up.

15. Have they shown the same spirit of forbearance when difficulties in the way of climate have come up in your way ?—Yes, they have done all in their power, by purchasing material for crossing rivers and so forth, and if you take the Limpopo for example, they gave us permission to build a pont there, and allowed us to make a charge for its use, and also allowed us to charge a toll in consideration for making the Tuli road. We have not been able to fix up the crossings on the Mafeking road owing to the rising.

16. Was it a presumption in your contract that you should look after the roads ?—Only the Tuli road referred to.

17. Then would you say that the Government during all this time, apart from what happened before, had aimed at preserving Zeederberg, or was it for the benefit of the public ?—For the benefit of the public ; the aim has been to keep up a proper system ; when we go beyond the mark they get at us to keep up a regular system.

18. That, of course, is for the advantage of the public ?—Yes ; during the scare they gave us escorts from here to Mangwe.

19. You lost a coach on the road ; what did the Government do ?—They paid us a sum for the coach, the stables burned down, and the mules burned, and met us in the matter.

20. That was according to compensation agreement ?—Yes.

21. Were you paid a large amount ?—Yes, fairly large.

22. Mr. *Armstrong.*] Were the Company bound to pay you out ?—Certainly not, and I do not think any other Government would have done it.

23. Colonel *Spreckley.*] On account of the impossibility of getting animals, you are still under difficulties ?—Owing to the difficulty of keeping up any service at present, it was found impossible to recommence the service on the Salisbury-road on the old basis, and the Government agreed that we keep connection open by running a Cape cart weekly ; they pay us a subsidy in order that communication should be kept up for the Government and the public.

24. *Chairman*]. Is there anything further in connection with transport that the Government could have done which is done by other Governments ?—No, sir ; I think I have touched upon all the points I know of.

25. Is there anything further you would like to say regarding the general conditions of the country ?—No ; I could only say regarding the mail service that it is a very much more difficult country than the Transvaal, but we find the Company meets us in every possible way.

26. The result is that, I suppose, as good a state of efficiency exists as in other countries ?—Yes, when you take everything into consideration.

27 Is there anything you think the Government could do to meet it ?—No.

28. Mr. *Armstrong.*] Do you think the mail service was better or worse than it was when Johannesburg was in its infancy ; which do you think was the better ?—Previous to the outbreak it was always good ; I think it was equal to the Transvaal.

29. Mr. *Forbes.*] Did they help you in the Transvaal ?—They paid a fair subsidy, but the country was quite different ; it was good country and you were going through towns.

30. In the matter of roads, did they help you ?—No ; we often had to repair the roads for our own benefit.

31. *Chairman.*] Did they show you the same consideration as here ?—No, I do not think so.

32. Is there anything further you would care to say ?—No, I do not think so.

Charles Fulbert Bere, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WOULD you state what has been your previous experience of colonial life ?—I have had about 12 years, principally in Australia, and New Zealand, and Canada.

2. Would you state whether the conditions of government under the British South Africa Company, so far as the government can affect such matters, succeeds equally with the rule of freedom and progress of the inhabitants as that of the countries you mention ?—I have only been here eight months, but I should say that the present Government is the best in every way at the present time.

3. Could you mention any particular points in which the Government, say, of New Zealand, is more advantageous to the white man going there, or an ordinary investor, than here ?—The Chartered Company might offer better conditions for immigrants. In Australia and New Zealand a man who lands there is entitled to settle on easy terms. The Government here has given away the pick of the land, and it is very difficult to settle. I think the terms of lease are too high.

4. Seeing that the land has been disposed of, that would be a matter for the landlord to settle ?—In that I think the Government have made a mistake.

5. Have you met any disposition on the part of landlords to exact stringent terms ?—I have ; I know one landlord the terms upon which he lets land are 5*s.* an acre, and no option to make it a freehold.

6. What are the conditions elsewhere ?—It varies ; in Queensland 5*s.* an acre, in small yearly instalments, and after seven years anyone can acquire a freehold. In Victoria you pay 1*s.* an acre per year for purchase, and at the end of seven years you can get a freehold title.

7. Take New Zealand ; what are the conditions there ?—You can select on the same terms as Victoria, 1*s.* an acre for seven years, acquiring a freehold by paying up the 13*s.* per acre.

8. Let us presume the best land in New Zealand is held privately ; suppose a man wants to settle there on terms from the landlord ?—I should say he would get it on far easier terms, say 2*s.* an acre per annum ; that is for sheep, &c., picked land.

9. What other conditions do they impose ?—Here they have given too much land away, and have not held sufficient for new arrivals, and the Government have left them at the mercy of possible land-grabbers.

10. What conditions do they impose on owners here ?—Most of the land was acquired by pioneers, and I believe many of their grants were acquired by large corporations. I think the terms of ownership are suspended ; at any rate they are not in force.

11. Is it, or not, the case that the conditions under which the land, apart from immigrants, is such that the development of the land might result as well from the conditions of occupation in this way as any other way ?—I would like to go back on that question ; I think that one of the secrets of successful colonisation in Australia was the manner in which it was built up by almost pauper labour, and a percentage of those men accumulated a certain amount of money, and they became good colonists. Here you do not assist public immigration in the shape of providing work for new arrivals on railways, public works, &c. What I should say is, had the Chartered Company assisted immigration the railway would have been built by white labour.

12. Taking the conditions of the country up to now, would you say it would have been practicable ?—Most decidedly ; I see nothing to prevent it. To give you an instance of a railway built from Perth to Coolgardie, and it is a worse country than this, it was built by private contract ; it is a government railway built by private contract, and if this system were adopted here it would tend to increase the prosperity of the country.

13. Mr. *Forbes.*] Could you get white labour here as easily and cheaply as there?—Certainly; a firm of contractors could bring out a large gang of Irish labourers at 5*s.* a day, and a percentage of them would turn out good settlers.

14. Mr. *Armstrong.*] There are a lot of railways which have been made in this country; contractors are keen men, and would not have employed black labour if white had been more profitable to them?—It is my experience of South African railways that they are the worst railways in the world; nothing could be worse, and therefore no comparison can be made to those of other countries.

15. *Chairman.*] Have you had an opportunity of examining the physical conditions of the country; do you consider it is adapted to the white immigrant?—Most undoubtedly.

16. Mr. *Armstrong.*] With regard to the easy methods of taking up lands, what could you obtain for a garden plot in Australia, say, near a town; could you get the same price for your produce here?—No, you could not; and I do not think the present high prices conducive to prosperity.

17. *Chairman.*] You take it that the Government has not devoted its attention to agriculture?—No, not to the extent it might.

18. In those places you have mentioned where land is given on such cheap terms, has there been a large available market; was the market easily at hand?—Yes; as soon as Selections are thrown open you find a hundred people applying for one lot; in some places it was very difficult to get to a market.

19. Take those distances inland, and with similar communications? There is no comparison in that way; it would be leased in large pastoral tracts, sheep runs, &c.

20. The agricultural settler in any of those districts living as far inland as we are, would he make a living in that way?—No, he would not; he would not have an available market.

21. Mr. *Armstrong.*] There are large companies holding land in Australia?—Yes, there are; but they are bound on certain terms.

22. *Chairman.*] What has been your experience in mining?—I have been legal manager in Australia and New Zealand.

23. What are the main differences in the prospecting laws in those districts, Australia and here?—A man there takes out a 5*s.* license and goes where he likes almost, under certain restrictions, and locates his ground, and then the terms are more stringent than here.

24. What does a man pay there for no specific place?—Five shillings.

25. How many claims is he allowed to peg in Australia?—It is smaller than here, and the size varies.

26. Then what a man pays 5*s.* for there and 1*s.* here he gets less than here?—I should say so.

27. What has he to do there after that?—His charges are heavier than here; he has to spend a larger amount; the mining inspector has to pass the work, and certify to the Government that the man has done sufficient work to justify his tenure.

28. When the inspector has certified this what has he to do?—He has to go on working.

29. Has he anything further to pay?—He has a small lease; a quit-rent of 15*s.* per annum.

30. What size of a block has he for this?—In the reefing country, I think, 820 feet by 200 feet.

31. So that he has paid his 5*s.* and 15*s.* per annum as against the man here receiving 1,500 feet by 600 feet; what do you mean by working; what does that imply?—He cannot hold that land and keep other people out; if he does not attempt to prove it the mining inspectors have a very free hand, and are a well-paid body.

33. You say this man goes on working; what does that imply; is it knocking the ground about only?—Yes; if he likes.

34. Can he go on taking this ore out, erecting batteries and mining as contrasted with here?—Yes; the nominal terms are a lease for 21 years.

35. Practically a man can go on mining; what has gone on here; what is the contrast?—Of course, we know that the Chartered Company are supposed to receive a large commission; I think the conditions of the Chartered Company's mining laws for a company working for profit are rather too stringent.

36. What has a man to do here?—He has to do work, 30 feet in the first year.

37. Suppose he gets beyond this prospecting stage, what occurs?—He generally sells it to another who floats it into a company, and the Chartered Company then claim 50 per cent. of the vendor shares.

38. You cannot go further than the prospecting portion of the work?—No.

39. Taking the prospecting conditions of the two countries, is there anything in one system more than the other which tends to the opening of the country?—I should say that the Chartered Company's administration is quite as good as in any of the Australian colonies, so far as regards the prospecting stage in mining.

40. Have you had experience of any other places beyond Australia?—In New Zealand I have.

41. Regarding the general political conditions here, and self-government which prevails in the colonies you have mentioned, has there been anything to the disadvantage of the public by the government of the British South African Company?—I think not; according to the exigencies of the country it is the best you could have.

42. It has not tended to diminish the prosperity of the people?—Certainly not.

43. Is there anything further you would like to say regarding general conditions here?—No, I think not, except that I think it is a white man's country.

44. Then in your experience a man coming here would have the same personal political conditions so far as he would have in Canada, New Zealand, or Australia?—There, of course, they have a Representative Government, but that is no advantage here until we get a larger population.

45. So that the conditions here do not restrict a man?—No.

46. Mr. *Armstrong.*] With regard to the employment of native labour in Australia, could you obtain it there?—No, you could not. In New Zealand, of course, the Maoris would work, but the British never really conquered them, and they were put into locations, where they were never asked to work. Kanakas are imported into Queensland. The aborigines of Australia do not work.

47. Mr. *Forbes.*] Is the white man in Australia better off than here?—A boss miner gets 24*s.* a day, and the cost of living is 1*l.* a week.

48. *Chairman.*] What does the average man get?—About 15*s.* a day underground; that is the lowest wage paid.

49. How would the bulk of his work compare with the native work here?—Judging from what I have seen, one white man could do as much as 10 niggers.

50. Is there anything more you wish to mention?—No.

Tuesday, 19th January 1897.

Christian Hendrick Zeederberg, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WOULD you state what your experience has been all round regarding transport?—I have had a lot to do with transport, and more particularly with mail service, and also a lot of transport since the war commenced.

2. Had you any experience elsewhere?—Yes; transport riding in the Transvaal, &c.; and also in Natal for 10 years.

3. Would you state to the Committee what the British South Africa Company has done for transport?—I can only say that at the commencement of the outbreak things looked very grave as to what our supply of foodstuffs would be, and Mr. Duncan, the Acting Administrator, gave me written instructions to try and bring up supplies from the Transvaal, after I had told him I thought there was a chance of doing this.

4. What did they do?—He gave me written authority to use my best endeavours and report to him by wire what I could do.

5. And what could you do?—On account of the rinderpest being in Rhodesia and not in the Transvaal, it was rather difficult to get carriers to go unless I gave them some guarantee for their cattle. I entered into negotiations with about 60 wagons and consulted with Mr. Duncan whether I should accept; the arrangement made was that I should pay them 30*s.* per 100lbs. and half the value of the oxen that died from rinderpest; and I gave them a written valuation of the cattle on starting. It was better that way than giving higher carriage, and it came much cheaper for the Company.

6. Can you give a rough idea of the amount?—You can calculate 60 wagons at 8,000 lbs. each at 30*s.* per 100 lbs.; 60 spans of oxen, 16 each, 5 per cent. of which only lived.

7. You say there were other losses beyond that?—That was what the Company stood to lose.

8. That was to provide the public of Rhodesia with foodstuffs?—Yes, the principal point was to get it through quickly.

9. What did they pay for those oxen that died?—£4 each, besides that they got 32 wagons and mules loaded with 5,000 lbs. each, that was a contract.

10. In your experience in South Africa, Mr. Zeederberg, have you ever known a government undertake anything similar to that?—No, only the Imperial troops in the Transvaal got food for their own soldiers, but not for the public. I have had a lot of experience with Boer commandoes, but they simply commandeer from the public, part is commandeered to fight and the others have to furnish the supplies.

11. Mr. *Forbes.*] When foodstuffs were scarce in Johannesburg in 1889, how did the Transvaal Government act in comparison with this Government?—The Transvaal Government, to help the mining population of Johannesburg, offered a bonus of 30*l.* each to transport riders to get a load in within a certain time, but it was so limited that very few got there in time.

12. *Chairman.*] Would you mind running over the history of the mail connection of the country since it was started?—It has been a difficult business from the beginning, and still is the most difficult. It commenced very shortly after the occupation of the country, when we ran a service to Salisbury from the Transvaal, we were subsidised from Tuli.

13. Was the subsidy a sufficient one?—As far as the distance is concerned it was, but owing to the nature of the country it did not come out.

14. You entered into it with full knowledge?—Yes, but with the understanding that the Company would assist if difficulties arose.

15. Would you mind running over the main points of the history?—We ran the Victoria-Salisbury line until after the first Matabele war, and then the route was diverted from Tuli to Bulawayo and from there to Salisbury, and it was also subsidised; then I entered into a contract between Buluwayo and Mafeking, when we ran the whole postal service in the country with the exception of the one between Iron Mine Hill and Victoria, which was run by Bezuidenhout.

16. We may take it that practically you have run the whole service?—Yes.

17. You are running this under a contract; when exceptional circumstances arose, how did the Government meet you?—The Government assisted us by lending grain when we could not buy it anywhere, and on account of the rinderpest breaking out we could not transport it either; they sometimes lent us mules to transport the grain from Bulawayo, but not often.

18. Can we take it from you that the idea of the Government was not to help you at all, but for the public service?—Well, I should think so, for the very fact that we have not made anything out of it yet, and if they had deducted the fines we could not have done it. I went to Cape Town for the purpose of getting the fines stopped and to get what assistance I could, and they said they would assist me if they saw I was doing my best, and by good luck I happened to meet both the Postmaster Generals of the Cape and Rhodesia, and it was a capital opportunity of laying my case before them, they promised me assistance and would take the fines into consideration and promised to help me, which they did.

19. Can you say that you have ever known a Government act in a similar manner in circumstances like that?—I have had a lot to do with the Transvaal and Imperial Governments, but whenever similar circumstances arose you had got so many officials to apply to and your request had to go through so many offices that you did not get the assistance in time, whereas here you can see the officials at a moment's notice, and everything is settled on the spot, and you get an immediate answer, and in that way you have more opportunity and more encouragement if the Government listens to your complaints. In the Transvaal he has to go to the Postmaster General and the Executive. From either of those two departments you certainly do not receive such prompt consideration as you do here. I have a little to say with regard to the Imperial Government in the running of the coach lines. By having to run through the Protectorate we are under Kaffir rule. For instance Khama is the ruler and would not let us dig for water, and the Imperial Government undertook to sink for water, and they are still at it, but have not found any, and are on the wrong spots altogether, this upsets us as much as anything. I know that Dr. Jameson was consulting with the Imperial Commissioner, but Khama is the Kaffir who contends that if we sink wells in his country we will take it away from him, so we are handicapped. So far as the Tati Concessions and the Chartered Company are concerned they are all right, the Chartered Company have given us all the assistance they can.

20. Are there any other parts of this country which ought to have a postal or coach service that you would serve if the Government would assist?—Yes, there is the Selukwe, Belingwe, and Gwanda.

21. What has been done in that connection?—All that has been done is they have subsidised the Selukwe and Gwelo line, but not the Belingwe line, where we did it, we started the passenger service and took the mails gratis.

22. Should the Company have lent you a hand?—Mr. Duncan was Postmaster General then, and he said that he would see later on, and that if we took the mails, and the Government was justified in considering the matter of a subsidy, it would be given, but the rebellion broke out and nothing was done.

23. Colonel *Spreckley.*] How many people were there at Belingwe at that time?—About 100.

24. *Chairman.*] Do you think the Government would have been justified in subsidising a coach service for 100 people?—Certainly.

25. Are there any other portions of the country which the Government should have assisted?—I think it would have developed itself in other places. The Belingwe people were going to petition the Government to subsidise it when the war started.

26. Is there anything the Chartered Company has not done which would have better met the requirements of the people?—I think not; in fact, they have done more than is necessary.

27. Then you have also mentioned that they have done many things they were not called upon to do for the public advantage?—Yes.

28. Would you say anything regarding compensation?—I think they have been most lenient in that respect, but the Government has not lost it, because it has been spent in the country.

29. Can you give an instance of any man saved?—Yes, nearly all the Boers in the country. All the cattle they had would have died in any case, and many of the houses they had would have tumbled down; they have been well compensated.

30. Do you know any similar case in any other Government in that connection?—There is the rinderpest in the Transvaal, but they do not compensate.

31. What is the result to a man who loses his cattle there?—He has to keep them isolated, and if they die, he has to bury them six feet below the ground or shoot them.

32. We will take a man down there and the man here, who comes out best?—The man here, decidedly.

33. Did you get any compensation for your losses?—Yes, we lost a lot during the war.

34. Were you adequately compensated?—They satisfied me.

35. Is there anything you would like to say regarding the general condition of the country under British South Africa rule as compared with your experience elsewhere?—All I can say is, when you enter into a contract with the Chartered Company and unforeseen circumstances come in the way, they always meet you, at any rate they have always met me, and we have managed to pull through. Being a new country, and deadly for horse-sickness, they have always promised to see me out if I could not fulfil my contracts when I have represented the matter to them.

36. Is there anything you would like to say regarding the general political conditions of a new country so far as they can be affected by the Government; I mean has the Government shown a disposition to provide those amenities of life as in other parts of the world?—They have always done their best, and have met me, and I think they meet everybody, and as I travel a lot it is the general opinion.

37. You referred to the Boer; is he as well off here as in the Transvaal?—Some Boers have come here and have made money in the country, whereas they have had no chance in the Transvaal, and they have got on very well on account of the cattle they sold here; it was only the rinderpest that knocked them out, but they are in a position to come back after the country is safe.

38. Can we take it from you that the average Boer has had a better chance of making a competency than in the Transvaal?—They all admit they have.

39. You have been through the country a good deal; do you think the British South Africa Company is justified in endeavouring to induce people to come here and settle as farmers?—Certainly; so far as I see there seems to be gold, and that will bring population. Selukwe, Gwand, and Belingwe districts will be payable goldfields, and the ground is good for farming.

40. Is there anything you would care to add to what you have said?—All I would like to say is that with regard to what we commenced with, that is the mail service, if it was not that I knew that the railway was being made to Bulawayo, I would certainly not have carried on the contract, because I could have made good money by riding transport; but the Protectorate is a deadly country for man and beast, and we look forward to a good future for coach services in the country when the railway is completed through the Protectorate, that is the only encouragement I had to stop in the country; when we have the railway through the first part we will run a coach service to all the districts if they will give us a fair subsidy.

41. Have they shown any disposition to do so?—We have been under-subsidised, but we look forward to an increase. In the coach service there is a large capital invested and a small return.

Thursday, 21*st January* 1897.

Percy Howe Browne, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WOULD you state to the Committee what your experience has been elsewhere?—I have never had any experience in any of the Colonies, except Bechuanaland; I came up to Mashonaland at the beginning of 1892.

2. You understand the mining conditions of the country?—Fairly well.

3. Would you state generally what are the leading features in prospecting?—Instead of having an ordinary taxation, as in other countries, there is compulsory working of 30 feet per annum on every block of claims, which work, however, can be shifted from one particular block to another by means of concentration, and then the ground is held by inspection certificates for one year only; this law requiring annual development has been waived by the Chartered Company for the time being.

4. The one point we want to get from you is, does that system tend to the proper development of the mining industry?—Yes; I think it does.

5. Is it also a satisfactory method of ensuring public rights?—I think so, decidedly, because there is a certain amount of work to be done, and thus some proof as to value shown, before the claims can be put to the public.

6. Both from the point of the development of the country, and ensuring the interest of the investor, the system you would say is as advantageous as exists anywhere else?—Yes; I think it is the very best that could be adopted.

7. You understand the conditions of land tenure here; would you just run over the leading features?—First of all there is the pioneer right, and then there is land held under other conditions: I do not agree with the titles of the Chartered Company at all.

8. Do you consider that the conditions of land tenure tend to the development of the country?—No, at present they do not.

9. Has there been any decided disadvantage to your knowledge up to now?—I cannot go into particular cases. As far as people in England are concerned, they do not know what pioneer rights are, whereas, out here people owning land under the Victoria agreement would value their ground much higher than under ordinary conditions.

10. Do you mind explaining the surveying system adopted by the Government?—I do not think it is right to stop other surveyors than Government land surveyors from practising, but there should be some examination to prove that the surveyor is a qualified man. It is necessary to have the system of triangulation the same, otherwise everything would be disconnected, and have later to be reduced to the same level. Every surveyor should pass in the co-ordinate system which is issued here; I think all qualified surveyors should have the right to practise.

11. Of course when the British South Africa Company took over the Legal Code from the Cape Colony, they took over the survey also; has there been any disadvantage?—There is no disadvantage except, perhaps, the owner may have to wait longer, the non-Government surveyor being the only sufferer. Another man who comes here may be a good man in every way, but because he does not happen to be a Cape surveyor he is disqualified.

12. You have heard that the Chamber of Mines have approached the Government on the matter, and have endeavoured to get an examination instituted here?—I think that is a very good thing indeed. If a man can prove himself to be a surveyor, and understands the whole of the surveying system in the Cape, he should be allowed to practice.

13. You presume the man who comes here and intends to remain. Suppose the Government gave him a certificate entitling him to work, would that be recognised anywhere?—No, except as a testimonial. He would have to qualify himself afresh in a new country unless he held some recognised diploma. The system is different in different countries; here we use the co-ordinate system, this is being adopted in other countries.

14. Would you say that the British South Africa Company have put any obstacles in the way?—I think they were justified, because it was very difficult at first to ensure the work being done according to the actual rules and regulations of survey conditions.

15. Could you say, within your own knowledge, there are those who call themselves surveyors whose reports might lead to considerable trouble?—No; I was a surveyor for two years myself, and I was unable to practise when they enforced the new rules; I was in partnership with a qualified surveyor, who had to sign all my papers, which was very awkward, but I do not think that anyone who could qualify locally, and bears a good reputation for honesty, should have to do this.

16. How long would it take a practical man who has had experience on the co-ordinate system to become qualified?—It would take him, I should think, a year. There is a lot of theoretical work which is more geodetic, but is not used at all up here, but which has to be passed under examination at Cape Town; this would take a year at least for many otherwise competent men to learn, and I believe there is a rule in the Cape that you have to spend a year at practical work.

17. Is there anything further you would care to add to your evidence?—No.

Edward Ross Townsend, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WOULD you please explain your position to the Committee?—I am the Civil Commissioner of Bulawayo.

Mr. Townsend handed in a group of statistics, which are enumerated below, and in referring to the hospital returns of mortality remarked that during the latter part of 1896 they had been abnormal, especially owing to the deaths resulting from military operations in the field brought on by the hardships undergone by many of the men.

BULAWAYO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

RETURN of Patients Treated from July 1894 to December 1896, inclusive.

DISEASES.	1894.	1895.	1896.	TOTAL.
Malarial fever	28	91	295	414
Dysentry	8	12	94	114
Enteric	—	2	43	45
Other abdominal diseases	—	—	32	32
Lung	5	5	19	29
Nervous	—	—	18	18
Renal	—	—	6	6
Eye	—	—	4	4
Surgical	—	—	130	130
Skin diseases	—	—	5	6
Venereal	—	—	6	6
Alcholism	6	18	4	28
General	34	145	302	481
TOTAL	81	273	959	1,313
Fatal cases	4	9	74	87

Total number of Europeans treated	1,313
Total number of Natives treated	365
	1,678

(Natives from January 1895 to December 1896, inclusive).

The estimated population of Matabeleland is 4,000 whites and 160,000 blacks.

The following is the approximate number and computation of stock and acreage under cultivation in Matabeleland on farms owned by Europeans:—

Cattle	15,000 head.
Horses	100 „
Sheep	6,000 „
Goats	4,000 „
Pigs	200 „
Donkeys	100 „
Mules	700 „
Imported Bulls	50 „

Area under cultivation about 1,000 acres; area calculated from which crops have been reaped, about 500 acres.

Herman Blocker, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] WHAT experience have you had in connection with agricultural matters elsewhere?—My previous experience has been in forestry in Germany; I came here in 1893.

2. Do you understand the conditions here regarding land tenure?—A man must certainly not start farming on his own responsibility at once; he must gain experience in this country; it is not the same as at home.

3. The only point we really wanted to hear from you was this: take a man coming out with qualifications and experience such as you have, does the British South Africa Company afford him the same facilities for acquiring an income or a fortune as elsewhere?—I think the Chartered Company have done their best and help a man in every way they can; they certainly have done so on my behalf.

4. Was the assistance such as you get from other governments?—I would not have got the same from any other government.

5. Mr. *Armstrong.*] From your experience of the country, do you think it is a good farming country for stock and agriculture?—Certainly it is a good country for agriculture, and specially stock farming so far as I know, but I am not an experienced farmer; I have always been on farms in Africa, but I am a forester.

6, *Chairman.*] Would you say the Government has been justified in holding out inducements for people to come here for agriculture?—For stock farming and agriculture I think they have.

7. Is there anything you would care to add to what you have said?—No.

Thornton Perkin, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., L.M.

1. *Chairman.*] WOULD you tell the Committee what the Company has done to assist the sick in the country?—Well, the first part of my time here I cannot say they provided very much. When I first took over the hospital it was in a very poor condition as regards instruments, &c., and had it not been for Dr. Vigne's and my own, we would not have been able to get on at all, but afterwards they got them up as quickly as they could do when the war broke out. Now they are well stocked; at the outset they were even short of bandages and cotton wool, in fact everything.

2. Can we take it that when representations were made they got them at once?—I made out a list when I first came here and that list of articles never arrived until two months ago after being on order for 12 months; the drugs and other things were cut down, and were a long time in arriving.

3. Can we take it that it was the fault of the Company that they were not here?—I do not know whose fault it was; they ordered the things and I presume they ought to have seen that they came.

4. Mr. *Armstrong.*] It would take six months in the ordinary way to get them here?—I made this order out last December 12 months, and it arrived four months ago. I can get things out from home in three months and have even had them in two months through the post. We wanted certain things at once, and they were not got at once; there is discrimination; when I wrote to my chemist he sent them out as wanted.

5. *Chairman.*] Apart from such matters as those, what has the Company done to meet the requirements of the sick?—They have done everything they could.

6. Could you explain the arrangements in the hospital prior to the resident surgeon coming here?—They provided a nursing staff, and met every expense, except private patients; they (the expenses) were decidedly heavy.

7. So far as the requirements of the public are concerned, do they provide everything that is wanted?—They provide everything that is wanted, and whenever I wanted extra assistance I had only to apply to the Civil Commissioner to get it.

8. Can we take it that in the matter of tending to the sick all was done that was necessary?—They did all in their power, and when the war broke out coped with requirements as well as they could do.

9. Did they ignore any of your suggestions?—No, I think they were fair all round; perhaps some suggestions were not practicable at the time, such as buildings; no favouritism was shown to anyone who came; non-paying patients receiving exactly the same attention; natives are admitted and well treated, and the accommodation at present for them is practically as good as that furnished to white men.

10. Speaking generally, the Company have shown a disposition to treat the sick, black and white, alike?—Yes.

11. Is there anything you would care to add to your evidence?—No, except as to the health of the place; I think it is a splendid place, especially for lung mischief.

John Henry Hughes, Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] Has the Company facilitated the work of banking in any way here?—Banks have all due liberty in carrying on their business.

2. As representing a large banking institution can you say that the Government regard securities as well here as anywhere else?—Yes; the laws appear to be much on the same lines as those of the Cape Colony. We have practically the same laws for bills of exchange. Colonial bank notes are also legal tender here.

3. So that the Company has made this place, young as it is, as secure as any place of greater age?—I think so.

4. Might I ask you a general question as a citizen of Bulawayo; have you found that the Government provide all in their power to furnish those amenities of life usually provided by other governments in the shape of public institutions and such like?—Yes, I should say they are rather in advance of other governments in encouraging and aiding public institutions.

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APPENDIX, No. 25.

PAPER handed in by Mr. Secretary *Chamberlain*, 1 June 1897.

TELEGRAM. Mr. *Chamberlain* to High Commissioner, Sir *A. Milner*. Sent 7.30 p.m., 12th May 1897.

May 12th. Inform C. J. Rhodes second part of inquiry by British South Africa Committee, relative to Administration, will be reached very shortly; does he wish to give evidence. Telegraph reply.

TELEGRAM. High Commissioner, Sir *A. Milner*, to Mr. *Chamberlain*. Received C.O. 7 p.m., 21st May 1897.

21st May one. Referring to your telegram of 12th May, following telegram received from C. J. Rhodes, which he requests may be communicated to Select Committee. Begins, I have made all arrangements to at once proceed to charter territory and unofficially assist (? Lord) Grey with any pressing matters. I have also arranged to visit all Matabele chiefs and fulfil my pledge that I would return to them and see that my promises to them have been fulfilled. I may state that since the Matoppo meeting there has not been single case of violence by Matabele, and they have faithfully carried out their promises to me. I then propose to go on to Mashonaland to help Lord Grey in pacifying Mashonas, who are still in a disturbed state. I notice in a Reuter cable it is proposed that a Commission appointed by South Africa Committee should visit Rhodesia and personally inquire into administration. This seems to be a most excellent suggestion, as they would really ascertain true facts of case and appreciate the great work charter has done, and by personal inquiry find how natives now willingly accept charter rule, and also understand difficulties of past, whilst at the same time recognising enormous improvement in administration in every branch. Railway will reach Buluwayo at the end of year, which will render transit easy. I could then give my evidence before Commission or next year when Committee resumes its labours at London. Ends.